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Thesis

THE INCIDENTAL LEARNING OF SPELLING THROUGH
FOUR TYPES OF WORD PRESENTATION IN READING

First Reader: Donald B. Dargatzis, Professor of Education
Second Reader: Helen A. Murphy, Associate Professor of Education
Third Reader: W. Linwood Chase, Professor of Education

Submitted by
Margaret Lee Keyser
(Ed. M., Boston University, 1947)

In partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of
Doctor of Education

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Mr. Stuart Dean, Elementary Supervisor, Miss Eleanor Linehan, Reading Consultant, and the principals and teachers were very cooperative.

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this study is to investigate the amount of incidental learning of spelling which occurs in four types of word presentation in reading.

The positive relationship existing between reading and spelling indicates that some language activities require to some extent the same abilities. That pupils do learn to spell while reading was first reported in several studies, but it has not been conclusively demonstrated that the teaching of reading will produce the most favorable results in spelling achievement. The acquisition of a recognition vocabulary is essential to reading and spelling; thus

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Summary of Research

concerning:

1. The amount of incidental learning of spelling which occurs through reading when words are presented by these methods:

- A. Reading in context
- B. Oral presentation with meaning explanation
- C. Glossary
- D. Word analysis

2. The amount of learned spelling of words encountered in reading compared with the learning of words not

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The positive relationship existing between reading and spelling indicates that these two language activities require to some extent the same abilities. That pupils do learn to spell while reading has been reported in several studies, but it has not been determined which techniques used in the teaching of reading will produce the most favorable results in spelling achievement. The acquisition of a recognition vocabulary is essential in both reading and spelling; thus one factor influencing the learning of spelling through reading may be the method by which this vocabulary is acquired. This investigation seeks to present further evidence concerning:

1. The amount of incidental learning of spelling which occurs through reading when words are presented by these methods:
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2. The amount of correct spelling of words encountered in reading compared with the spelling of words not

met in reading.

3. The amount of correct spelling immediately after reading compared with spelling the same words after a two weeks period of delay.
4. Methods of presentation which produce the most incidental learning for
 - A. High and low achievers in spelling
 - B. High and low mental age groups
5. Comparison of total amount of incidental learning for
 - A. Boys and girls
 - B. High and low achievers in reading
6. The amount of correlation existing between the total amount of incidental learning and
 - A. Auditory perception
 - B. Visual perception
 - C. Speed of handwriting

The results of pre-tests given by Tyler³ showed that the pupils spelled correctly thirty percent of the new words which they had not been taught.

1. Miller, Janet, "The Improvement of Spelling As a Test of Written Expression", The National Elementary Principal, Twentieth Yearbook, 20:495-505 (July, 1941) p. 497.

2. Lee, Doris and Lee, J. Murray, "The Spelling Load is too Heavy", The National Elementary Principal, Twentieth Yearbook, 20:484-488 (July, 1941) p. 486.

3. Tyler, Keith, Spelling As Secondary Learning, Contribution to Education, No. 78, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York, 1939.

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SUMMARY OF RESEARCH

This investigation will attempt to discover the amount of incidental learning of spelling which occurs in reading, using four different types of word presentation. Several studies have revealed that pupils do learn to spell while reading, and there is also evidence that many pupils are able to spell words that have not been presented in formal spelling lessons. Millar's¹ experiment attempted to discover how spelling might be improved. Her findings reveal that: "It is also apparent that most pupils have learned to spell a considerable body of words which had not been included in the basic spelling list."

Lee and Lee² report:

It has been repeatedly observed in giving pre-tests in spelling that there are some children who know how to spell practically all the words for their grade without having studied them.

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3. Tyler, Keith, Spelling As Secondary Learning, Contribution to Education, No. 781, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York, 1939.

Thompson¹ studied the effectiveness of formal spelling instruction and concluded that present day spelling lists contain too many easy words. This may be one explanation for pupils' being able to spell words for their grade without having studied them. Another explanation is that pupils learn to spell incidentally. Guiles² says:

During recent years we have heard much about "incidental" learning, "functional" learning, learning through 'use', and other expressions which would suggest that some of our learning probably takes place outside the isolated periods set aside for a special type of learning.

Tyler³ gives this type learning the term "secondary" when he states:

'Secondary' learning may be applied to the more or less unforeseen changes which take place in boys and girls as a result of school experiences, because such learning occurs secondarily to the attainment of other primary objectives.

The most pertinent research found in relation to this study is that conducted by Scallan⁴ in which spelling words were planted in reading materials presented to one hundred

1. Thompson, Robert, "The Effectiveness of Modern Spelling Instruction", Teachers College Record, 32:284-286 (December, 1930) p. 286.

2. Guiles, R. E., "The Effect of Formal Spelling On Spelling Accuracy", Journal of Educational Research, 37:284-289 (December, 1943) p. 284.

3. op. cit. p. 1.

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and four third grade children. Eight lessons were used in the experiment, two in which the words were defined in context, two in which the words were defined in a glossary, two in which the words were presented orally by the teacher, and two in which the words were presented through word analysis. Ten spelling words were included in each lesson. These words were more difficult than the words included in the third grade spelling list for the town in which the experiment was conducted. In order to compare the spelling of these imbedded words with others, synonyms for the words were chosen. Thus each story was written in two versions, one containing the spelling words, and the other with the synonyms substituted for the spelling words. The selections were adaptations of published stories which the author considered interesting and suitable for third grade children to read. The original Story 1 had ten spelling words imbedded in it; the version containing the synonyms for these ten words was designated as Story 1a. All eight lessons were numbered in a similar manner. In this way it was possible for the children to meet ten words in the reading, and be tested on the twenty words presented in both versions. Since the original and alternate stories were rotated it was possible to compare the spelling of the seen words with words not seen. The total experiment tested eighty seen words and eighty unseen words. These tests, each consisting of ten seen and ten unseen words, were given daily immediately following the silent reading. Scallan's

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conclusions were:

1. Children may learn to spell words incidentally, simply by meeting them in their reading.
2. Children spell words with a higher percent of accuracy if they have been encountered in reading than if they have not previously seen them. Results gave a critical ratio of 20.83 in favor of seen words, which is a statistically significant difference.
3. Comparison of power of various methods of produce incidental learning show the following order from highest to lowest:
 1. Word analysis
 2. Oral presentation with meanings explained
 3. Glossary
 4. Reading

Other studies of the incidental learning of spelling through reading, have been done at the upper levels. Gilbert¹ realized that even if formal instruction in spelling did cease in the lower grades, spelling growth continued even throughout college years. In trying to find an explanation for this growth, he wished to answer these questions:

1. Gilbert, L. C., "A Study of the Effect of Reading on Spelling", Journal of Educational Research, 28:570-576 (April, 1935).

1. Does reading for the purpose of being able to answer questions on the context result in the improvement in spelling for words encountered in the selection?
2. Do good spellers surpass poor spellers in the amount of learning in spelling acquired in reading?
3. Is improvement in spelling effected by virtue of a slow reading rate?

He tested 380 men and women students of junior, senior, and graduate university level, using two roughly matched groups of ten difficult words each, selected on the basis of a pre-test. He pre-tested students on both sets of words, presented a reading selection in which the words of only one set were included, and then post-tested both sets of words. On the basis of the pre-test, the students were divided into three groups, Groups A and B were tested immediately, and Group C was tested after a three weeks delay. Both good and poor spellers were included in each of these groups. Good and poor spellers were classified by the use of quartile divisions. His conclusions were:

1. In all groups good spellers surpass poor spellers in amount of spelling acquired in reading.
2. Groups A and B (immediate recall) showed a gain of 33.4% and 32.6% words respectively. Group C (delayed recall) showed a gain of 15.5% words. Gains for all groups are statistically significant.

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3. Amount of gain in spelling is no doubt influenced by type of reading and purpose of the reader.

4. There is no significant difference in the reading rates of those who acquire little spelling and those who acquire much.

Gilbert¹ also studied the incidental learning of spelling through reading at the ninth grade level. He wished to answer essentially the same questions described in his other research. In this investigation 736 pupils were tested. Fifty words were selected from several spelling scales, and were given as a pre-test. This pre-test served:

1. to measure the pupils' ability to spell the key words
2. to classify pupils according to spelling ability
3. to make key words less conspicuous

From the results of the pre-tests twenty words were chosen and matched for difficulty. Two comparable reading selections were constructed, in each of which were imbedded, ten spelling words. The pupils were instructed to read to answer questions about the selection. The pupils were divided into three groups:

Group A - immediate recall

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Group C - immediate recall, but timed in reading the selection

1. Gilbert, L. C., "Incidental Learning of Spelling in the Ninth Grade", School Review, 42:197-204 (March, 1934).

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His findings reveal:

1. Ninth grade pupils improve spelling through reading even when attention is not directed to that end.
2. Significant gains in spelling when the spelling immediately follows the reading.
3. Amount of gain in spelling after a four week delay is small and is not significant.
4. Good spellers make more gain than poor spellers.
5. Speed in reading does not seem to be a factor.

Recognizing that spelling is learned incidentally, two studies concerned with the incidental learning of spelling in the social studies have been made. Tyler¹ wished to discover the relationship of the teaching of certain units in social studies, and the teaching of history and geography separately to the ability of children to spell words peculiar to the unit or subject studied. This study was carried out in the sixth grades in two counties in Maryland; in County A the unit method of teaching was used, and in County B history and geography were taught separately. All the words used in the testing were specialized words, related to the subject matter. The groups were equated according to chronological age, reading, history, civics, geography, and spelling achievement as well as scores on the special spelling test. Comparable learning

1. op. cit.

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4. Good spellers make more gain than poor spellers.
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Recognizing that spelling is learned incidentally, two studies concerned with the incidental learning of spelling in the social studies have been made. Tyler¹ wished to discover the relationship of the teaching of certain units in social studies, and the teaching of history and geography separately to the ability of children to spell words peculiar to the unit or subject studied. This study was carried out in the sixth grades in two counties in Maryland; in County A the unit method of teaching was used, and in County B history and geography were taught separately. All the words used in the testing were specialized words, related to the subject matter. The groups were equated according to chronological age, reading history, civics, geography, and spelling achievement as well as scores on the special spelling test. Comparable learning

1. op. cit.

situations for the groups were set up. A pre-test was given at the beginning of the study, and another was given at the close of the fifteen week experimental period. This test included the words which children had not been taught in the spelling lesson, or by any direct method. He concluded:

1. Unified treatment of social studies in sixth grade involving wide reading and a large variety of learning activities results in a larger amount of secondary learning than does the traditional textbook method.

2. The fact that at the beginning of the experiment, the pupils could spell about 30% of new words which they had never been taught can be attributed to one or both factors. Either they had learned these words in previous reading or other activities or they had enough generalizations about spelling to spell a considerable number of new words simply by applying these generalizations.

Wilson¹ wished to measure the effect of the incidental teaching of spelling on spelling achievement and social studies achievement. One hundred ten high school sophomores were used in the study, fifty-two pupils in two business

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curriculum classes, and fifty-eight pupils in two college preparatory classes. The Business Curriculum Group and the College Preparatory Group were each divided into experimental and control groups on the basis of intelligence scores and chronological age, but not equated for either social studies or spelling achievement. In the experimental groups the incidental teaching of spelling stressed motivation and habit. Attention was called to spelling, errors were marked on all papers, and pupils were encouraged to take more care in spelling. Not more than five minutes in each social studies class was devoted to spelling. All classes were pre-tested using a standardized spelling test and a teacher constructed social studies test. At the end of the experiment, both spelling and social studies achievement were re-tested. There were no significant differences between the experimental and control sections on the basis of spelling scores, but highly significant differences in mean gains were noted in experimental sections in comparison to control sections for social studies achievement.

The research shows clearly that incidental learning of spelling does occur, but there is still controversy as to whether or not the teaching of spelling should be left to incidental methods. Actually the term "incidental learning" has gone through two periods. In summarizing spelling

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methods, Linehan¹ writes:

At the time of Rice's work and for the next ten years or so, it was used as a method. The words taught in reading, language, history, and other studies was the teaching of spelling in an incidental manner. From 1930 on, the term was meant to mean the learning of words in reading or language when no attention was directed to that end.

Cornman² thought the incidental method of teaching spelling through other subjects produced just as good results as the regular spelling drill. In addition, he believed that the incidental method was a time saver.

Pryor and Pittman³ do not agree with Cornman's viewpoint. They question the teacher's ability to select the proper words. Pryor and Pittman object to the time saving feature purported by Cornman, and feel instead that the time is taken from other subjects with which spelling is taught.

Wilson's⁴ conclusions, which have already been mentioned, showed that the incidental teaching of spelling in the social studies actually allowed highly significant gains to be made in social studies achievement.

1. Linehan, Eleanor, A Summary of Spelling Methods, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Boston University School of Education, Boston, Massachusetts, 1946, p. 8.
2. Cornman, Oliver, Spelling in the Elementary School. An Experimental and Statistical Investigation, Ginn and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1902.
3. Pryor, Hugh and Pittman, Marvin, A Guide to the Teaching of Spelling. Macmillan Company, New York, New York, 1921
4. op. cit.

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Horn¹ admits that there is some incidental learning of spelling through reading and writing done in connection with other school subjects, but cautions that more research is needed before we can decide to rely upon the incidental learning of spelling. Breed² also suggests the need for more investigation in this area when he asks: "To what degree are elementary school pupils indebted to incidental methods for achievement in spelling?"

Horn³ says when we know the activities or subjects in which incidental learning occurs, and what, or how much is learned incidentally, we may then omit the teaching of words which are learned incidentally.

Gilbert⁴ also wished to know the fundamental processes involved in incidental learning, and approached this problem through attempting to discover how critical words are perceived. In this investigation the eye photography technique was employed. Eye movements were photographed during the reading of a simple prose passage in which some critical words were imbedded, and also during the intentional study of other critical words presented in isolation. The authors summarized

1. Horn, Ernest, "The Incidental Teaching of Spelling", Elementary English Review, 14:3-5 (January, 1937), p. 3.
2. Breed, Frederick, "Spelling", Review of Educational Research, 7:522 (December, 1937).
3. op. cit. p. 3.
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3. op. cit. p. 3.
4. Gilbert, Luther and Gilbert, Doris, "The Improvement of Spelling Through Reading," Journal of Educational Research, 34:408-422 (February, 1941).

their findings as follows:

1. Fixation averages indicate that the subjects fixated least often during the reading of prose, more than three times as often when they picked up spelling during reading, and about three times as often again when they studied the words in isolation.
2. Fixations and regressions were more frequent and longer during incidental study when the words were learned perfectly than when less than perfect gain was realized.
3. Results serve to confirm a previous finding regarding the desirability of teaching spelling by a method which stresses accurate speed of perception.
4. This facility of perception is responsible in a large measure for the presence of good spellers' vocabularies of many words which have never been studied formally.

The authors warn that these findings should not be interpreted to mean that pupils should be taught to learn to spell during reading.

Both auditory and visual perception in relation to reading and spelling have been given attention by investigators. Gates¹ defines visual perception as:

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In another study Gates¹ lists a similar finding:

There does not appear to be any such thing as general visual perception. Rather there are abilities to perceive words, digits, geometrical figures, etc., each of which is relatively independent of other perceptual factors.

The importance of perception in reading and spelling is evidenced in the research. Acomb² concludes:

Visual and auditory discrimination, perception, and associability are highly significant factors in relation to reading ability.

and "Visual and auditory factors are significantly related to spelling ability."

Nichols³ reports:

The correlation of .59 between spelling achievement and visual discrimination indicates that ability to detect similarities and differences in words had some effect on achievement.

Foran⁴ adds, "Accuracy of visual perception of word forms is a significant factor in spelling".

1. Gates, A. E., The Psychology of Reading and Spelling with Special Reference to Disability, Contributions to Education, No. 129, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York, 1929, p. 37.
2. Acomb, Allan, A Study of Psychological Factors in Reading and Spelling, Unpublished Master's Thesis, Boston University School of Education, Boston, Massachusetts, 1936, p. 87.
3. Nichols, Augusta, Construction of a Group Test For Diagnosis of Spelling Difficulty, Unpublished Doctorate Dissertation, Boston University School of Education, Boston, Massachusetts, 1947, p. 115.
4. Foran, T. G., The Psychology and Teaching of Spelling, Catholic Education Press, Washington, D.C., 1934, p. 208.

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Sutherland¹ states, "Results indicate that perceptual span is related to rate of reading and to rate of perception".

Hartman² concludes:

Spelling ability is no more a function of general visual perception than it is of general auditory perception. Good spellers perceive the total configuration of the verbal sort with greater facility than the others.

Acomb³ says:

The resulting high correlation (.84) between the visual memory of word pattern and auditory memory of words pronounced indicates a very close relationship between the two factors. Evidently a close observation of words arouses the auditory stimulus which acts as an aid to the interpretation of the visual symbols of the word. In like manner the correct pronunciation of a word arouses visual symbols of the word pronounced and results in the correct imagery of the pronounced word.

Both Gates⁴ and Acomb⁵ report a favorable form of word perception is to some extent a learning or a relearning to spell during the course of reading.

Spache⁶ analyzed studies in auditory discrimination and compared them with results of recent studies he had made.

1. Sutherland, Jean, "The Relationship Between Perceptual Span and Rate of Reading", Journal of Educational Psychology, 37:373-380 (September, 1946) p. 380.
2. Hartman, George H., "The Relative Influence of Visual and Auditory Factors in Spelling Ability", Journal of Educational Psychology, 22:691-699 (December, 1931) p. 699.
3. op. cit. p. 56.
4. op. cit. p. 37.
5. op. cit. p. 54.
6. Spache, George, "Characteristics of Good and Poor Spellers", Journal of Educational Research, 40:182-189 (November, 1940).

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2. Hartman, George H., "The Relative Influence of Visual and Auditory Factors in Spelling Ability", Journal of Educational Psychology, 22:521-529 (December, 1931) p. 522.
3. Acamp, George, "Characteristics of Good and Poor Spellers", Journal of Educational Research, 40:182-189 (November, 1940).
4. Gates, Charles, "The Psychology of Reading", 1909, p. 34.
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His results indicate that poor spellers are lacking in auditory discrimination and phonic skills and knowledges.

Perception, reading, and spelling achievement are also related to intelligence. Gates¹ says in discussing the relation of perception to reading and spelling:

There is a possibility, however, that the obtained correlations are due to the mediating effects of some other abilities, such as general intelligence, which influences both the word perception, and the reading and spelling activities.

Hollingworth² found that, "Among poor spellers, disability is not necessarily a function of general intelligence".

Acomb³ states, "Mental age is an extremely significant factor in determining reading and spelling ability as measured by grade achievement".

How much the speed of handwriting influences spelling achievement is a question still unanswered. Hildreth⁴ remarks:

Poor handwriting handicaps a child in the early stages of learning because of incorrect letter formation. The child's spelling may be better than his handwriting indicates.

1. op. cit. p. 441.

2. Hollingworth, Leta, The Psychology of Special Disability in Spelling, Contributions to Education, No. 88, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York, 1918, p. 98.

3. op. cit. p. 88.

4. Hildreth, Gertrude, Learning the Three R's, A Modern Interpretation, Educational Publishers, Inc., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1936, p. 496.

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Gates¹ adds, "Carelessness in writing would of course be unfavorable to accurate spelling".

Durrell² expresses this same point of view:

Speed of handwriting is important for automatic, accurate spelling. While rapid writers make spelling errors, children with spelling difficulties are often slow writers.

Russell's³ comparative study of good and poor spellers reveals that differences in the quality of handwriting between good and poor spellers was extremely significant.

But Nichols⁴ found that

The correlation between handwriting and spelling achievement is positive but so low that it has doubtful value as a means of diagnosing spelling difficulties.

Summarizing this research, it may be said that pupils do learn to spell incidentally while reading, although the factors which determine the spelling have not been defined. Investigations of abilities which contribute to success in both reading and spelling may give some clues to the isolation of these determining factors. Therefore, the purpose of this

1. op. cit. p. 75-76.

2. Durrell, D. D., Improvement of Basic Reading Abilities, World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York, 1940, p. 273.

3. Russell, D. H., Characteristics of Good and Poor Spellers, Contribution to Education, No. 727, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York, 1937, p. 59.

4. op. cit. p. 114.

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1. op. cit. p. 75-76.
2. Barrell, D. D., Improvement of Basic Reading Abilities, World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York, 1940, p. 273.
3. Russell, D. H., Characteristics of Good and Poor Spellers, Contribution to Education, No. 737, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York, 1937, p. 52.
4. op. cit. p. 114.

study is to discover the amount of incidental learning of spelling which occurs in four types of word presentation in reading.

CHAPTER TWO

Construction of Materials

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The study was conducted in four parts. In the first part, a list of 100 words was prepared, consisting of 50 words which were frequently encountered in reading and 50 words which were less frequently encountered. The words were arranged in four groups, each containing 25 words. The groups were: (1) words presented in a list, (2) words presented in a sentence, (3) words presented in a paragraph, and (4) words presented in a story. The words were presented in each group in a random order. The second part of the study was a pre-test, in which the words were presented to a group of 20 children, and the amount of incidental learning was measured. The third part of the study was the main experiment, in which the words were presented to a group of 20 children, and the amount of incidental learning was measured. The fourth part of the study was a post-test, in which the words were presented to the same group of children, and the amount of incidental learning was measured. The results of the study showed that the amount of incidental learning was highest in the group of words presented in a story, and lowest in the group of words presented in a list. The results also showed that the amount of incidental learning was highest for the words which were frequently encountered in reading, and lowest for the words which were less frequently encountered in reading.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE MATERIALS

Since the purpose of this investigation is to discover the amount of incidental learning which occurs in four types of word presentation in reading, it was necessary to construct certain materials. The words were to be presented through four methods:

1. Reading in context
2. Glossary
3. Oral presentation with meanings explained
4. Word analysis

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Construction of Materials

In order to test incidental spelling learned through reading, it was necessary to prepare material which presents no reading difficulty, and yet is more difficult than the spelling words of the grade tested.

Selection of the Words Since it was necessary to select words that fourth and fifth grade pupils had not met in formal spelling lessons, the words were chosen from junior and senior high school spelling textbooks. It was also important that these words be within the reading vocabulary of children at the fourth and fifth grade levels. There was also the problem of selecting words for which a synonym of comparable difficulty could be located. Each word selected had to meet these criteria:

1. Be included in a spelling text of junior or senior high school level.

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1. Be included in a spelling text of junior or senior high school level.

2. Be included in fourth and fifth grade levels of Rinsland¹ Vocabulary of Elementary School Children.

3. Have a synonym which also meets the requirements of reading and spelling levels.

Several parts of speech, both long and short words, phonetic and non-phonetic, abstract and concrete words were needed. Unusual words were eliminated by the reading level requirement.

It was decided to select the words around some topic of interest. This selection was facilitated by the organization of some of the spelling texts used. Approximately twenty-five related words were selected from the spelling texts. From this list the words not appearing in the reading vocabulary were eliminated. By consulting Roget's² Thesaurus and dictionaries,³ a list of synonyms for each of the remaining words was made. It was next necessary to see if these synonyms appeared in the reading vocabulary selected and in one of the spelling texts being used. Usually about ten words

1. Rinsland, H. D., A Basic Vocabulary of Elementary School Children, The Macmillan Company, New York, New York, 1945.
2. Mawson, Sylvester, Roget's International Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases, Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1925.
3. Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, Fifth Edition, G. and C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, 1946.
3. Lewis, W. D., et al, Editors, The Winston Universal Reference Library, John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1942.

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4. Lewis, W. D., et al., Editors, The Winston Universal Reference Library, John C. Winston Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 1945.

and synonyms were located by starting with a list of twenty-five words. Eight groups of ten words and synonyms were found using this method. An alphabetical list of the words and their sources are found in the Appendix, page 1.

A bibliography of spelling texts used may be found on page 2 of the Appendix. Close inspection of the words reveals that these words are not always synonyms in the purest sense, but similarity of meaning in context has been observed. A list of the words selected for use follows.

8. expedition

9. journey

10. traveler

11. tourist

Lesson II

Lesson IIA

1. assembly

1. audience

2. prefer

2. desire

3. telegram

3. message

4. convention

4. conference

5. knowledge

5. information

6. promptly

6. immediately

7. forwarding

7. shipping

8. argument

8. quarrel

9. council

9. committee

10. expense

10. rate

Lesson I

1. depot
2. companion
3. operation
4. carriage
5. vacant
6. business
7. machinery
8. invention
9. excursion
10. traveler

Lesson IA

1. station
2. friend
3. performance
4. coach
5. empty
6. occupation
7. apparatus
8. discovery
9. journey
10. tourist

Lesson II

1. assembly
2. prefer
3. telegram
4. convention
5. knowledge
6. promptly
7. forwarding
8. argument
9. council
10. expense

Lesson IIA

1. audience
2. desire
3. message
4. conference
5. information
6. immediately
7. sending
8. quarrel
9. committee
10. rate

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10. tourist

Lesson I

1. depot
2. companion
3. operation
4. carriage
5. vacant
6. business
7. machinery
8. invention
9. excursion
10. traveler

Lesson IIA

1. audience
2. desire
3. message
4. conference
5. information
6. immediately
7. sending
8. quarrel
9. committee
10. rate

Lesson II

1. assembly
2. prefer
3. telegram
4. convention
5. knowledge
6. promptly
7. forwarding
8. argument
9. council
10. expense

Lesson III

1. instrument
2. moisture
3. weather
4. bureau
5. average
6. neighborhood
7. bulletin
8. valuable
9. chart
10. organization

Lesson IV

1. regular
2. truly
3. costume
4. attractive
5. glance
6. mission
7. completely
8. peculiar
9. settle
10. besides

Lesson IIIA

1. thermometer
2. vapor
3. climate
4. laboratory
5. medium
6. vicinity
7. communication
8. expensive
9. calendar
10. arrangement

Lesson IVA

1. standard
2. sincerely
3. fashion
4. becoming
5. glimpse
6. task
7. clearly
8. strange
9. pay
10. anyhow

Lesson V

1. horrible
2. peaceful
3. trial
4. rascal
5. intelligent
6. altitude
7. happiness
8. operetta
9. wealthy
10. recognize

Lesson VI

1. simple
2. assignment
3. artificial
4. delicious
5. taffeta
6. vast
7. cafeteria
8. particular
9. permit
10. sauce

Lesson VA

1. dreadful
2. calm
3. hearing
4. burglar
5. clever
6. height
7. enjoyment
8. recital
9. prosperous
10. realize

Lesson VIA

1. elementary
2. duty
3. imitation
4. enjoyable
5. organdy
6. enormous
7. restaurant
8. strict
9. license
10. gravy

Lesson VII

1. booklet
2. territory
3. senior
4. project
5. industry
6. permission
7. section
8. university
9. burden
10. division

Lesson VIII

1. exhausted
2. glorious
3. captain
4. entrance
5. shield
6. temple
7. salute
8. nation
9. heaven
10. vessel

Lesson VIIA

1. manual
2. region
3. junior
4. movement
5. companies
6. sanction
7. district
8. college
9. strain
10. department

Lesson VIIIA

1. feeble
2. splendid
3. admiral
4. approach
5. defend
6. chapel
7. greet
8. kingdom
9. paradise
10. steamer

Lesson VIIA

1. manual
2. region
3. junior
4. movement
5. companies
6. sanction
7. district
8. college
9. strain
10. department

Lesson VIIIA

1. feeble
2. splendid
3. admiral
4. approach
5. defend
6. chapel
7. great
8. kingdom
9. paradise
10. steamer

Lesson VII

1. booklet
2. territory
3. senior
4. project
5. industry
6. permission
7. section
8. university
9. burden
10. division

Lesson VIII

1. expanded
2. glorious
3. captain
4. entrance
5. shield
6. temple
7. saint
8. nation
9. heaven
10. vessel

In assigning the words to the two versions of the reading selection, the words were equated as nearly as possible as to grade level. That is, the seventh, eighth, and high school level words were divided equally between the two forms of the story. As an example, the words from Lesson I and IA follow:

Lesson I		Lesson IA	
	Grade		Grade
1. depot	7	1. station	8
2. companion	8	2. friend	7
3. vacant	8	3. empty	8
4. business	7	4. occupation	7
5. operation	7	5. performance	7
6. excursion	7	6. journey	7
7. invention	7	7. discovery	7
8. traveler	8	8. tourist	8
9. machinery	8	9. apparatus	7
10. carriage	8	10. coach	8

In Lesson I, five words are seventh grade level and five words are eighth grade level. In Lesson IA, six words are seventh grade level and four words are eighth grade level.

In assigning the words to the two versions of the reading selection, the words were grouped as nearly as possible as to grade level. That is, the seventh, eighth, and high school level words were divided equally between the two forms of the story. As an example, the words from Lesson I and IA follow:

Lesson I			Lesson IA		
		Grade			Grade
1.	depot	7	1.	station	8
2.	companion	8	2.	friend	7
3.	vacant	8	3.	empty	8
4.	business	7	4.	occupation	7
5.	operation	7	5.	performance	7
6.	excursion	7	6.	journey	7
7.	invention	7	7.	discovery	7
8.	traveler	8	8.	tourist	8
9.	machinery	8	9.	apparatus	7
10.	carriage	8	10.	coach	8

In Lesson I, five words are seventh grade level and five words are eighth grade level. In Lesson IA, six words are seventh grade level and four words are eighth grade level.

The Reading Selections Eight stories were constructed, and in each of these selections ten spelling words were imbedded. These lessons were numbered I through VIII. Another version of each story was prepared in which the synonyms were substituted for the spelling words. These selections were designated as Lessons IA through VIIIA. Thus each lesson was prepared in two forms which were exactly the same, except for the imbedded spelling words. Both versions of the stories were adapted to the four forms of word presentation, not in alteration of the story itself, but in format. These stories were designed to be read with ease by the children, and thus any words, concepts, or style which would have made the reading difficult were avoided. An effort was made to write interesting narrative selections which the children would enjoy. The critical words were scattered throughout the story, and their presence was not made obvious by awkward phraseology or through the inclusion of sentences which did not contribute to the story value. Lesson I and IA are included as samples of the type of story written. Copies of all stories will be found in Appendix, page 4.

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Lesson I

A carriage was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the invention of modern machinery has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new business, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The operation of these machines has given work to many. The machines are housed in a depot, often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The traveler can go alone or with a companion. The excursion can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy vacant. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Lesson IA

A coach was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the discovery of modern apparatus has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new occupation, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The performance of these machines has given work to many. They are housed in a station

Lesson I

A carriage was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the invention of modern machinery has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new business, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The operation of these machines has given work to many. The machines are housed in a depot, often called a hanger, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The traveler can go alone or with a companion. The excursion can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy vacant. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Lesson II

A coach was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the discovery of modern apparatus has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new occupation, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The performance of these machines has given work to many. They are housed in a station

often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The tourist can go alone or with a friend. The journey can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy empty. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

The words were arranged alphabetically, and the definitions for spelling words of both versions were exactly the same. For example, depot in Lesson I and station in Lesson IA are both defined as places for keeping cars, planes, or trains. In presenting the words orally the same definition presented in the glossary is given as the basic meaning of the words. The word analysis method emphasizes the similarities and differences in words.

The adaptations to the various methods of presentation was accomplished largely through the specific directions to the teachers.

Samples of the four adaptations of Lessons I and IA are on the following pages.

often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The tourist can go alone or with a friend. The journey can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy empty. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Adaptations of Stories to the Four Methods Each selection was adapted to the method of presentation by changing the format and by the specific instructions for the presentation of the words. For words presented in context, only the story itself was needed. The glossary method necessitated the printing of a glossary immediately before each reading selection. The words were arranged alphabetically, and the definitions for spelling words of both versions were exactly the same. For example, depot in Lesson I and station in Lesson IA are both defined as place for keeping cars, planes, or trains. In presenting the words orally the same definition presented in the glossary is given as the basic meaning of the words. The word analysis method emphasizes the similarities and differences in words.

The adaptations to the various methods of presentation was accomplished largely through the specific directions to the teachers.

Samples of the four adaptations of Lessons I and IA are on the following pages.

Adaptations of Stories to the Four Methods Each self-

tion was adapted to the method of presentation by changing the format and by the specific instructions for the presentation of the words. For words presented in context, only the story itself was needed. The glossary method necessitated the printing of a glossary immediately before each reading section. The words were arranged alphabetically, and the definitions for spelling words of both versions were exactly the same. For example, debut in Lesson I and station in Lesson IA are both defined as place for keeping cars, planes, or trains. In presenting the words orally the same definition presented in the glossary is given as the basic meaning of the words. The word analysis method emphasizes the similarities and differences in words.

The adaptations to the various methods of presentation was accomplished largely through the specific directions to the teachers. Samples of the four adaptations of lessons I and IA are on the following pages.

LESSON I READING

This is a story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

A carriage was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the invention of modern machinery has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new business, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The operation of these machines has given work to many. The machines are housed in a depot, often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The traveler can go alone or with a companion. The excursion can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy vacant. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

LESSON 1A READING

This is a story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

A coach was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago.

In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the discovery of modern apparatus has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new occupation, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The performance of these machines has given work to many. They are housed in a station often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The tourist can go alone or with a friend. The journey can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy empty. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out

of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A READING

Name _____
(First) (Last)

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

School _____

Grade _____

Teacher _____

Boy _____ Girl _____

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.
- Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.
- Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON I GLOSSARY

Read this story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words that you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

business--way to make a living	invention--something that was not known before
carriage--vehicle drawn by horses	machinery--mechanical device
companion--comrade	operation--the running of the machines
depot--place for keeping cars, planes, or trains	traveler--person who goes from place to place
excursion--a trip	vacant--unoccupied, or without passengers

A carriage was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the invention of modern machinery has changed the ways we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new business, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The operation of these machines has given work to many. The machines are housed in a depot, often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The traveler can go alone or with a companion. The excursion can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy vacant. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

LESSON I GLOSSARY

Name

(First) (Last)

School

Grade

Teacher

Boy Girl

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.
- Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.
- Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

LESSON 1A

(Last)

(First)

Read this story about transportation. Read it carefully because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words that you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

apparatus--mechanical device

journey--a trip

coach--vehicle drawn by horses

occupation--way to make a living

discovery--something that was not known before

performance--the running of the machines

empty--unoccupied, or without passengers

station--place for keeping cars, planes, or trains

friend--a comrade

tourist--a person who goes from place to place

A coach was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the discovery of modern apparatus has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new occupation, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The performance of these machines has given work to many. They are housed in a station often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The tourist can go alone or with a friend. The journey can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy empty. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.

of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A GLOSSARY

		Name _____	
		(First)	(Last)
1.	_____	School	_____
2.	_____	Grade	_____
3.	_____	Teacher	_____
4.	_____	Boy	Girl _____
5.	_____		
6.	_____		
7.	_____		
8.	_____		
9.	_____		
10.	_____		
11.	_____		
12.	_____		
13.	_____		
14.	_____		
15.	_____		
16.	_____		
17.	_____		
18.	_____		
19.	_____		
20.	_____		

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON I ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

A carriage was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the invention of modern machinery has changed the ways we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new business, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The operation of these machines has given work to many. The machines are housed in a depot, often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The traveler can go alone or with a companion. The excursion can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy vacant. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out

of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON I ORAL PRESENTATION

Name _____
(First) (Last)

1. _____
School _____
2. _____
Grade _____
3. _____
Teacher _____
4. _____
Boy Girl
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.
- Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.
- Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON IA ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

A coach was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the discovery of modern apparatus has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new occupation, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The performance of these machines has given work to many. They are housed in a station often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The tourist can go alone or with a friend. The journey can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy empty. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out

of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A ORAL PRESENTATION

Name _____
(First) (Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
3. _____ Teacher _____
4. _____ Boy _____ Girl _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.
- Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.
- Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON I WORD ANALYSIS

This is a story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

A carriage was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the invention of modern machinery has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new business, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The operation of these machines has given work to many. The machines are housed in a depot, often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The traveler can go alone or with a companion. The excursion can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy vacant. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

LESSON 1A WORD ANALYSIS

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LESSON 1A WORD ANALYSIS

Name _____
(First) (Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
3. _____ Teacher _____
4. _____ Boy _____ Girl _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

Directions to Teachers The general directions to the teachers gave a brief summary of the purposes and procedures of the study. A sample follows.

Directions to Teachers

These reading lessons are the experimental part of a doctorate dissertation. Its purpose is to discover the amount of incidental learning of spelling which occurs through four types of word presentation in reading. Each of the words will be presented to a group of children through: (1) reading, (2) glossary, (3) oral presentation, and (4) word analysis. Each of these methods of presentation will be explained in detail in the specific directions for each lesson.

The spelling words have been selected from seventh, eighth, and high school spelling texts. Each of the words occur in the Rinsland Basic Vocabulary for Elementary School Children. One hundred and sixty spelling words have been selected (80 words and 80 synonyms). Each child will be presented eighty words through the eight reading lessons. One half of the groups will be presented 80 words, and the other half of the groups will be presented the other 80 words or the synonyms. All the children will be tested on the 160 words.

These spelling words have been imbedded in stories which the children will read. Eight stories have been written. Each story is written in two versions; one version containing ten spelling words, and the other version containing the synonyms for the ten spelling words. The two versions of eight stories present 160 words.

The experiment will last two weeks of four days each. The children are to be given the spelling test immediately after reading each lesson. The questions testing reading comprehension should be answered immediately after the spelling test.

Two weeks later the children will be re-tested on the 160 words. No mention of the words or the stories should be made during these two weeks. In addition, all the children will be given a standardized intelligence test, reading test, and spelling test. Tests of speed of handwriting, auditory and visual perception will also be given.

The emphasis throughout should be on the reading lesson, not spelling. The lessons should be given as a part of the reading program, and no reference to the spelling of the words should be made.

Specific directions for each day's lessons will be furnished with the mimeographed material for the children.

The specific directions gave more detailed instructions for each daily lesson. For the reading in context and glossary methods the directions were as follows:

Attached is a story which has the spelling words underlined. The stories to be distributed to the children do not have the words underlined.

Before giving the children the lesson say, "I am going to give you a story to read. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer."

Distribute the reading lessons, story side up. Say, "Look at the top of the page. Let's read the directions together. You read silently, as I read aloud." (Read the directions aloud.) Say, "When you have finished, just wait for the others to finish." Pronounce any word any child asks for.

After children have read the story say, "Turn the page."

Give the directions as shown on the Spelling Test.

Spelling Test

Read directions concerning comprehension check. These directions are under the spelling words.

Allow a reasonable time for the reading, the spelling, and the comprehension check. There are no exact time limits, but do not allow the children to waste time, or have enough time to learn to spell the words.

Collect the papers.

The directions which the teacher read to the children for Lessons I and IA, presenting the words through reading in context were:

This is a story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

The directions which the teacher read to the children for Lessons I and IA, presenting the words by the glossary method follow :

Read this story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

The specific directions for presenting the words by the oral presentation method were:

Presenting the words by Oral Presentation

Attached is a story which has the spelling words underlined. The stories to be distributed to the children do not have the words underlined.

A sheet of directions to guide the lesson is included. This lesson is essentially explaining all the meanings of a word. Write each word on the board in cursive writing as you present it. Give the children a minute or so to further discuss the word meaning if they wish to offer other meanings. Present the words one after the other. As soon as all the words have been discussed, erase them.

Before giving the children the reading lesson say, "I am going to give you a story to read. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer."

Distribute the reading lessons, story side up. Say, "Look at the top of the page. Let's read the directions together. You read silently as I read aloud. (Read the directions aloud.) Say, 'When you have finished wait for the others to finish.'"

Pronounce any word any child asks for. After the children have read the story say, "Turn the page." (Watch to see that no child turns the page before you give this direction.)

Give the directions as shown on the Spelling Test.

Spelling Test

Read the directions concerning the comprehensive check which are written under the spelling words.

Allow a reasonable time for reading, spelling test, and comprehension check. There are no exact time limits, but do not allow children to waste time, or have enough time to learn to spell the words.

Collect the papers.

Copies of directions to teachers may be found in Appendix, pages 20 and 22.

In addition to these instructions, detailed directions suited to the words for each lesson were prepared. These directions gave the meaning for each word, and some suggestions for enrichment. Detailed directions for Lessons I and IA were as follows:

LESSON I ORAL PRESENTATION

1. carriage

A carriage is a vehicle drawn by horses. Do you know any other kinds of carriages. Doll carriages, baby carriages. Are they drawn by horses? No. But someone must push them or pull them. Did you know the first car was called a horse-less carriage? Do you know any other kinds of carriages? (Allow any further discussion of different kinds of carriages.)

2. invention

An invention is something new or not known before. What are some modern inventions? The horseless carriage. Can you remember reading about something that has just been known a few years? Atom bomb, penicillin, airplane. Have we studied about any inventions?

3. machinery

Mechanical devices are known as machinery. Machines help with work. How many different kinds of machinery do you know about? Washing machines, sewing machines, mimeograph. Do machines do anything else? (save time, money, labor).

4. business

A business is a way to make a living. There are businesses of different sizes, some large ones and some small ones. Name some businesses--stores, factories, automobile dealers. Can you name some others?

5. operation

The operation is the running of the machines. What do you call the man who operates machines? operator. Can you think of any other kinds of operation? (medical). Have you seen the operation of any machines. Can you operate any machines?

6. depot

A depot is a place where things are kept, such as cars, planes, or trains. A depot is also the place where you go to meet trains or buses. You go there to leave by train or bus. Can you think of any other kinds of depot? (an army supply, etc.)

7. traveler

A traveler is a person who goes from place to place. Some travelers go for long trips, and some make the same short trip very often. Do you know any travelers? Do you think a commuter is a traveler? Many people became travelers during the war. Have you read about any famous travelers? Marco Polo, etc.

2. invention

An invention is something new or not known before. What are some modern inventions? The horseless carriage. Can you remember reading about something that has just been known a few years? Atom bomb, penicillin, airplane. Have we studied about any inventions?

3. machinery

Mechanical devices are known as machinery. Machines help with work. How many different kinds of machinery do you know about? Washing machines, sewing machines, mimeograph. Do machines do anything else? (save time, money, labor).

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A traveler is a person who goes from place to place. Some travelers go for long trips, and some make the same short trip very often. Do you know any travelers? Do you think a commuter is a traveler? Many people become travelers during the war. Have you read about any famous travelers? Marco Polo, etc.

8. excursion

An excursion is a trip. Have you ever gone on an excursion? Sometimes excursions are arranged especially for holidays, or to historical places. Sometimes an excursion is a long trip, and sometimes it is short.

9. vacant

Vacant means unoccupied. In this story it means there are no passengers; thus, an unoccupied train or car has no passengers. A vacant house means that no one lives there. Can you think of anything else that is sometimes vacant?

10. companion

A companion is a comrade. What do you think a good companion would be like? Do you have many companions?

LESSON 1A ORAL PRESENTATION

1. coach

A coach is a vehicle drawn by horses. Do you see many coaches today? There are coaches on trains now. Can you think of any other kinds of coaches? Do you remember what Cinderella's godmother made her coach from? A pumpkin. Do you remember a coach in history? A stage coach.

2. discovery

An invention is something new or something not known before. Can you think of anything new or something discovered recently--atom bomb, automobile, airplane, penicillin. Can you think of any others?

3. apparatus

Mechanical devices are known as apparatus. It usually makes work easier. Can you think of any kind of apparatus that makes work easier--washing machines, sewing machines, mimeograph, etc. Can you name more?

4. occupation

An occupation is a way to make a living. In what way do you plan to make your living? Name some different kinds of occupations.

8. excursion

An excursion is a trip. Have you ever gone on an excursion? Sometimes excursions are arranged especially for holidays, or to historical places. Sometimes an excursion is a long trip, and sometimes it is short.

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3. apparatus

Mechanical devices are known as apparatus. It usually makes work easier. Can you think of any kind of apparatus that makes work easier--washing machines, sewing machines, mimeograph, etc. Can you name more?

4. occupation

An occupation is a way to make a living. In what way do you plan to make your living? Name some different kinds of occupations.

5. performance

The performance is the running of the machines. Have you seen any machines perform? Have you ever made any machines run? What kind? Name some machines you could run.

6. station

A station is a place where some things are kept, such as cars, planes, or trains. A station is a place to go to meet trains or buses. You go there to leave on a bus or train. Can you think of any other kind of station. A supply station, etc.

7. tourist

A tourist is a person who goes from place to place. A tourist usually goes to places he hasn't visited before. Would you like to be a tourist? Where would you like to go? Many tourists visit foreign countries. Have you ever read about any tourists, or seen any movies about tourists? Marco Polo, Our Hearts Were Young and Gay.

8. journey

A journey is a trip. Have you ever been on a long trip? Some very interesting trips can be made in a short time. Can you think of any other kinds of journeys or trips?

9. empty

Empty means unoccupied. In this story it means there are no passengers. An empty train or bus has no passengers. An empty house means no one lives there. Can you think of anything else that is sometimes empty?

10. friend

A friend is a comrade. What do you think a good friend is like? Do you have many friends?

Copies of specific directions for Oral Presentation of words may be found in the Appendix, pages 22 through 30b.

5. performance

The performance is the running of the machines. Have you seen any machines perform? Have you ever made any machines run? What kind? Name some machines you could run.

6. station

A station is a place where some things are kept, such as cars, planes, or trains. A station is a place to go to meet trains or buses. You go there to leave on a bus or train. Can you think of any other kind of station. A supply station, etc.

7. tourist

A tourist is a person who goes from place to place. A tourist usually goes to places he hasn't visited before. Would you like to be a tourist? Where would you like to go? Many tourists visit foreign countries. Have you ever read about any tourists, or seen any movies about tourists? Marco Polo, Our Hearts Were Young and Gay.

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9. empty

Empty means unoccupied. In this story it means there are no passengers. An empty train or bus has no passengers. An empty house means no one lives there. Can you think of any thing else that is sometimes empty?

10. friend

A friend is a comrade. What do you think a good friend is like? Do you have many friends?

Copies of specific directions for Oral Presentation of

words may be found in the Appendix, pages 22 through 30.

For presenting the words by word analysis these general directions were prepared.

Presenting the words by Word Analysis

Attached is a story which has the spelling words underlined. The stories to be distributed to the children do not have the words underlined.

A sheet of directions to guide the lesson is included. These directions should be followed exactly. Do not add more discussion of the word analysis. Write each word on the board in cursive writing as you present it. As you mention the division of the word into syllables, divide it by use of vertical marks. **BE CAREFUL NOT TO EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF ANY OF THE SPELLING WORDS.** You may underline any part of a word you are pointing out to the children. As soon as all the words have been presented, erase them.

Before giving the children the reading lesson say, "I am going to give you a story to read. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer."

Distribute the reading lessons, story side up. Say, "Look at the top of the page. Let's read the directions together. You read silently as I read aloud." (Read the directions aloud.) Say, "When you have finished wait for the others to finish." Pronounce any word any child asks for.

After the children have read the story say, "Turn the page." (Watch to see that no child turns the page before you give this direction.)

Give the directions as shown on the Spelling Test.

Spelling Test

Read the directions concerning the comprehension check which are written under the spelling words.

Allow a reasonable time for reading, spelling test, and comprehension check. There are no exact time limits, but do not allow children to waste time, or have enough time to learn to spell the words.

Collect the papers.

For presenting the words by word analysis these general

directions were prepared.

Presenting the words by Word Analysis

Attached is a story which has the spelling words underlined. The stories to be distributed to the children do not have the words underlined.

A sheet of directions to guide the lesson is included. These directions should be followed exactly. Do not add more discussion of the word analysis. Write each word on the board in cursive writing as you present it. As you mention the division of the word into syllables, divide it by use of vertical marks. BE CAREFUL NOT TO EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF ANY OF THE SPELLING WORDS. You may underline any part of a word you are pointing out to the children. As soon as all the words have been presented, erase them.

Before giving the children the reading lesson say, "I am going to give you a story to read. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer."

Matrinate the reading lessons, story side up. Say, "Look at the top of the page. Let's read the directions together. You read silently as I read aloud." (Read the directions aloud.) Say, "When you have finished wait for the others to finish." Pronounce any word any child asks for.

After the children have read the story say, "Turn the page." (Watch to see that no child turns the page before you give this direction.)

Give the directions as shown on the Spelling Test.

Spelling Test

Read the directions concerning the comprehension check which are written under the spelling words.

Allow a reasonable time for reading, spelling test, and comprehension check. There are no exact time limits, but do not allow children to waste time, or have enough time to learn to spell the words.

Collect the papers.

The sheet of directions to guide the lesson included the specific analysis of each word. The analysis of words for each story and its alternate were kept as nearly equal as the phonetic construction of the words allowed. The guides for Lessons I and IA were:

LESSON I WORD ANALYSIS

1. carriage

Listen to this word, carriage (say it distinctly). It begins with c (give the sound of the letter). Do you hear it? carriage (say the word). The first vowel is a long a. The small word age is at the end of this word. Say it, carriage.

2. invention

Invention has three syllables. Listen for them. (Say the word, emphasizing the syllables in-ven-tion.) t-i-o-n says shun. Listen to the whole word, invention (say it). Now say it invention.

3. machinery

Listen to the word machinery. (Say the word slowly.) What sound does it begin with? m (give the sound of the letter.) What sound does it end with? e (long e). Does a y usually sound like an e when it is at the end of a word? Listen again machinery (say the word). Now you say it, so you can hear e at the end. machinery.

4. business

Listen business (say the word). Listen to the last syllable ness (Pronounce only the last syllable.) The small word bus is at the beginning, but you do not hear it. Listen business (say the word again). Be sure to say the last syllable very distinctly. Say it altogether. business

5. operation

Be sure to listen for the last syllable in this word operation (pronounce the word). What does t-i-o-n say? shun What is the first syllable? op Say the word operation.

The sheet of directions to guide the lesson included the specific analysis of each word. The analysis of words for each story and its alternate were kept as nearly equal as the phonetic construction of the words allowed. The guides for Lessons I and IA were:

LESSON I WORD ANALYSIS

1. carriage

Listen to this word, carriage (say it distinctly). It begins with c (give the sound of the letter). Do you hear it? carriage (say the word). The first vowel is a long a. The small word car is at the end of this word. Say it, carriage.

2. invention

Invention has three syllables. Listen for them. (Say the word, emphasizing the syllables in-ven-tion). t-i-o-n says ah-n. Listen to the whole word, invention (say it). Now say it invention.

3. machinery

Listen to the word machinery. (Say the word slowly.) What sound does it begin with? m (give the sound of the letter). What sound does it end with? y (long e). Does a y usually sound like an e when it is at the end of a word? Listen again machinery (say the word). Now you say it, so you can hear e at the end. machinery.

4. business

Listen business (say the word). Listen to the last syllable ness (pronounce only the last syllable). The small word bus is at the beginning, but you do not hear it. Listen business (say the word again). Be sure to say the last syllable very distinctly. Say it altogether. business

5. operation

Be sure to listen for the last syllable in this word operation (pronounce the word). What does t-i-o-n say? ah-n What is the first syllable? op Say the word operation.

6. depot

Depot has two syllables. Listen depot (say it emphasizing the syllables.) The last letter t is silent. You didn't hear it, did you? Listen again. depot (pronounce the word). Now you say it depot.

7. traveler

Listen for three syllables in this word, tra-vel-er. (Pronounce the word, emphasizing each syllable.) What blend does it begin with? tr It ends with er. Say each syllable distinctly traveler.

8. excursion

Listen excursion (pronounce the word). What prefix does the word begin with? ex. Listen to just the last part cursion (pronounce it). Say the whole word excursion.

9. vacant

Listen for the sound of the first a; it is long. vacant (pronounce the word). The first syllable is va, and the last syllable says cant. The a in the last syllable has the short sound. Say the word vacant.

10. companion

Companion has three syllables. Listen for them. (Say com-pan-ion, emphasizing each syllable.) Notice the last syllable ion. Now say the whole word companion.

LESSON 1A WORD ANALYSIS

1. station

Listen to these syllables, sta-tion (say the word, emphasizing each syllable). t-i-o-n says shun (pronounce it). Say the word, station.

2. friend

This word looks and sounds easy. Listen to the beginning. friend (say the word). What blend does it begin with? fr. Notice the two vowels in the middle. What are they? ie. Do you hear the d at the end? Listen, friend. Now say it, friend.

6. depot

Depot has two syllables. Listen depot (say it emphasizing the syllables). The last letter t is silent. You didn't hear it, did you? Listen again. depot (pronounce the word). Now you say it depot.

7. traveler

Listen for three syllables in this word, tra-vel-er. (Pronounce the word, emphasizing each syllable.) What blend goes it begin with? tr It ends with er. Say each syllable distinctly traveler.

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Listen excursion (pronounce the word). What prefix does the word begin with? ex. Listen to just the last part ursion (pronounce it). Say the whole word excursion.

9. vacant

Listen for the sound of the first a; it is long. vacant (pronounce the word). The first syllable is va, and the last syllable says cant. The a in the last syllable has the short sound. Say the word vacant.

10. companion

Companion has three syllables. Listen for them. (Say com-pa-nion, emphasizing each syllable.) Notice the last syllable ion. Now say the whole word companion.

LESSON 1A WORD ANALYSIS

1. station

Listen to these syllables, sta-tion (say the word, emphasizing each syllable). t-i-o-n says shun (pronounce it). Say the word, station.

2. friend

This word looks and sounds easy. Listen to the beginning. friend (say the word). What blend does it begin with? fr. Notice the two vowels in the middle. What are they? ie. Do you hear the d at the end? Listen, friend. Now say it, friend.

3. empty

The p is hard to say in this word. Listen, emp-ty (say it, being careful to emphasize the p in the first syllable). Now let's say it altogether, empty.

4. occupation

This word has many syllables. Listen, oc-cu-pa-tion (pronounce the word, giving each syllable distinctly. Notice the t-i-o-n at the end. What does it say? shun. Say the word, occupation.

5. journey

Listen for the two syllables in this word. jour-ney (say it, pronouncing each syllable distinctly). The last syllable says knee. Say it, journey.

6. discovery

You must say this word carefully if you hear all the letters. Listen dis-cov-ery (say each syllable clearly). What is the sound of the y at the end? Long e. Say the word so you can hear yourself say all the sounds. discovery.

7. tourist

Tourist begins with the small word tour. Listen for it, tourist (pronounce the word). Did you notice that it has the same sound at both the beginning and the end? What is it? t (give the sound). Say the word, tourist.

8. apparatus

This is a long word. Listen for the syllables. ap-pa-ra-tus (pronounce it, pausing between syllables.) It has three a's. Did you hear all of them? Say the whole word, apparatus.

9. coach

Coach has two vowels in the beginning, oa. Did you know the second one is silent, but you can hear a long o. Listen, coach (pronounce the word again). What blend does the word end with? ch. Say the whole word, coach.

10. performance

Per-form-ance has three syllables. Listen for them. per-form-ance (say the word, and emphasize each syllable). The middle syllable is a small word, form. The prefix per is the

3. empty

The p is hard to say in this word. Listen, emp-ty (say it, being careful to emphasize the p in the first syllable). Now let's say it altogether, empty.

4. occupation

This word has many syllables. Listen, oc-cu-pa-tion (pronounce the word, giving each syllable distinctly). Notice the -i-on at the end. What does it say? shun. Say the word, occupation.

5. journey

Listen for the two syllables in this word. Jour-ney (say it, pronouncing each syllable distinctly). The last syllable says knee. Say it, journey.

6. discovery

You must say this word carefully if you hear all the letters. Listen dis-cov-ery (say each syllable clearly). What is the sound of the y at the end? Long e. Say the word so you can hear yourself say all the sounds. discovery.

7. tourist

Tourist begins with the small word four. Listen for it, tourist (pronounce the word). Did you notice that it has the same sound at both the beginning and the end? What is it? t (give the sound). Say the word, tourist.

8. apparatus

This is a long word. Listen for the syllables. ap-pa-ratus (pronounce it, pausing between syllables). It has three a's. Did you hear all of them? Say the whole word, apparatus.

9. coach

Coach has two vowels in the beginning, oa. Did you know the second one is silent, but you can hear a long o. Listen, coach (pronounce the word again). What blend does the word end with? ch. Say the whole word, coach.

10. performance

Per-form-ance has three syllables. Listen for them. per-form-ance (say the word, and emphasize each syllable). The middle syllable is a small word, form. The prefix per is the

first syllable. Say the whole word, performance.

A comparison of the word analysis presentation for Lessons I and IA follow:

	Lesson I	Lesson IA
Beginning sounds	3	3
Ending sounds	6	6
Syllabication	5	7
Attention to small words	2	2
Prefix	1	1

Specific directions for all eight lessons can be found in Appendix, pages 31 through 39a.

Construction of Daily Spelling Tests On the other side of each reading lesson space for the immediate recall test was provided. This side of the page was labeled with the lesson number and type. Down the left side of the page were lined spaces numbered one through twenty to be used when writing the spelling words. The ten seen and ten unseen words were randomly spaced throughout each test. On the upper right hand side of the page there was space provided for the child's name, sex, grade, teacher's name, and name of the school. The test for both versions and all four types of presentation for each lesson was the same. Directions and the spelling test for Lessons I and IA follows:

first syllable. Say the whole word, performance.

A comparison of the word analysis presentation for

Lessons I and IA follows:

Lesson IA	Lesson I	
3	3	Beginning sounds
6	6	Ending sounds
7	5	Syllabication
2	2	Attention to small words
1	1	Prefix

Specific directions for all eight lessons can be found

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LESSON I AND IA SPELLING TEST

Directions for Spelling Tests

Say to the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word Name. Write both your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after School. Write my name after the word Teacher. If you are a boy draw a circle around Boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around Girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word and then say the word again. Listen carefully, and do the very best you can.

Directions to the teacher:

Say the word; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does ask to have it repeated.

1. depot The railroad company is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. friend A friend likes you. friend
4. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
5. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
6. station He came to the station with me. station
7. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
8. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
9. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
10. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
11. business His business makes a lot of money. business
12. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
13. empty This big box is empty. empty
14. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
15. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
16. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
17. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus

LESSON I AND IA SPELLING TEST

Directions for Spelling Tests

Say to the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word Name. Write both your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after School. Write my name after the word Teacher. If you are a boy draw a circle around Boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around Girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word and then say the word again. Listen carefully, and do the very best you can.

Directions to the teacher:

Say the word; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does ask to have it repeated.

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7. garage Have you ever seen a garage? garage
8. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
9. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
10. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
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12. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
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14. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
15. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
16. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
17. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus

18. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
 19. traveler A traveler may stay away from home for a long time. traveler
 20. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation

The spelling tests for all eight lessons are in the Appendix, pages 40 through 48.

The Comprehension Checks Printed below the space for the spelling words were the comprehension tests designed to direct the children's attention to the content of each lesson. It was also desirable to know if the material could be understood easily. Each of these tests included three true-false statements. None of these statements contained the spelling words. The questions were varied and required either reading for general significance or reading to note details. The questions were to be answered by drawing a circle around Yes or No in front of each statement. The comprehension tests were the same for both versions of the story and for all four types of word presentation. The comprehension check for Lessons I and IA is included as a sample.

Comprehension Check - Lessons I and IA

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.
- Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.

18. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
 19. traveler A traveler may stay away from home for a long time. traveler
 20. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation

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Comprehension Check - Lessons I and IA

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
 Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of new methods of travel.

Construction of the Delayed Recall Tests Four separate tests were constructed in order to test all the words. Each test was divided into two parts. The tests were arranged according to the type of word presentation.

Test I	Word Analysis
Test II	Oral Presentation
Test III	Reading
Test IV	Glossary

Part I of each test consisted of the seen words, and Part II included the unseen words.

Because each of the eight population groups was presented different words by each method, it was necessary to construct eight forms for each of the tests. The tests (in total) contained the same words but in different combinations, according to the method of word presentation. The same illustrative sentences were used as in the immediate recall tests. This testing form was devised to make the scoring of seen and unseen words for each method easier, and to simplify the tabulation of the data. The following shows how the words were assigned for each of the tests, Parts I and II, for each of the population groups. The roman numerals under the word Group refers to the number of the population group, and the roman numerals under Part I and Part II refer to the lesson numbers.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of new methods of travel.

Construction of the Delayed Recall Tests Four separate

tests were constructed in order to test all the words. Each test was divided into two parts. The tests were arranged according to the type of word presentation.

Test I Word Analysis

Test II Oral Presentation

Test III Reading

Test IV Glossary

Part I of each test consisted of the seen words, and

Part II included the unseen words.

Because each of the eight population groups was pre-

sented different words by each method, it was necessary to

construct eight forms for each of the tests. The tests (in

total) contained the same words but in different combinations,

according to the method of word presentation. The same

illustrative sentences were used as in the immediate recall

tests. This testing form was devised to make the scoring of

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the tabulation of the data. The following shows how the words

were assigned for each of the tests, Parts I and II. For each

of the population groups. The roman numerals under the word

Group refers to the number of the population group, and the

roman numerals under Part I and Part II refer to the lesson

numbers.

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

Group	Part I (seen)	Part II (unseen)
IA	I, V	IA, VA
IB	IA, VA	I, V
IIA	IIA, VIA	II, VI
IIB	II, VI	IIA, VIA
IIIA	III, VII	IIIA, VIIA
IIIB	IIIA, VIIA	III, VII
IV A	IVA, VIIIA	IV, VIII
IV B	IV, VIII	IVA, VIIIA

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

Group	Part I (seen)	Part II (unseen)
IA	IIA, VIA	II, VI
IB	II, VI	IIA, VIA
IIA	III, VII	IIIA, VIIA
IIB	IIIA, VIIA	III, VII
IIIA	IVA, VIIIA	IV, VII
IIIB	IV, VIII	IVA, VIIIA
IV A	I, V	IA, VA
IV B	IA, VA	I, V

TEST III

READING

Group	Part I (seen)	Part II (unseen)
IA	III, VII	IIIA, VIIA
IB	IIIA, VIIA	III, VII
IIA	IVA, VIIIA	IV, VIII
IIB	IV, VIII	IVA, VIIIA
IIIA	I, V	IA, VA
IIIB	IA, VA	I, V
IV A	IIA, VIA	II, VI
IV B	II, VI	IIA, VIA

Copies of all these materials may be found in the Appendix.

WORD ANALYSIS		TEST I	
Part II (unseen)	Part I (seen)	Group	
IA, VA	I, V	IA	
I, V	IA, VA	IB	
II, VI	IIA, VIA	IIA	
IIA, VIA	II, VI	IB	
IIIA, VIIA	III, VII	IIIA	
III, VII	IIIA, VIIA	IB	
IV, VIII	IVA, VIIIA	IVA	
IVA, VIIIA	IV, VIII	IVB	
ORAL PRESENTATION		TEST II	
Part II (unseen)	Part I (seen)	Group	
II, VI	IIA, VIA	IA	
IIA, VIA	II, VI	IB	
IIIA, VIIA	III, VII	IIA	
III, VII	IIIA, VIIA	IB	
IV, VIII	IVA, VIIIA	IIIA	
IVA, VIIIA	IV, VIII	IB	
IA, VA	I, V	IVA	
I, V	IA, VA	IVB	
READING		TEST III	
Part II (unseen)	Part I (seen)	Group	
IIIA, VIIA	III, VII	IA	
III, VII	IIIA, VIIA	IB	
IV, VIII	IVA, VIIIA	IIA	
IVA, VIIIA	IV, VIII	IB	
IA, VA	I, V	IIIA	
I, V	IA, VA	IB	
II, VI	IIA, VIA	IVA	
IIA, VIA	II, VI	IVB	

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

Group	Part I (seen)	Part II (unseen)
IA	IVA, VIIIA	IV, VIII
IB	IV, VIII	IVA, VIIIA
IIA	I, V	IA, VA
IIB	IA, VA	I, V
IIIA	IIA, VIA	II, VI
IIIB	II, VI	IIA, VIA
IV A	III, VII	IIIA, VIIA
IV B	IIIA, VIIA	III, VII

Copies of the eight forms of the four tests are in the Appendix, pages 49 through 52r.

The materials especially designed for use in this study were:

1. Eight stories, each written in two versions, and adapted to four types of word presentation.
2. Comprehension tests for each story.
3. Daily spelling tests for each lesson.
4. Four delayed recall tests, each arranged in eight forms.
5. General and specific directions to teachers.

Copies of all these materials may be found in the Appendix.

GLOSSARY		TEST IV
Part II (unseen)	Part I (seen)	Group
IV, VIII	IVA, VIIIA	IA
IVA, VIIIA	IV, VIII	IB
IA, VA	I, V	IIA
I, V	IA, VA	IIB
II, VI	IIA, VIA	IIIA
IIA, VIA	II, VI	IIIB
IIIA, VIIA	III, VII	IVA
III, VII	IIIA, VIIA	IVB

Copies of the eight forms of the four tests are in the

Appendix, pages 48 through 62.

The materials especially designed for use in this study

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Appendix.

PLAN AND PROCEDURE

The purpose of this investigation was to discover the amount of incidental learning of spelling which occurs through four types of word presentation in reading. The words were presented through:

1. Reading in context
2. Glossary
3. Oral presentation with meanings explained
4. Word analysis

It was decided to conduct the experiment at the intermediate level. Sixteen classes participated, eight fourth grades and eight fifth grades.

CHAPTER THREE

Plan and Procedure

Testing In order to determine the achievement level of the pupils in these classrooms, the Stanford Achievement Intermediate Language Arts Battery, Form 19¹ was administered. It is composed of the following sub-tests:

- Test I Paragraph Meaning
- Test II Word Meaning
- Test III Language Usage
- Test IV Spelling Achievement

Test III was not given as it was not considered pertinent to this study. This battery was administered by the writer.

1. Published by World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York, 1941.

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Test III was not given as it was not considered pertinent to this study. This battery was administered by the writer.

1. Published by World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York, 1941.

Test I requires twenty minutes, Test II requires ten minutes, and Test IV requires fifteen minutes of actual testing time. The tests were scored by machine; grade equivalents were obtained for paragraph meaning, word meaning, average reading achievement (an average of scores for Tests I and II) and spelling achievement. A copy of this test may be found on page 54 in the Appendix.

The mental ages and intelligent quotients for each child were obtained from the New California Short Form of Mental Maturity, Elementary '47 S Form¹. This test, also scored by machine yields the following:

1. Mental age derived from language factors, non-language factors, and a total of the two.
2. Intelligent quotients derived from language factors, non-language factors, and a total of the two.

This test is composed of seven sub-tests, each giving a separate score. The language score is derived by summing the scores of sub-tests 4, 6, and 7. The non-language score is derived by totaling the scores of sub-tests 1, 2, 3, and 5. The total score is the sum of the scores for the seven sub-tests. The total testing time required is forty-five minutes, and the test is administered in one sitting. The tests were

1. Published by California Test Bureau, Los Angeles, California, 1947.

Test I requires twenty minutes, Test II requires ten minutes, and Test IV requires fifteen minutes of actual testing time. The tests were scored by machine; grade equivalents were obtained for paragraph meaning, word meaning, average reading achievement (an average of scores for Tests I and II) and spelling achievement. A copy of this test may be found on page 84 in the Appendix.

The mental ages and intelligent quotients for each child were obtained from the New California Short Form of Mental Maturity, Elementary '47 & Form¹. This test, also scored by machine yields the following:

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1. Published by California Test Bureau, Los Angeles, California, 1947.

administered by an experienced examiner trained in the techniques and procedures of group intelligence tests at this level. A copy of this test may be seen in the Appendix, page 55.

Tests¹ of speed of handwriting, and auditory and visual perception were administered by the writer. The speed of handwriting tests had been used previously by Acomb². This test consists of a selection typed at the top of the page, and allows space for the writing. The pupils were instructed to copy the story, and to write as fast as they could, but as well as they could. Two minutes was allowed for this test. The number of letters correctly reproduced was counted; this number divided by two gave the score for speed of handwriting. A copy of the test and directions for administering and scoring can be found in the Appendix, page 56.

Two tests of visual perception were administered, one using the recognition technique, and the other requiring recall. The recognition test of visual perception had also been used by Acomb, in his study. This test consisted of thirty-six items, each of which included from five to seven words from which to select the correct response. The key words were printed on flash cards. Each word was exposed for five seconds, and then the pupil drew a line under the word he saw. The

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2. op. cit.

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1. Unpublished

2. op. cit.

score for this test was the number of correct items. The recall test of visual perception had been previously used by Carter¹. For this test the key words were also presented by the flash card method. This test included twenty-five items. Each of the words was exposed for five seconds, and each pupil wrote what he saw. The score for this test was the number of correct items, as no partial credit was allowed. In order to obtain a visual score, the scores from these two tests were combined, giving a possible score of sixty-one. Samples of these tests and directions for administering and scoring may be found in the Appendix, page 57.

Two tests of auditory perception, one of the recognition and one of the recall type, were given. The recognition test was used previously by Acomb². There are thirty-six items in this test, each of which includes five words from which to choose the correct response. The examiner pronounces the key words and the pupil underlines the word he hears. The score for this test is the number of correct items. The recall test of auditory perception, consisting of twenty-five items was also used by Carter. The examiner pronounces a word and the pupil writes what he hears. The score is the number of correct items. Any correct phonetic spelling was scored as correct. A list of these spellings was made, and all tests were scored

1. op. cit

2. op. cit

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1. op. cit.
2. op. cit.

according to the key in order to make the scoring objective. The auditory score was obtained by adding the two scores from the auditory perception tests; the highest possible score was sixty-one. Copies of these tests, keys, and directions for administering and scoring will be found in the Appendix, page 58.

The testing began May 3, and was completed May 21, 1948.

The Population This experiment was conducted in sixteen classrooms, eight fourth grades and eight fifth grades, in Waltham, Massachusetts. Four hundred and eighty pupils are enrolled in these grades, but data for children who were not present for the entire experiment were eliminated. Three hundred and thirty-two pupils, 173 boys and 159 girls were present for all eight reading lessons.

Non-Language	48-145	90.77	17.40
Spelling Achievement	2.2-5.3	4.5	1.62
Reading Achievement	2.8-5.7	5.2	1.61

1. Computed as of May 1, 1948

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FIGURE I

DESCRIPTION OF FOURTH GRADE POPULATION

Figure I shows the results of tests given to 163 pupils in the fourth grade.

	Range	Mean	S.D.
Chronological Age ¹	8-7 to 12-1	9-11	8 mo.
Mental Age			
Total	90-162	123.24	13.94
Language	91-164	127.23	15.08
Non-Language	66-170	116.94	19.64
Intelligence Quotient			
Total	62-139	104.23	13.97
Language	64-151	107.65	15.47
Non-Language	49-145	98.77	17.40
Spelling Achievement	2.9-9.3	4.9	1.62
Reading Achievement	2.8-8.7	5.2	1.61

1. Computed as of May 1, 1948

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Chronological Age ¹	Range	Mean	S.D.
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Non-Language	66-170	116.94	12.64
Intelligence Quotient			
Total	62-139	104.23	13.27
Language	64-161	107.66	13.47
Non-Language	49-145	98.77	14.40
Spelling Achievement	2.9-9.3	4.9	1.62
Reading Achievement	2.8-8.7	5.2	1.61

FIGURE II

DESCRIPTION OF FIFTH GRADE POPULATION

Figure II shows the results of tests given to the 167 pupils in the fifth grade.

	Range	Mean	S.D.
¹ Chronological Age	9-8 to 13-7	11-1	9 mo.
Mental Age			
Total	100-181	138.87	15.01
Language	99-183	142.30	15.66
Non-Language	78-184	132.51	22.71
Intelligence Quotient			
Total	68-139	105.05	15.18
Language	70-141	107.68	14.85
Non-Language	47-155	100.06	19.36
Spelling Achievement	3.3 - 10.5	5.8	1.8
Reading Achievement	3.6 - 11.0	6.5	2.0

1. Computed as of May 1, 1948

FIGURE II

DESCRIPTION OF FIFTH GRADE POPULATION

Figure II shows the results of tests given to the 167 pupils in the fifth grade.

Chronological Age ¹	Range	Mean	S.D.
Mental Age	9-8 to 13-7	11-1	9 mo.
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	92-183	142.30	15.66
	78-184	132.51	22.71
Intelligence Quotient	68-139	105.05	15.18
	70-141	107.68	14.85
	47-155	100.06	19.36
Spelling Achievement	3.3 - 10.5	5.8	1.8
Reading Achievement	3.6 - 11.0	6.5	2.0

1. Computed as of May 1, 1948

The Population Groups The entire population was divided into four population groups, which were further sub-divided into A and B groups. This division of the population was necessary in order to rotate both the types of word presentation and the two versions of each story. Figure III shows how the grades were divided into groups.

FIGURE III

POPULATION GROUPS							
Group I		Group II		Group III		Group IV	
A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

The numbers represent the grades included in each population group. Groups IA and IB were in one school, Groups IIA and IIB in one school, Group IIIA in one school, Group IIIB in one school, Group IVA in one school, and Group IVB in one school. Thus six schools participated in the experiment.

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The numbers represent the grades included in each population group. Groups IA and IB were in one school, Groups IIA and IIB in one school, Group IIIA in one school, Group IIIB in one school, Group IVA in one school, and Group IVB in one school. Thus six schools participated in the experiment.

Conducting the Experiment Since this experiment seeks to determine the amount of incidental learning of spelling which occurs through four types of word presentation in reading, all the words were presented using each method. In order to determine the amount of spelling which could be attributed to reading it was desirable to compare the spelling of words met in reading with those not met in reading. Eight stories with spelling words imbedded were written. Another version of each story was prepared in which synonyms were substituted for the spelling words. These selections were designated as Lesson I and IA, II and IIA, and etc. Both versions of each reading selection were used to present the words by each of these methods. Daily spelling tests including the ten seen and ten unseen words were given. After a two weeks delay, tests were given which included all the words presented. This experiment required eight teaching days; the first four school days of two successive weeks were used. The eight teaching days began May 3, and continued through May 13, 1948. The delayed recall tests were given May 28, 1948. The methods of presentation and the two versions of the stories were rotated among the population groups. Each group was presented words by each method two times, once during each week. Each day's lesson required from twenty to thirty minutes, depending upon the methods by which the words were presented. This includes the time used for the daily spelling test and comprehension check.

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The first period of the afternoon each day was used for the teaching.

Figure V shows the rotation plan for the first week of the experiment, and Figure VI shows the rotation plan for the second week. On Figure V it can be seen that on Monday, May 3, each group used Lesson I, but each group was using either a different version or a different method of word presentation. This same plan follows throughout the eight days.

For each of the eight lessons, the reading selection was exactly the same except for the spelling words for the versions. The presentation of the spelling words for the two versions of each lesson were equated as closely as possible, and the spelling tests and comprehension checks for each lesson were exactly the same for both versions and for all four types of word presentation. Because of the rotation of the methods of presentation and the versions of the stories, no equation of population groups was necessary.

In each lesson the children's attention was directed towards the reading, not the spelling words. The teachers were requested to refer to the materials as reading lessons. In each set of directions the children were reminded to read carefully in order to answer the questions.

When the words were presented through reading no attention was called to the words at all. In the glossary presentation the children were told to use the glossary to help them with difficult words in the story. Through the oral

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FIGURE V
ROTATION PLAN - WEEK I

DAY	GROUP I		GROUP II		GROUP III		GROUP IV	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Monday	I	IA	I	IA	I	IA	I	IA
May 3	W.A.	W.A.	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.
Tuesday	II A	II	II A	II	II A	II	II A	II
May 4	O.P.	O.P.	W.A.	W.A.	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.
Wednesday	III	III A	III	III A	III	III A	III	III A
May 5	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.	W.A.	W.A.	Gl.	Gl.
Thursday	IV A	IV	IV A	IV	IV A	IV	IV A	IV
May 6	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.	W.A.	W.A.

LEGEND: Words presented through
 Rdg: Reading in context
 Gl.: Glossary
 O.P.: Oral presentation
 W.A.: Word analysis

The numbers and letters represent the number and version of the story.

FIGURE V
ROTATION PLAN - WEEK I

DAY	GROUP I		GROUP II		GROUP III		GROUP IV	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Monday	I	IA	I	IA	I	IA	I	IA
May 3	W.A.	W.A.	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.
Tuesday	II	IIA	II	IIA	II	IIA	II	IIA
May 4	O.P.	O.P.	W.A.	W.A.	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.
Wednesday	III	IIIA	III	IIIA	III	IIIA	III	IIIA
May 5	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.	W.A.	W.A.	Gl.	Gl.
Thursday	IV	IV A	IV	IV A	IV	IV A	IV	IV A
May 6	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.	W.A.	W.A.

LEGEND: Words presented through

Rdg: Reading in context

Gl.: Glossary

O.P.: Oral presentation

W.A.: Word analysis

The numbers and letters represent the number and version of the story.

FIGURE VI
ROTATION PLAN - WEEK II

DAY	GROUP I		GROUP II		GROUP III		GROUP IV	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Monday	V	VA	V	VA	V	VA	V	VA
May 10	W.A.	W.A.	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.
Tuesday	VI A	VI	VI A	VI	VI A	VI	VI A	VI
May 11	O.P.	O.P.	W.A.	W.A.	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.
Wednesday	VII	VII A	VII	VII A	VII	VII A	VII	VII A
May 12	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.	W.A.	W.A.	Gl.	Gl.
Thursday	VIII A	VIII	VIII A	VIII	VIII A	VIII	VIII A	VIII
May 13	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.	W.A.	W.A.

LEGEND: Words presented through

Rdg: Reading in context

Gl.: Glossary

O.P.: Oral presentation

W.A.: Word analysis

The numbers and letters represent the number and version of the story.

FIGURE VI
ROTATION PLAN - WEEK II

DAY	GROUP I		GROUP II		GROUP III		GROUP IV	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
Monday	V	VA	V	VA	V	VA	V	VA
May 10	W.A. W.A.	Gl.	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.
Tuesday	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI	VI
May 11	O.P.	O.P.	W.A. W.A.	Gl.	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.
Wednesday	VII	VII	VII	VII	VII	VII	VII	VII
May 12	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.	W.A. W.A.	Gl.	Gl.	Gl.
Thursday	VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII	VIII
May 13	Gl.	Gl.	Rdg.	Rdg.	O.P.	O.P.	W.A. W.A.	W.A.

LEGEND:
 Words presented through
 Rdg: Reading in context
 Gl: Glossary
 O.P: Oral presentation
 W.A: Word analysis
 The numbers and letters represent the number and version of the story.

presentation method, the teacher pronounced the words, wrote them on the board, and explained the meaning of the word. A short class discussion of word enrichment was encouraged. The word analysis method showed the similarities and differences in words, called attention to the phonetic elements, prefixes, suffixes, roots, and syllabication. In this method the meaning of the word was not explained. In both the oral presentation and word analysis methods, the words were presented before the reading selection.

Detailed instructions for each type of presentation for each lesson were provided. Copies of the lessons and the instructions for presenting the words may be found in the Appendix, pages 20 through 40.

Immediately after each reading lesson, a spelling test including the spelling words in both versions of the story was given. Each consisted of ten seen and ten unseen words, randomly spaced throughout the test. These tests were designated as immediate recall tests. The test for both lesson forms were the same. The word was pronounced, a sentence containing the word was read, and the word was pronounced again. Copies of the test may be found in the Appendix, pages 41-48. The scores for these tests were the number of seen words spelled correctly, the number of unseen words spelled correctly, and the total. Seen words were starred on the keys for scoring these tests. Directions and keys for scoring are on page 59 in the Appendix.

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presentation method, the teacher pronounced the words, wrote them on the board, and explained the meaning of the word. A short class discussion of word enrichment was encouraged. The word analysis method showed the similarities and differences in words, called attention to the phonetic elements, prefixes, suffixes, roots, and syllabication. In this method the meaning of the word was not explained. In both the oral presentation and word analysis methods, the words were presented before the reading selection.

Detailed instructions for each type of presentation for each lesson were provided. Copies of the lessons and the instructions for presenting the words may be found in the Appendix, pages 30 through 40.

Immediately after each reading lesson, a spelling test including the spelling words in both versions of the story was given. Each consisted of ten seen and ten unseen words, randomly spaced throughout the test. These tests were designated as immediate recall tests. The test for both lesson forms were the same. The word was pronounced, a sentence containing the word was read, and the word was pronounced again. Copies of the test may be found in the Appendix, pages 41-48. The scores for these tests were the number of seen words spelled correctly, the number of unseen words spelled correctly, and the total. Seen words were starred on the keys for scoring these tests. Directions and keys for scoring are on page 59 in the Appendix.

As soon as the spelling test was completed, the comprehension test was administered. The comprehension test for both versions of the story was the same. These consisted of three true-false items, and pupils indicated the response by drawing a circle around Yes or No in front of each statement. The score was the number correct. A comprehension score was obtained by summing the eight daily scores. Thus the highest possible score was twenty-four. Copies of all the comprehension checks may be found on the back of each story in the Appendix, pages 4 through 19.

On May 28, the delayed recall tests were administered by the teachers. These tests included all the words presented, eighty seen words, and eighty unseen words. These 160 words were divided into four tests of forty words each, twenty seen words, and twenty unseen words. Each of these tests included the words presented by one method:

- Test I Word Analysis
- Test II Oral Presentation
- Test III Reading
- Test IV Glossary

Each test was divided into two parts, Part I consisting of seen words and Part II of unseen words. Since the same words were presented to each population group by a different method, eight forms of each test were devised. The total tests contained the same words but they were distributed among the four tests in various combinations. Copies of the test

As soon as the spelling test was completed, the comprehension test was administered. The comprehension test for both versions of the story was the same. These consisted of three true-false items, and pupils indicated the responses by drawing a circle around Yes or No in front of each statement. The score was the number correct. A comprehension score was obtained by summing the eight daily scores. Thus the highest possible score was twenty-four. Copies of all the comprehension checks may be found on the back of each story in the Appendix, pages 4 through 18. On May 28, the delayed recall tests were administered by the teachers. These tests included all the words presented, eighty seen words, and eighty unseen words. These 160 words were divided into four tests of forty words each, twenty seen words, and twenty unseen words. Each of these tests included the words presented by one method:

Test I Word Analysis
 Test II Oral Presentation
 Test III Reading
 Test IV Glossary

Each test was divided into two parts, Part I consisting of seen words and Part II of unseen words. Since the same words were presented to each population group by a different method, eight forms of each test were devised. The total tests contained the same words but they were distributed among the four tests in various combinations. Copies of the test

may be seen in the Appendix, pages 49 through 53.

The tests were administered according to the following schedule:

- Test I First period in morning
- Test II Last period in morning
- Test III First period in afternoon
- Test IV First period after recess in afternoon

Three hundred and five pupils were present for all these tests. Scores for each of the tests is the number of correct words. Seen and unseen words were scored separately. Keys for the tests are included in the Appendix, page 60.

Tabulation of the Data Chronological age, mental age, intelligence quotients, and achievement grade equivalents were tabulated for each grade separately. The spelling scores for seen and unseen words for each type of word presentation were totaled for the two grades combined. The seen words score for reading presentation for all population groups was totaled. This procedure was followed for both seen and unseen words for each of the four methods for all population groups. Scores for speed of handwriting, auditory and visual perception, and comprehension were tabulated for both grades combined. An analysis of the data will be presented in the next chapter.

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ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Since the primary purpose of this study was to investigate the incidental learning of spelling through reading, the data were analyzed to determine:

1. The amount of incidental learning of spelling which occurs through reading when words are presented through:

- A. Reading in context
- B. Glossary
- C. Oral presentation with meanings explained
- D. Word analysis

CHAPTER FOUR

Analysis of the Data

2. The amount of retention of words after a period of delay.
3. A comparison of level of the four methods to produce incidental learning for both immediate and delayed recall.
4. High and low mental age groups, and high and low achievers in spelling were analyzed in relation to the type of presentation which would produce the most learning for each group.
5. The total amount of incidental learning was compared a. for boys and girls, b. for high and low achievers in reading.

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 - A. Reading in context
 - B. Glossary
 - C. Oral presentation with meanings explained
 - D. Word analysis
2. The amount of retention after a two weeks period of delay.
3. A comparison of power of the four methods to produce incidental learning for both immediate and delayed recall.
4. High and low mental age groups, and high and low achievers in spelling were studied in relation to the type of presentation which would produce the most learning for each group.
5. The total amount of incidental learning was compared
 - a. for boys and girls, b. for high and low achievers in reading.

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3. A comparison of power of the four methods to produce incidental learning for both immediate and delayed recall.
4. High and low mental age groups, and high and low achievers in spelling were studied in relation to the type of presentation which would produce the most learning for each group.
5. The total amount of incidental learning was compared a. for boys and girls, b. for high and low achievers in reading.

6. The correlation of incidental learning with each of the following factors was obtained:

- A. Speed of handwriting
- B. Visual perception
- C. Auditory perception

In analyzing the data, it was desirable to determine which differences were significant. A critical ratio of three was selected as the level at which differences would be statistically significant, as Wert¹ says

Whenever the ratio is three or more, it is a practical certainty that the difference is too great to be the result of sampling fluctuations.

Table II shows the amount of transfer to spelling when the words are presented through the glossary.

TABLE II

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
TRANSFERRED TO WRITING

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.	t	Signif.	Diff.
532	Seen	7.21	.32	2.25	1.00	2.76
	Unseen	6.67	.32	1.72	.10	

1. Wert, James E., Educational Statistics, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York, New York, 1938, p. 145.

6. The correlation of incidental learning with each of

the following factors was obtained:

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- B. Visual perception
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Table I shows the amount of transfer to spelling when the words are presented through reading in context.

TABLE I
AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH CONTEXT PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{Diff.}	C.R.
332	Seen	7.48	.28	5.16	.08	.38	.21
	Unseen	7.40	.27	4.93			

The mean score for seen words was 7.48 compared with 7.40 for unseen words. The critical ratio of .21 is not statistically significant. There are 16 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table II shows the amount of transfer to spelling when the words are presented through the glossary.

TABLE II
AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{Diff.}	C.R.
332	Seen	7.91	.28	5.04	1.04	.38	2.74
	Unseen	6.87	.26	4.81			

The mean score for seen words was 7.91 compared with 6.87 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 2.74 is not statistically significant. There are 98 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table I shows the amount of transfer to spelling when the words are presented through reading in context.

TABLE I
AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH CONTEXT PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
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TABLE II
AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
332	Seen	7.91	.28	5.04	1.04	.38	2.74
	Unseen	6.87	.26	4.81			

The mean score for seen words was 7.91 compared with 6.87 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 2.74 is not statistically significant. There are 98 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table III shows the amount of transfer to spelling when words are presented orally.

TABLE III
AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH ORAL PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{Diff.}	C.R.
332	Seen	10.09	.28	5.14	3.18	.38	8.37
	Unseen	6.91	.26	4.78			

The mean score for seen words was 10.09 compared with 6.91 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 8.37 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table IV shows the amount of transfer to spelling when words are presented through analysis.

TABLE IV
AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH WORD ANALYSIS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{Diff.}	C.R.
332	Seen	10.64	.28	5.05	3.62	.38	9.53
	Unseen	7.02	.26	4.78			

The mean score for seen words was 10.64 compared with 7.02 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 9.53 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table III shows the amount of transfer to spelling when

words are presented orally.

TABLE III

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH ORAL PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
332	Seen	10.09	.28	5.14	3.18	.38	8.37
	Unseen	6.91	.26	4.78			

The mean score for seen words was 10.09 compared with 6.91 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 8.37 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

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words are presented through analysis.

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AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH WORD ANALYSIS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
332	Seen	10.64	.28	5.03	3.62	.38	9.53
	Unseen	7.02	.26	4.78			

The mean score for seen words was 10.64 compared with 7.02 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 9.53 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table V shows the amount of transfer to spelling for the four methods combined.

TABLE V

AMOUNT OF LEARNING FOR FOUR METHODS COMBINED
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{Diff.}	C.R.
332	Seen	36.12	.98	17.89	7.94	1.34	5.92
	Unseen	28.18	.92	16.84			

The mean score for seen words was 36.12 as compared with 28.18 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 5.92 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table VI shows a comparison of power of word analysis and oral presentation methods to produce incidental learning.

TABLE VI

COMPARISON OF WORD ANALYSIS AND ORAL PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE _{gain}	Diff.	S.E. _{diff}	C.R.
332	Word Analysis	3.62	.38	.44	.54	.81
	Oral Presentation	3.18	.38			

The mean gain for word analysis method was 3.62, as compared with 3.18 for oral presentation. The critical ratio of .81 is not statistically significant. There are 58 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the word analysis method.

Table V shows the amount of transfer to spelling for the four methods combined.

TABLE V
AMOUNT OF LEARNING FOR FOUR METHODS COMBINED
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
332	Seen	38.12	.98	17.89	7.94	1.34	5.92
	Unseen	38.18	.92	18.84			

The mean score for seen words was 38.12 as compared with 38.18 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 5.92 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table VI shows a comparison of power of word analysis and oral presentation methods to produce incidental learning.

TABLE VI
COMPARISON OF WORD ANALYSIS AND ORAL PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. Gain	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
332	Word Analysis	3.62	.38	.44	.54	.81
	Oral Presentation	3.18	.38			

The mean gain for word analysis method was 3.62, as compared with 3.18 for oral presentation. The critical ratio of .81 is not statistically significant. There are 58 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the word analysis method.

Table VII shows a comparison of power of word analysis and glossary methods to produce incidental learning of spelling.

TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF WORD ANALYSIS AND GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE _{gain}	Diff.	SE _{diff}	C.R.
332	Word Analysis	3.62	.38	2.58	.54	4.78
	Glossary	1.04	.38			

The mean gain for word analysis method was 3.62 as compared with 1.04 for the glossary presentation. The critical ratio of 4.78 is statistically significant difference in favor of the word analysis method.

Table VIII shows a comparison of the power of word analysis and reading in context methods of presentation.

TABLE VIII

COMPARISON OF WORD ANALYSIS AND CONTEXT PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE _{gain}	Diff.	SE _{diff}	C.R.
332	Word Analysis	3.62	.38	3.54	.54	6.53
	Context	.08	.38			

The mean gain for word analysis method was 3.62 as compared with .08 for the reading in context method. The critical ratio of 6.53 shows a statistically significant difference in favor of the word analysis method.

Table VII shows a comparison of power of word analysis and glossary methods to produce incidental learning of spelling.

TABLE VII

COMPARISON OF WORD ANALYSIS AND GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE Gain	Diff.	SE Diff	C.R.
332	Word Analysis	3.62	.38	2.54	.54	4.78
	Glossary	1.04	.38			

The mean gain for word analysis method was 3.62 as compared with 1.04 for the glossary presentation. The critical ratio of 4.78 is statistically significant difference in favor of the word analysis method.

Table VIII shows a comparison of the power of word analysis and reading in context methods of presentation.

TABLE VIII

COMPARISON OF WORD ANALYSIS AND CONTEXT PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE Gain	Diff.	SE Diff	C.R.
332	Word Analysis	3.62	.38	3.54	.54	6.53
	Context	.08	.38			

The mean gain for word analysis method was 3.62 as compared with .08 for the reading in context method. The critical ratio of 6.53 shows a statistically significant difference in favor of the word analysis method.

Table IX shows a comparison of power of oral presentation and glossary methods to produce incidental learning.

TABLE IX

COMPARISON OF ORAL PRESENTATION AND GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE _{gain}	Diff.	SE _{diff}	C.R.
332	Oral Presentation	3.18	.38	2.14	.54	3.96
	Glossary	1.04	.38			

The mean gain for the oral presentation method was 3.18 as compared with 1.04 for the glossary presentation. The critical ratio of 3.96 is statistically significant in favor of the oral presentation method.

Table X shows a comparison of oral presentation with reading in context method of presentation.

TABLE X

COMPARISON OF ORAL PRESENTATION WITH CONTEXT PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE _{gain}	Diff.	SE _{diff}	C.R.
332	Oral Presentation	3.18	.38	3.10	.54	5.74
	Context	.08	.38			

The mean gain for the oral presentation method was 3.18 as compared with .08 for the reading in context method. The critical ratio of 5.74 is statistically significant in favor of the oral presentation method.

Table IX shows a comparison of power of oral presentation and glossary methods to produce incidental learning.

TABLE IX
COMPARISON OF ORAL PRESENTATION AND GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE Gain	Diff. SE diff.	C.R.
332	Oral Presentation	3.18	.38	2.14	3.96
	Glossary	1.04	.38		

The mean gain for the oral presentation method was 3.18 as compared with 1.04 for the glossary presentation. The critical ratio of 3.96 is statistically significant in favor of the oral presentation method.

Table X shows a comparison of oral presentation with reading in context method of presentation.

TABLE X
COMPARISON OF ORAL PRESENTATION WITH CONTEXT PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE Gain	Diff. SE diff.	C.R.
332	Oral Presentation	3.18	.38	3.10	3.74
	Context	.08	.38		

The mean gain for the oral presentation method was 3.18 as compared with .08 for the reading in context method. The critical ratio of 3.74 is statistically significant in favor of the oral presentation method.

Table XI shows a comparison of glossary method with reading in context presentation.

TABLE XI
COMPARISON OF GLOSSARY WITH CONTEXT PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE _{gain}	Diff.	SE _{diff.}	C.R.
332	Glossary	1.04	.38	.96	.54	1.77
	Context	.08	.38			

The mean gain for the glossary method was 1.04 as compared with .08 for the reading in context presentation. The critical ratio of 1.77 is not statistically significant. There are 92 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the glossary method of presentation.

Table XI shows a comparison of glossary method with

reading in context presentation.

TABLE XI

COMPARISON OF GLOSSARY WITH CONTEXT PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE Gain	Diff.	SE Diff.	C.R.
328	Glossary	1.04	.58	.98	.64	1.77
	Context	.08	.58			

The mean gain for the glossary method was 1.04 as compared with .08 for the reading in context presentation. The critical ratio of 1.77 is not statistically significant. There are 92 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the glossary method of presentation.

Table XIA shows the power of various methods to produce incidental learning of spelling through reading.

TABLE XIA
COMPARISON OF TRANSFER FOR FOUR METHODS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	SE _{gain}	Diff.	SE _{diff.}	C.R.
332	Word Analysis	3.62	.38	.44 ¹ 2.14 ² .96 ³	.54	.81 3.96 1.77
332	Oral Presentation	3.18	.38			
332	Glossary	1.04	.38			
332	Context	.08	.38			

1. Difference between Word Analysis and Oral Presentation
2. Difference between Oral Presentation and Glossary
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 3.62 as compared with 3.18 for Oral Presentation. The critical ratio of .81 is not statistically significant. There are 58 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Word Analysis method.

The mean gain for the Oral Presentation method was 3.18 as compared with 1.04 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 3.96 is statistically significant in favor of the Oral Presentation method.

The mean gain for the Glossary method was 1.04 as compared with .08 for Reading in context method. The critical ratio of 1.77 is not statistically significant. There are 92 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Glossary method.

Table XII shows the amount of retention of words as spelled. The amount of retention was determined on the basis of tests given after a two weeks period of delay. These tests included the same words that were tested for immediate recall.

TABLE XII
AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR WORDS RECALLED
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _p	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	Crit.
205	Seen	31.59	1.09	17.65	3.62	1.41	2.76
	Unseen	27.71	.85	17.08			

The mean score for seen words was 31.59 as compared to 27.71 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 2.76 is not statistically significant. There are 90 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference.

Table XIII shows the amount of retention of words as spelled when the words are presented in reading.

TABLE XIII
AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR WORDS PRESENTATION
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _p	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	Crit.
205	Seen	7.44	.25	1.37	.12	.10	.20
	Unseen	7.12	.30	1.01			

The mean score for seen words was 7.44 as compared to 7.12 for unseen words. The critical ratio of .20 is not statistically significant. There are 90 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

The amount of retention was determined on the basis of tests given after a two weeks period of delay. These tests included the same words that were tested for immediate recall.

Table XII shows the amount of retention of transfer to spelling for the four methods combined.

TABLE XII

AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR FOUR METHODS COMBINED
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
305	Seen	31.59	1.02	17.83	3.88	1.41	2.75
	Unseen	27.71	.98	17.09			

The mean score for seen words was 31.59 as compared to 27.71 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 2.75 is not statistically significant. There are 98 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference.

Table XIII shows the amount of retention of transfer to spelling when the words are presented in reading.

TABLE XIII

AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR CONTEXT PRESENTATION
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
305	Seen	7.44	.28	4.97	.32	.40	.80
	Unseen	7.12	.29	5.01			

The mean score for seen words was 7.44 as compared to 7.12 for unseen words. The critical ratio of .80 is not statistically significant. There are 56 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XII shows the amount of retention of transfer to spelling for the four methods combined.

TABLE XII
AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR FOUR METHODS COMBINED
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
305	Seen	31.59	1.03	14.83	2.88	1.41	2.75
	Unseen	27.71	.98	14.09			

The mean score for seen words was 31.59 as compared to 27.71 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 2.75 is not statistically significant. There are 98 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference.

Table XIII shows the amount of retention of transfer to spelling when the words are presented in reading.

TABLE XIII
AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR CONTEXT PRESENTATION
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
305	Seen	7.44	.38	4.97	.32	.40	.80
	Unseen	7.12	.39	5.01			

The mean score for seen words was 7.44 as compared to 7.12 for unseen words. The critical ratio of .80 is not statistically significant. There are 56 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XIV shows the amount of retention of transfer to spelling when words are presented in a glossary.

TABLE XIV

AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
305	Seen	7.34	.29	5.05	.50	.40	1.25
	Unseen	6.84	.28	4.81			

The mean score for seen words is 7.34 as compared with 6.84 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 1.25 is not statistically significant. There are 78 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XV shows the amount of retention of transfer to spelling when words are presented orally.

TABLE XV

AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR ORAL PRESENTATION
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	DIFF.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
305	Seen	8.24	.30	5.26	1.43	.41	3.49
	Unseen	6.81	.28	4.82			

The mean score for seen words was 8.24 compared with 6.81 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 3.49 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XIV shows the amount of retention of transfer to spelling when words are presented in a glossary.

TABLE XIV
AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
305	Seen	7.34	.22	5.08	.50	.40	1.25
	Unseen	6.84	.28	4.81			

The mean score for seen words is 7.34 as compared with 6.84 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 1.25 is not statistically significant. There are 78 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words. Table XV shows the amount of retention of transfer to spelling when words are presented orally.

TABLE XV
AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR ORAL PRESENTATION
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
305	Seen	8.34	.30	5.26	1.43	.41	3.49
	Unseen	6.81	.28	4.92			

The mean score for seen words was 8.34 compared with 6.81 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 3.49 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XVI shows the amount of retention of transfer to spelling when words are presented through analysis.

TABLE XVI

AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR WORD ANALYSIS PRESENTATION
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E.diff.	C.R.
305	Seen	8.58	.29	5.13	1.64	.40	4.10
	Unseen	6.94	.27	4.68			

The mean score for seen words was 8.58 as compared with 6.94 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 4.10 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 1.64 as compared to 1.43 for Oral Presentation. The critical ratio of .57 is not statistically significant. There are 38 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis method.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation was 1.43 as compared with .50 for Glossary. The critical ratio of 1.43 is not statistically significant. There are 88 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Oral Presentation method.

The mean gain for Glossary was .50 as compared with .38 for Reading. The critical ratio of .38 is not statistically significant. There are 98 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Glossary method.

Table XVI shows the amount of retention of transfer to spelling when words are presented through analysis.

TABLE XVI
AMOUNT OF RETENTION FOR WORD ANALYSIS PRESENTATION
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
305	Seen	8.58	.23	3.13	1.84	.40	4.10
	Unseen	6.94	.27	4.68			

The mean score for seen words was 8.58 as compared with 6.94 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 4.10 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XVII shows the power of various methods for retention of spelling.

TABLE XVII

COMPARISON OF RETENTION FOR FOUR METHODS
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. gain	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
305	Word Analysis	1.64	.40	.21 ¹	.57	.37
305	Oral Presentation	1.43	.41			
305	Glossary	.50	.40	.93 ²	.57	1.63
305	Context	.32	.40	.18 ³	.57	.32

1. Difference between Word Analysis and Oral Presentation
2. Difference between Oral Presentation and Glossary
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 1.64 as compared to 1.43 for Oral Presentation. The critical ratio of .37 is not statistically significant. There are 28 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis method.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation was 1.43 as compared with .50 for Glossary. The critical ratio of 1.63 is not statistically significant. There are 88 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Oral Presentation method.

The mean gain for Glossary was .50 as compared with .32 for Reading. The critical ratio of .32 is not statistically significant. There are 25 chances out of a hundred there is a true difference in favor of the Glossary presentation.

Table XVII shows the power of various methods for retention of spelling.

TABLE XVII
COMPARISON OF RETENTION FOR FOUR METHODS
DELAYED RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. Gain	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
303	Word Analysis	1.64	.40	.21	.57	.37
303	Oral Presentation	1.43	.41	.93	.57	1.63
303	Glossary	.50	.40	.18	.57	.32
303	Context	.32	.40			

1. Difference between Word Analysis and Oral Presentation
2. Difference between Oral Presentation and Glossary
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 1.64 as compared to 1.43 for Oral Presentation. The critical ratio of .37 is not statistically significant. There are 28 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis method.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation was 1.43 as compared with .50 for Glossary. The critical ratio of 1.63 is not statistically significant. There are 88 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Oral Presentation method.

The mean gain for Glossary was .50 as compared with .32 for Reading. The critical ratio of .32 is not statistically significant. There are 25 chances out of a hundred there is a true difference in favor of the Glossary presentation.

The high mental age group is composed of the 100 cases obtaining the highest mental ages based on the intelligence tests administered. These mental ages ranged from 140 to 181; twenty-four cases were in the fourth grade and seventy-six were enrolled in the fifth grade.

Table XVIII shows the amount of incidental learning for high mental age group when words are presented through reading in context.

TABLE XVIII

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH CONTEXT PRESENTATION
FOR HIGH MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	Seen	10.75	.496	4.96	.04	.675	.05
	Unseen	10.79	.446	4.46			

The mean gain for unseen words was 10.79 as compared with 10.75 for seen words. The critical ratio of .05 is not statistically significant. There are 2 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of unseen words.

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	Seen	10.75	.496	4.96	.04	.675	.05
	Unseen	10.79	.446	4.46			

The mean score for seen words was 10.75 as compared with 10.79 for unseen words. The critical ratio of .05 is not statistically significant in favor of seen words.

The high mental age group is composed of the 100 cases obtaining the highest mental ages based on the intelligence tests administered. These mental ages ranged from 140 to 181; twenty-four cases were in the fourth grade and seventy-six were enrolled in the fifth grade.

Table XVII shows the amount of incidental learning for high mental age group when words are presented through reading in context.

TABLE XVII

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH CONTEXT PRESENTATION
FOR HIGH MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	10.75	.446	4.98	.04	.675	.05
	Unseen	10.73	.446	4.46			

The mean gain for unseen words was 10.73 as compared with 10.75 for seen words. The critical ratio of .05 is not statistically significant. There are 2 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of unseen words.

Table XIX shows the amount of incidental learning for high mental age group when words are presented by the glossary method.

TABLE XIX

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
FOR HIGH MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	Seen	10.96	.446	4.46	.85	.652	1.30
	Unseen	10.11	.476	4.76			

The mean score for seen words was 10.96 as compared with 10.11 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 1.30 gives 80 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XX shows the amount of incidental learning for high mental age group when words are presented by oral presentation.

TABLE XX

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH ORAL PRESENTATION
FOR HIGH MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	Seen	13.34	.426	4.26	2.84	.628	4.52
	Unseen	10.50	.460	4.60			

The mean score for seen words was 13.34 as compared with 10.50 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 4.52 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XIX shows the amount of incidental learning for high mental age group when words are presented by the glossary method.

TABLE XIX
AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
FOR HIGH MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	10.96	.448	4.46	.85	.852	1.30
	Unseen	10.11	.476	4.76			

The mean score for seen words was 10.96 as compared with 10.11 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 1.30 gives 80 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XX shows the amount of incidental learning for high mental age group when words are presented by oral presentation.

TABLE XX
AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH ORAL PRESENTATION
FOR HIGH MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	13.34	.426	4.26	2.84	.628	4.52
	Unseen	10.50	.460	4.60			

The mean score for seen words was 13.34 as compared with 10.50 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 4.52 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXI shows the amount of incidental learning for high mental age group when words are presented by word analysis method.

TABLE XXI

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH ANALYSIS PRESENTATION
FOR HIGH MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	Seen	14.16	.396	3.96	3.60	.594	6.06
	Unseen	10.56	.444	4.44			

The mean score for seen words was 14.16 as compared with 10.56 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 6.06 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

There are 99 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis method.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation is 2.84 as compared with .85 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 3.13 is not statistically significant. There are 98 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Oral Presentation method.

The mean gain for the Glossary method was .85 as compared with .04 for the Reading in context presentation. The critical ratio of .87 is not statistically significant. There are 99 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Glossary method.

Table XXI shows the amount of incidental learning for high mental age group when words are presented by word analysis method.

TABLE XXI
AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH ANALYSIS PRESENTATION
FOR HIGH MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	14.16	.336	3.96	2.60	.534	6.06
	Unseen	10.56	.444	4.44			

The mean score for seen words was 14.16 as compared with 10.56 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 6.06 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXII shows a comparison of power of four methods to produce incidental learning for high mental age group.

TABLE XXII

COMPARISON OF FOUR METHODS FOR HIGH MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. gain	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Word Analysis	3.60	.594	.76 ¹	.864	.87
100	Oral Presentation	2.84	.628			
100	Glossary	.85	.652	1.99 ²	.905	2.19
100	Context	.04	.675	.81 ³	.937	.87

1. Difference between Word Analysis and Oral Presentation
2. Difference between Oral Presentation and Glossary
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 3.60 as compared with 2.84 for Oral Presentation. The critical ratio of .87 is not statistically significant. There are 60 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis method.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation is 2.84 as compared with .85 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 2.19 is not statistically significant. There are 98 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Oral Presentation method.

The mean gain for the Glossary method was .85 as compared with .04 for the Reading in context presentation. The critical ratio of .87 is not statistically significant. There are 60 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Glossary method.

Table XXII shows a comparison of power of four methods to produce incidental learning for high mental age group.

TABLE XXII
COMPARISON OF FOUR METHODS FOR HIGH MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. Gain	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Word Analysis	3.60	.594	.761	.884	.87
100	Oral Presentation	2.84	.628	1.992	.905	2.19
100	Glossary	.85	.682	.813	.937	.87
100	Context	.04	.675			

1. Difference between Word Analysis and Oral Presentation
2. Difference between Oral Presentation and Glossary
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 3.60 as compared with 2.84 for Oral Presentation. The critical ratio of .87 is not statistically significant. There are 60 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis method.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation is 2.84 as compared with .85 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 2.19 is not statistically significant. There are 98 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Oral Presentation method.

The mean gain for the Glossary method was .85 as compared with .04 for the Reading in context presentation. The critical ratio of .87 is not statistically significant. There are 60 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Glossary method.

The low mental age group is composed of the 100 cases which obtained the lowest mental age scores, based on the group intelligence test administered. The mental ages range from 90 to 121. Seventy-six cases were enrolled in the fourth grade and twenty-four cases were in the fifth grade.

Table XXIII shows the amount of incidental learning for low mental age group when words are presented through reading in context.

TABLE XXIII

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH CONTEXT PRESENTATION
FOR LOW MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	4.78	.430	4.30	.20	.59	.34
	Unseen	4.98	.404	4.04			

The mean gain for seen words was 4.78 as compared with 4.98 for unseen words. The critical ratio of .34 is not statistically significant. There are 26 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of unseen words.

The low mental age group is composed of the 100 cases which obtained the lowest mental age scores, based on the group intelligence test administered. The mental ages range from 30 to 121. Seventy-six cases were enrolled in the fourth grade and twenty-four cases were in the fifth grade.

Table XXIII shows the amount of incidental learning for low mental age group when words are presented through reading in context.

TABLE XXIII

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH CONTEXT PRESENTATION
FOR LOW MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	4.78	.430	4.30	.20	.59	.34
	Unseen	4.98	.404	4.04			

The mean gain for seen words was 4.78 as compared with 4.98 for unseen words. The critical ratio of .34 is not statistically significant. There are 26 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of unseen words.

Table XXIV shows the amount of incidental learning for low mental age group when words are presented by the glossary method.

TABLE XXIV

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
FOR LOW MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	6.02	.463	4.63	1.52	.611	2.48
	Unseen	4.50	.400	4.00			

The mean score for seen words was 6.02 as compared with 4.50 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 2.48 is not statistically significant. There are 98 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XXV shows the amount of incidental learning for low mental age group when words are presented by oral presentation method.

TABLE XXV

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH ORAL PRESENTATION
FOR LOW MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	7.90	.509	5.09	3.47	.649	5.34
	Unseen	4.43	.404	4.04			

The mean score for seen words is 7.90 as compared with 4.43 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 5.34 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXIV shows the amount of incidental learning for low mental age group when words are presented by the glossary method.

TABLE XXIV

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION
FOR LOW MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	6.02	.463	4.63	1.52	.611	2.48
	Unseen	4.50	.400	4.00			

The mean score for seen words was 6.02 as compared with 4.50 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 2.48 is not statistically significant. There are 98 chances in a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XXV shows the amount of incidental learning for low mental age group when words are presented by oral presentation method.

TABLE XXV

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH ORAL PRESENTATION
FOR LOW MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	7.90	.509	5.09	3.47	.649	5.34
	Unseen	4.43	.404	4.04			

The mean score for seen words is 7.90 as compared with 4.43 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 5.34 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXVI shows the amount of incidental learning for low mental age group when words are presented by the word analysis method.

TABLE XXVI

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH WORD ANALYSIS PRESENTATION
FOR LOW MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	8.00	.466	4.66	3.20	.600	5.33
	Unseen	4.80	.378	3.78			

1. Difference between Oral Presentation and Word Analysis.
2. Difference between Word Analysis and Glossary.
3. The mean score for seen words is 8.00 as compared with 4.80 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 5.33 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 3.20 as compared with 1.32 for Glossary method. The critical ratio of 1.97 is not statistically significant. There are 94 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis.

The mean gain for Glossary method was 1.32 as compared with .20 for the Reading presentation. The critical ratio of 1.88 is not statistically significant. There are 86 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Glossary presentation.

Table XXVI shows the amount of incidental learning for

low mental age group when words are presented by the word

analysis method.

TABLE XXVI

AMOUNT OF LEARNING THROUGH WORD ANALYSIS PRESENTATION
FOR LOW MENTAL-AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	O.R.
100	Seen	8.00	.466	4.66	3.20	.600	5.33
	Unseen	4.80	.378	3.78			

The mean score for seen words is 8.00 as compared with 4.80 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 5.33 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXVII shows a comparison of the power of the four methods to produce incidental learning for low mental age group.

TABLE XXVII

COMPARISON OF FOUR METHODS FOR LOW MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. gain	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Oral Presentation	3.47	.649	.27 ¹	.883	.30
100	Word Analysis	3.20	.600			
100	Glossary	1.52	.611	1.68 ²	.85	1.97
100	Context	.20	.59	1.32 ³	.849	1.55

1. Difference between Oral Presentation and Word Analysis.
2. Difference between Word Analysis and Glossary.
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation was 3.47 as compared with 3.20 for Word Analysis. The critical ratio of .30 is not statistically significant. There are 22 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Oral Presentation.

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 3.20 as compared with 1.52 for Glossary method. The critical ratio of 1.97 is not statistically significant. There are 94 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis.

The mean gain for Glossary method was 1.52 as compared with .20 for the Reading presentation. The critical ratio of 1.55 is not statistically significant. There are 86 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Glossary presentation.

Table XXVII shows a comparison of the power of the four methods to produce incidental learning for low mental age group.

TABLE XXVII
COMPARISON OF FOUR METHODS FOR LOW MENTAL AGE GROUP
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. gain	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Oral Presentation	3.47	.649	2.71	.383	.30
100	Word Analysis	3.20	.600	1.68	.85	1.97
100	Glossary	1.52	.611	1.323	.849	1.55
100	Context	.20	.59			

1. Difference between Oral Presentation and Word Analysis.
2. Difference between Word Analysis and Glossary.
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation was 3.47 as compared with 3.20 for Word Analysis. The critical ratio of .30 is not statistically significant. There are 22 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Oral Presentation.

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 3.20 as compared with 1.52 for Glossary method. The critical ratio of 1.97 is not statistically significant. There are 94 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis.

The mean gain for Glossary method was 1.52 as compared with .20 for the Reading presentation. The critical ratio of 1.55 is not statistically significant. There are 86 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Glossary presentation.

The high achievers in spelling are the 100 pupils obtaining the highest scores on the spelling achievement test given. The grade equivalents range from 6-0 through 10-5. Twenty-five of these cases were in the fourth grade, and seventy-five were in the fifth grade.

Table XXVIII shows the amount of incidental learning for high achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented through reading in context.

TABLE XXVIII

LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH CONTEXT PRESENTATION BY
HIGH ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	Seen	11.39	.47	4.69	.13	.63	.21
	Unseen	11.26	.41	4.11			

The mean score for seen words was 11.39 as compared with 11.26 for unseen words. The critical ratio of .21 is not statistically significant. There are 16 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of unseen words.

The high achievers in spelling are the 100 pupils obtaining the highest scores on the spelling achievement test given. The grade equivalents range from 6-0 through 10-5. Twenty-five of these cases were in the fourth grade, and seventy-five were in the fifth grade.

Table XXVIII shows the amount of incidental learning for high achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented through reading in context.

TABLE XXVIII

LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH CONTEXT PRESENTATION BY
HIGH ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	11.39	.47	4.69	.13	.63	.21
	Unseen	11.26	.41	4.11			

The mean score for seen words was 11.39 as compared with 11.26 for unseen words. The critical ratio of .21 is not statistically significant. There are 16 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of unseen words.

Table XXIX shows the amount of incidental learning for high achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented by the glossary method.

TABLE XXIX

LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION BY
HIGH ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	11.81	.41	4.18	1.39	.69	2.01
	Unseen	10.42	.47	4.66			

The mean score for seen words was 11.81 as compared with 10.42 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 2.01 is not statistically significant. There are 94 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XXX shows the amount of incidental learning for high achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented orally.

TABLE XXX

LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH ORAL PRESENTATION BY
HIGH ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	13.78	.40	3.97	2.82	.58	4.86
	Unseen	10.96	.43	4.32			

The mean score for seen words was 13.78 as compared with 10.96 for unseen word. The critical ratio of 4.86 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXIX shows the amount of incidental learning for high achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented by the glossary method.

TABLE XXIX
LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION BY
HIGH ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	11.81	.41	4.18	1.39	.69	2.01
	Unseen	10.42	.47	4.68			

The mean score for seen words was 11.81 as compared with 10.42 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 2.01 is not statistically significant. There are 34 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XXX shows the amount of incidental learning for high achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented orally.

TABLE XXX
LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH ORAL PRESENTATION BY
HIGH ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	12.78	.40	3.97	2.82	.58	4.86
	Unseen	10.96	.43	4.32			

The mean score for seen words was 12.78 as compared with 10.96 for unseen word. The critical ratio of 4.86 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXXI shows the amount of incidental learning for high achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented by analysis.

TABLE XXXI

LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH ANALYSIS PRESENTATION BY
HIGH ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	Seen	12.28	.38	3.77	2.60	.66	3.92
	Unseen	10.68	.54	5.45			

The mean score for seen words was 12.28 as compared with 10.68 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 3.92 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

The mean score for word analysis was 2.60 as compared with 1.39 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 1.27 is not statistically significant. There are 18 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Oral Presentation.

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 2.60 as compared with 1.39 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 1.27 is not statistically significant. There are 78 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Word Analysis presentation.

The mean gain for the Glossary method was 2.39 as compared with .18 for the Reading in context presentation. The critical ratio of 1.36 is not statistically significant. There are 82

Table XXXI shows the amount of incidental learning for high achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented by analysis.

TABLE XXXI

LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH ANALYSIS PRESENTATION BY
HIGH ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.	M.I.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	12.28	.38	3.77	2.80	.66	3.92
	Unseen	10.68	.64	5.45			

The mean score for seen words was 12.28 as compared with 10.68 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 3.92 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXXII shows the comparison of the power of four methods of presentation to produce incidental learning for high achievers in spelling.

TABLE XXXII

COMPARISON OF FOUR METHODS FOR HIGH ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. gain	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Oral Presentation	2.82	.58	.22 ¹ 1.21 ² 1.26 ³	.87 .95 .93	.25 1.27 1.35
100	Word Analysis	2.60	.66			
100	Glossary	1.39	.69			
100	Context	.13	.63			

1. Difference between Oral Presentation and Word Analysis.
2. Difference between Word Analysis and Glossary.
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation was 2.82 as compared with 2.60 for Word Analysis. The critical ratio of .25 is not statistically significant. There are 18 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Oral Presentation.

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 2.60 as compared with 1.39 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 1.27 is not statistically significant. There are 78 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Word Analysis presentation.

The mean gain for the Glossary method was 1.39 as compared with .13 for the Reading in context presentation. The critical ratio of 1.35 is not statistically significant. There are 82

Table XXII shows the comparison of the power of four methods of presentation to produce incidental learning for high achievers in spelling.

TABLE XXII

COMPARISON OF FOUR METHODS FOR HIGH ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. gain	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Oral Presentation	2.82	.58	.221	.87	.25
100	Word Analysis	2.80	.68	1.212	.93	1.27
100	Glossary	1.39	.69	1.283	.93	1.35
100	Context	.13	.63			

1. Difference between Oral Presentation and Word Analysis.
2. Difference between Word Analysis and Glossary.
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation was 2.82 as compared with 2.80 for Word Analysis. The critical ratio of .25 is not statistically significant. There are 18 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Oral Presentation.

The mean gain for Word Analysis was 2.80 as compared with 1.39 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 1.27 is not statistically significant. There are 78 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the Word Analysis presentation.

The mean gain for the Glossary method was 1.39 as compared with .13 for the Reading in context presentation. The critical ratio of 1.35 is not statistically significant. There are 83

chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Glossary method.

The low achievers in spelling are the 100 cases obtaining the lowest scores on the spelling achievement test. The grade equivalents range from 2-9 through 4-7. Thirty-one of these pupils were in the fifth grade, and sixty-nine were in the fourth grade.

Table XXXIII shows the amount of incidental learning for low achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented by reading in context.

TABLE XXXIII

LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH CONTEXT PRESENTATION BY
LOW ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	3.92	.368	3.68	0		
	Unseen	3.92	.361	3.61			

There was no difference in mean scores for seen and unseen words for low achievers in spelling when words are presented by reading in context.

chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Glossary method.

The low achievers in spelling are the 100 cases obtaining the lowest scores on the spelling achievement test. The grade equivalents range from 2-9 through 4-7. Thirty-one of these pupils were in the fifth grade, and sixty-nine were in the fourth grade.

Table XXIII shows the amount of incidental learning for low achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented by reading in context.

TABLE XXIII
LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH CONTEXT PRESENTATION BY
LOW ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	3.92	.368	2.68	0		
	Unseen	3.92	.361	2.61			

There was no difference in mean scores for seen and unseen words for low achievers in spelling when words are presented by reading in context.

Table XXXIV shows the amount of incidental learning for low achievers in spelling which occurs when words are presented by the glossary method.

TABLE XXXIV

LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION BY
LOW ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	4.29	.466	4.66	.72	.582	1.23
	Unseen	3.57	.349	3.49			

The mean score for seen words was 4.29 as compared with 3.57 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 1.23 is not statistically significant. There are 78 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XXXV shows the amount of incidental learning for low achievers in spelling when the words are presented orally.

TABLE XXXV

LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH ORAL PRESENTATION BY
LOW ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	7.04	.408	4.08	3.43	.527	6.50
	Unseen	3.61	.335	3.35			

The mean score for seen words was 7.04 as compared with 3.61 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 6.50 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXXIV shows the amount of incidental learning for low achievers in spelling when words are presented by the glossary method.

TABLE XXXIV
LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH GLOSSARY PRESENTATION BY
LOW ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	4.29	.466	4.86	.72	.582	1.22
	Unseen	3.57	.342	3.42			

The mean score for seen words was 4.29 as compared with 3.57 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 1.22 is not statistically significant. There are 78 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of seen words.

Table XXXV shows the amount of incidental learning for low achievers in spelling when the words are presented orally.

TABLE XXXV
LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH ORAL PRESENTATION BY
LOW ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	7.04	.408	4.08	3.42	.527	6.50
	Unseen	3.61	.335	3.35			

The mean score for seen words was 7.04 as compared with 3.61 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 6.50 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXXVI shows the amount of incidental learning for low achievers in spelling when words are presented through analysis.

TABLE XXXVI

LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH ANALYSIS PRESENTATION BY
LOW ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	7.39	.438	4.38	3.47	.543	6.39
	Unseen	3.92	.321	3.21			

The mean score for seen words was 7.39 as compared with 3.92 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 6.39 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation was 3.43 as compared with .72 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 3.43 is statistically significant in favor of the Oral Presentation method.

The mean gain for Glossary presentation is .72 as compared with no difference for Reading presentation. The critical ratio of 1.23 is not statistically significant. There are 72 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in.

Table XXXVI shows the amount of incidental learning for low achievers in spelling when words are presented through analysis.

TABLE XXXVI
LEARNING ACQUIRED THROUGH ANALYSIS PRESENTATION BY
LOW ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	7.39	.438	4.38	3.47	.843	6.39
	Unseen	3.92	.321	3.21			

The mean score for seen words was 7.39 as compared with 3.92 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 6.39 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XXXVII shows the comparison of the power of four methods of presentation to produce incidental learning for low achievers in spelling.

TABLE XXXVII

COMPARISON OF FOUR METHODS FOR LOW ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. _{gain}	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	Word Analysis	3.47	.543	.04 ¹	.757	.05
100	Oral Presentation	3.43	.527			
100	Glossary	.72	.582	2.71 ²	.785	3.45
100	Context	0		.72 ³	.582	1.23

1. Difference between Word Analysis and Oral Presentation.
2. Difference between Oral Presentation and Glossary.
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context.

The mean gain for Word Analysis method was 3.47 as compared with 3.43 for Oral Presentation method. The critical ratio of .05 is not statistically significant. There are 2 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation was 3.43 as compared with .72 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 3.45 is statistically significant in favor of the Oral Presentation method.

The mean gain for Glossary presentation is .72 as compared with no difference for Reading presentation. The critical ratio of 1.23 is not statistically significant. There are 78 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in

Table XXXVII shows the comparison of the power of four methods of presentation to produce incidental learning for low achievers in spelling.

TABLE XXXVII

COMPARISON OF FOUR METHODS FOR LOW ACHIEVERS IN SPELLING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean Gain	S.E. Gain	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
100	Word Analysis	3.47	.543	1	.757	.05
100	Oral Presentation	3.43	.537	2	.755	3.45
100	Glossary	.72	.582	3	.753	1.23
100	Context	0				

1. Difference between Word Analysis and Oral Presentation.
2. Difference between Oral Presentation and Glossary.
3. Difference between Glossary and Reading in context.

The mean gain for Word Analysis method was 3.47 as compared with 3.43 for Oral Presentation method. The critical ratio of .05 is not statistically significant. There are 3 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of Word Analysis.

The mean gain for Oral Presentation was 3.43 as compared with .72 for the Glossary method. The critical ratio of 3.45 is statistically significant in favor of the Oral Presentation method.

The mean gain for Glossary presentation is .72 as compared with no difference for Reading presentation. The critical ratio of 1.23 is not statistically significant. There are 75 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in

favor of Glossary method.

The high achievers in reading are the 100 cases obtaining the highest scores on the reading achievement test. The grade equivalents ranged from 6-5 through 11-0. Seventy-nine cases were selected from the fifth grade and twenty-one cases from the fourth grade.

Table XXXVIII shows the amount of incidental learning of spelling for high achievers in reading.

TABLE XXXVIII

AMOUNT OF TRANSFER FOR HIGH ACHIEVERS IN READING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	Seen	48.85	1.52	15.25	7.07	2.12	3.33
	Unseen	41.78	1.49	14.95			

The mean score for seen words was 48.85 as compared with 41.78 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 3.33 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

favor of glossary method.

The high achievers in reading are the 100 cases obtaining the highest scores on the reading achievement test. The grade equivalents ranged from 6-8 through 11-0. Seventy-nine cases were selected from the fifth grade and twenty-one cases from the fourth grade.

Table XXXVIII shows the amount of incidental learning of spelling for high achievers in reading.

TABLE XXXVIII

AMOUNT OF TRANSFER FOR HIGH ACHIEVERS IN READING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	48.85	1.52	15.25	7.07	2.12	3.23
	Unseen	41.78	1.43	14.95			

The mean score for seen words was 48.85 as compared with 41.78 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 3.23 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

The low achievers in reading are the 100 cases obtaining the lowest scores on reading achievement. The grade equivalents range from 2-8 through 5-0. Twenty-two cases were selected from the fifth grade, and seventy-eight cases from the fourth grade.

Table XXXIX shows the amount of incidental learning for low achievers in reading.

TABLE XXXIX

AMOUNT OF TRANSFER FOR LOW ACHIEVERS IN READING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	23.45	1.31	13.10	7.76	1.79	4.33
	Unseen	15.69	1.23	12.27			

The mean score for seen words was 23.45 as compared with 15.69 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 4.33 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

No.	Ach.	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	High	41.78	1.49	14.95	29.09	1.95	13.51
	Low	15.69	1.23	12.27			

The mean score for seen words was 41.78 for high achievers in reading, as compared with 15.69 for low achievers. The critical ratio of 13.51 is statistically significant in favor of high achievers in reading.

The low achievers in reading are the 100 cases obtaining the lowest scores on reading achievement. The grade equivalents range from 2-8 through 5-0. Twenty-two cases were selected from the fifth grade, and seventy-eight cases from the fourth grade.

Table XXXIX shows the amount of incidental learning for low achievers in reading.

TABLE XXXIX
AMOUNT OF TRANSFER FOR LOW ACHIEVERS IN READING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Seen	23.45	1.31	13.10	7.76	1.79	4.33
	Unseen	15.63	1.23	12.27			

The mean score for seen words was 23.45 as compared with 15.63 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 4.33 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XL shows a comparison of the spelling of seen words for high and low reading achievement.

TABLE XL

COMPARISON OF SEEN WORDS SPELLED BY
HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS IN READING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Ach.	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	High	48.85	1.52	15.25	25.40	2.00	12.70
	Low	23.45	1.31	13.10			

The mean score for high achievers in reading was 48.85 as compared with 23.45 for low achievers in reading. The critical ratio of 12.70 is statistically significant in favor of the high achievers in reading.

Table XLI shows a comparison of the spelling of unseen words for high and low reading achievement.

TABLE XLI

COMPARISON OF UNSEEN WORDS SPELLED BY
HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS IN READING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Ach.	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
100	High	41.78	1.49	14.95	26.09	1.93	13.51
	Low	15.69	1.23	12.27			

The mean score for seen words was 41.78 for high achievers in reading, as compared with 15.69 for low achievers. The critical ratio of 13.51 is statistically significant in favor of high achievers in reading.

Table XI shows a comparison of the spelling of seen words for high and low reading achievement.

TABLE XI

COMPARISON OF SEEN WORDS SPELLING BY
HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS IN READING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Ach.	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	High	48.85	1.52	15.25	25.40	2.00	12.70
	Low	23.45	1.31	12.10			

The mean score for high achievers in reading was 48.85 as compared with 23.45 for low achievers in reading. The critical ratio of 12.70 is statistically significant in favor of the high achievers in reading.

Table XII shows a comparison of the spelling of unseen words for high and low reading achievement.

TABLE XII

COMPARISON OF UNSEEN WORDS SPELLING BY
HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS IN READING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Ach.	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	High	41.78	1.42	14.95	26.09	1.23	12.51
	Low	15.69	1.23	12.27			

The mean score for seen words was 41.78 for high achievers in reading, as compared with 15.69 for low achievers. The critical ratio of 12.51 is statistically significant in favor of high achievers in reading.

Table XLII shows a comparison of the gain of spelling of seen words made by high and low achievers in reading.

TABLE XLII

COMPARISON OF GAINS MADE BY
HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS IN READING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Ach.	Mean Gain	S.E. gain	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
100	Low	7.76	1.79	.69	2.77	.25
	High	7.07	2.12			

The mean gain for low achievers was 7.76 as compared with 7.07 for high achievers. The critical ratio of .25 is not statistically significant. There are 18 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the low achievers in reading.

Table XIII shows a comparison of the gain of spelling of

seen words made by high and low achievers in reading.

TABLE XIII

COMPARISON OF GAINS MADE BY
HIGH AND LOW ACHIEVERS IN READING
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Ach.	Mean Gain	S.E. Gain	Diff.	S.E. Diff.	C.R.
100	Low	7.76	1.78	.89	2.77	.25
	High	7.07	2.12			

The mean gain for low achievers was 7.76 as compared with 7.07 for high achievers. The critical ratio of .25 is not statistically significant. There are 18 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the low achievers in reading.

The sex differences study is based on the amount of incidental learning for the four methods combined. Data for 170 boys and 159 girls were analyzed.

Table XLIII shows the amount of transfer for the four methods combined made by the boys.

TABLE XLIII

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LEARNING -- BOYS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
170	Seen	32.54	1.04	13.60	6.71	1.25	5.40
	Unseen	25.83	.71	9.32			

The mean score for seen words was 32.54 as compared with 25.83 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 5.40 is statistically significant in favor of the seen words.

No.	Sex	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
159	Girls	40.03	1.40	17.64	7.49	1.74	4.31
170	Boys	32.54	1.04	13.60			

The mean score for the girls was 40.03 as compared with 32.54 for the boys. The critical ratio of 4.31 is statistically significant in favor of the girls.

The sex differences study is based on the amount of incidental learning for the four methods combined. Data for 170 boys and 132 girls were analyzed.

Table XIII shows the amount of transfer for the four methods combined made by the boys.

TABLE XIII
TOTAL AMOUNT OF LEARNING -- BOYS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E.M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
170	Seen	32.54	1.04	13.60	8.71	1.23	5.40
	Unseen	25.83	.71	9.32			

The mean score for seen words was 32.54 as compared with 25.83 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 5.40 is statistically significant in favor of the seen words.

Table XLIV shows the amount of transfer for the four methods combined made by the girls.

TABLE XLIV

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LEARNING -- GIRLS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
159	Seen	40.03	1.40	17.64	9.29	1.94	4.79
	Unseen	30.74	1.35	17.07			

The mean score for seen words was 40.03 as compared with 30.74 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 4.79 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XLV compares the spelling of seen words for the boys and girls.

TABLE XLV

COMPARISON OF SEEN WORDS -- BOYS AND GIRLS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Sex	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
159	Girls	40.03	1.40	17.64	7.49	1.74	4.31
170	Boys	32.54	1.04	13.60			

The mean score for the girls was 40.03 as compared with 32.54 for the boys. The critical ratio of 4.31 is statistically significant in favor of the girls.

Table XIV shows the amount of transfer for the four

methods combined made by the girls.

TABLE XIV

TOTAL AMOUNT OF LEARNING -- GIRLS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Method	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
159	Seen	40.03	1.40	17.64	9.29	1.94	4.79
	Unseen	30.74	1.35	17.07			

The mean score for seen words was 40.03 as compared with 30.74 for unseen words. The critical ratio of 4.79 is statistically significant in favor of seen words.

Table XIV compares the spelling of seen words for the

boys and girls.

TABLE XIV

COMPARISON OF SEEN WORDS -- BOYS AND GIRLS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Sex	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
159	Girls	40.03	1.40	17.64	7.49	1.74	4.31
170	Boys	33.54	1.04	13.80			

The mean score for the girls was 40.03 as compared with 33.54 for the boys. The critical ratio of 4.31 is statistically significant in favor of the girls.

Table XLVI compares the spelling of unseen words for the boys and girls.

TABLE XLVI

COMPARISON OF UNSEEN WORDS -- BOYS AND GIRLS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Sex	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
159	Girls	30.74	1.35	17.07	4.91	1.52	3.23
170	Boys	25.83	.71	9.32			

The mean score for girls was 30.74 as compared with 25.83 for the boys. The critical ratio of 3.23 is statistically significant in favor of the girls.

Table XLVII compares the gains for seen words for the boys and girls.

TABLE XLVII

COMPARISON OF GAINS FOR SEEN WORDS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Sex	Mean Gain	S.E. _{gain}	Diff.	S.E. _{diff.}	C.R.
159	Girls	9.29	1.94	2.58	2.08	1.24
170	Boys	6.71	1.25			

The mean gain for the girls was 9.29 as compared to 6.71 for the boys. The critical ratio of 1.24 is not statistically significant. There are 78 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the girls.

Table XLVI compares the spelling of unseen words for the boys and girls.

TABLE XLVI
COMPARISON OF UNSEEN WORDS -- BOYS AND GIRLS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Sex	Mean	S.E.	S.D.	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
159	Girls	30.74	1.35	14.07	4.91	1.82	2.23
170	Boys	25.83	.71	9.32			

The mean score for girls was 30.74 as compared with 25.83 for the boys. The critical ratio of 2.23 is statistically significant in favor of the girls.

Table XLVII compares the gains for seen words for the boys and girls.

TABLE XLVII
COMPARISON OF GAINS FOR SEEN WORDS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
IMMEDIATE RECALL

No.	Sex	Mean Gain	S.E. Gain	Diff.	S.E. diff.	C.R.
159	Girls	9.29	1.94	2.58	2.08	1.24
170	Boys	6.71	1.25			

The mean gain for the girls was 9.29 as compared to 6.71 for the boys. The critical ratio of 1.24 is not statistically significant. There are 78 chances out of a hundred that there is a true difference in favor of the girls.

Table XLVIII shows the amount of correlation between total amount of transfer and speed of handwriting, auditory perception, and visual perception.

TABLE XLVIII
RELATIONSHIP STUDIES

Factor	r *
Handwriting Speed	.395 ⁺ - .046
Visual Perception	.784 ⁺ - .021
Auditory Perception	.737 ⁺ - .025

Since all the correlations are positive, it may be said that there is some relationship between each of the factors and incidental learning. The correlation with handwriting is relatively low, but both the visual and auditory correlation are relatively high.

The highest possible score for both auditory and visual perception was 61. The mean scores were 31.01 and 37.81 respectively.

The speed of handwriting showed a range of 52 letters, and a mean score of 34.85 letters per minute.

*Pearson-Product -- moment method of correlation

Table XIVIII shows the amount of correlation between total amount of transfer and speed of handwriting, auditory perception, and visual perception.

TABLE XIVIII

RELATIONSHIP STUDIES

Factor	r
Handwriting Speed	.385 - .046
Visual Perception	.784 - .031
Auditory Perception	.737 - .025

Since all the correlations are positive, it may be said that there is some relationship between each of the factors and incidental learning. The correlation with handwriting is relatively low, but both the visual and auditory correlation are relatively high.

Pearson-Product -- moment method of correlation

Table XLIX shows the results of daily comprehension tests, visual and auditory perception tests, and speed of handwriting test, for the total population.

TABLE XLIX
RESULTS OF UNPUBLISHED TESTS

No.	Test	Range	Mean	S.E. _M	S.D.
332	Comprehension	9-24	20.57	.50	9.05
332	Visual Perception	6-61	31.01	.65	11.76
332	Auditory Perception	10-58	37.51	.51	9.39
332	Handwriting	21-103	54.25	.70	12.84

The mean score for comprehension tests was 20.57, with a standard error of .50, and a standard deviation of 9.05. The highest possible score was 24. This high mean score indicates that pupils did read the prepared materials with a high degree of comprehension.

The highest possible score for both auditory and visual perception was 61. The mean scores were 31.01 and 37.51 respectively.

The speed of handwriting showed a range of 82 letters, and a mean score of 54.25 letters per minute.

Table XLIX shows the results of daily comprehension tests visual and auditory perception tests, and speed of handwriting test, for the total population.

TABLE XLIX
RESULTS OF UNPUBLISHED TESTS

No.	Test	Range	Mean	S.E.M.	S.D.
332	Comprehension	8-24	20.57	.50	9.05
332	Visual Perception	6-61	31.01	.68	11.76
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332	Handwriting	21-102	54.25	.70	12.84

The mean score for comprehension tests was 20.57, with a standard error of .50, and a standard deviation of 9.05. The highest possible score was 24. This high mean score indicates that pupils did read the prepared materials with a high degree of comprehension.

The highest possible score for both auditory and visual perception was 61. The mean scores were 31.01 and 37.51 respectively.

The speed of handwriting showed a range of 82 letters, and a mean score of 54.25 letters per minute.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to investigate the incidental learning of spelling through four types of word presentation in reading. This transfer of learning from reading to spelling was studied in relation to mental age, high and low reading achievement, high and low spelling achievement, and sex differences. A comparison of the power of the various methods was made.

Eight stories were written in which spelling words of junior and senior high school level were included. Each story was written in two versions, one of which included one set of ten words and the other which included ten synonyms for the spelling words. Each spelling word was presented in four types of word presentation. Daily spelling tests of twenty words, including the ten spelling words and ten synonyms were constructed. A total of eighty words and eighty synonyms were presented. The tests included the 160 words, eighty of which were seen and eighty which were unseen. Two weeks later four tests of forty words each re-tested the words. Tests of comprehension, reading achievement, spelling achievement, intelligence, handwriting, visual and auditory perception were administered.

Three hundred and thirty-two pupils enrolled in eight fourth grades and eight fifth grades were used in the experiment. These pupils were divided into four population groups,

CHAPTER FIVE

Summary and Conclusions

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to investigate the incidental learning of spelling through four types of word presentation in reading. This transfer of learning from reading to spelling was studied in relation to mental age, high and low reading achievement, high and low spelling achievement, and sex differences. A comparison of the power of the various methods was made.

Eight stories were written in which spelling words of junior and senior high school level were imbedded. Each story was written in two versions, one of which included one set of ten words and the other which included ten synonyms for the spelling words. Each version was adapted to the four types of word presentation. Daily spelling tests of twenty words, including the ten spelling words and ten synonyms were constructed. A total of eighty words and eighty synonyms were presented. The tests included the 160 words, eighty of which were seen and eighty which were unseen. Two weeks later four tests of forty words each re-tested the words. Tests of comprehension, reading achievement, spelling achievement, intelligence, handwriting, visual and auditory perception were administered.

Three hundred and thirty-two pupils enrolled in eight fourth grades and eight fifth grades were used in the experiment. These pupils were divided into four population groups,

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was to investigate the incidental learning of spelling through four types of word presentation in reading. This transfer of learning from reading to spelling was studied in relation to mental age, high and low reading achievement, high and low spelling achievement, and sex differences. A comparison of the power of the various methods was made.

Eight stories were written in which spelling words of junior and senior high school level were imbedded. Each story was written in two versions, one of which included one set of ten words and the other which included ten synonyms for the spelling words. Each version was adapted to the four types of word presentation. Daily spelling tests of twenty words, including the ten spelling words and ten synonyms were constructed. A total of eighty words and eighty synonyms were presented. The tests included the 180 words, eighty of which were seen and eighty which were unseen. Two weeks later four tests of forty words each re-tested the words. Tests of comprehension, reading achievement, spelling achievement, intelligence, handwriting, visual and auditory perception were administered.

Three hundred and thirty-two pupils enrolled in eight fourth grades and eight fifth grades were used in the experiment. These pupils were divided into four population groups,

each of which was further sub-divided into A and B sections. The two versions and the four types of word presentation for each lesson were rotated among the eight population groups. Because of this rotation, no equation of groups was necessary.

CONCLUSIONS

A. The amount of incidental learning of spelling through various types of word presentation in reading when spelling is tested immediately after reading

1. There was incidental learning of spelling for each of the types of word presentation in reading as evidenced by these critical ratios:

	Diff.	C.R.
a. Reading in context	.08	.21
b. Glossary presentation	1.04	2.74
c. Oral presentation with meanings explained	3.18	8.37
d. Word Analysis	3.62	9.53

Both the Oral presentation and Word Analysis methods produced statistically significant amounts of transfer to spelling.

2. In comparing the amount of transfer obtained through each of the methods, word analysis was superior to all other methods of presentation as shown by these differences in Mean Gains and critical ratios:

each of which was further sub-divided into A and B sections. The two versions and the four types of word presentation for each lesson were rotated among the eight population groups. Because of this rotation, no equation of groups was necessary.

CONCLUSIONS

A. The amount of incidental learning of spelling through various types of word presentation in reading when spelling is tested immediately after reading

1. There was incidental learning of spelling for each of the types of word presentation in reading as evidenced by

These critical ratios:		
a. Reading in context	0.08	0.8.
b. Glossary presentation	1.04	2.74
c. Oral presentation with meanings		
explained	2.18	4.37
d. Word analysis	2.32	6.53

Both the Oral presentation and Word Analysis methods produced statistically significant amounts of transfer to spelling.

2. In comparing the amount of transfer obtained through each of the methods, word analysis was superior to all other methods of presentation as shown by these differences in Mean Gains and critical ratios:

	Diff. in Mean Gain	C.R.
a. Word Analysis and context	3.54	6.53
b. Word Analysis and glossary	2.58	4.78
c. Word Analysis and oral presentation	.44	.81

Oral presentation with meanings explained ranks second in power to produce incidental learning as shown by these differences in mean gains and critical ratios:

	Diff. in Mean Gain	C.R.
a. Oral presentation and glossary	2.14	3.96
b. Oral presentation and reading in context	3.10	5.74

The difference of .96 and critical ratio of 1.77 does not show a statistically significant difference between the glossary and context methods, although the difference is in favor of the glossary method.

3. For the four types of word presentation combined, the statistically significant critical ratio of 5.92 reveals that pupils do learn to spell while reading.

B. The amount of incidental learning of spelling through the various types of word presentation in reading that is retained after a two weeks period

1. After a two weeks period, there was retention of incidental learning of spelling for each of the types of word presentation in reading as shown by these critical ratios:

a. Word Analysis and context	3.54	Diff. in Mean Gain	3.8
b. Word Analysis and glossary	2.58		4.78
c. Word Analysis and oral presentation	.44		.81

Oral presentation with meanings explained ranks second

in power to produce incidental learning as shown by these

differences in mean gains and critical ratios:

a. Oral presentation and glossary	2.14	Diff. in Mean Gain	3.8
b. Oral presentation and reading			
c. Oral presentation and context	3.10		5.74

The difference of .96 and critical ratio of 1.77 does not

show a statistically significant difference between the gloss-

ary and context methods, although the difference is in favor

of the glossary method.

3. For the four types of word presentation combined, the

statistically significant critical ratio of 5.92 reveals

that pupils do learn to spell while reading.

4. The amount of incidental learning of spelling through the

various types of word presentation in reading that is re-

tained after a two weeks period

1. After a two weeks period, there was retention of inci-

idental learning of spelling for each of the types of

word presentation in reading as shown by these critical

ratios:

	Diff.	C. R.
a. Reading in context	.32	.80
b. Glossary presentation	.50	1.25
c. Oral presentation with meanings explained	1.43	3.49
d. Word analysis	1.64	4.10

Both the oral presentation and word analysis methods produced statistically significant amounts of retention when spelling was tested after a two weeks period.

2. In comparing the amount of retention for each of the four methods, there were no statistically significant differences as shown by these differences in mean gains and critical ratios:

	Diff. in Mean Gain	C.R.
a. Word analysis and oral presentation	.21	.37
b. Oral presentation and glossary	.93	1.63
c. Glossary and context	.18	.32

3. The critical ratio of 2.75 does not show a statistically significant amount of retention for the four methods combined when spelling was tested after a two weeks period.

C. The relationship of mental age to amount of incidental learning of spelling through various types of word presentation in reading when spelling is tested immediately after reading

1. For a selected population group of high mental age, and a selected population group of low mental age, the general conclusions were the same as for the total population.
2. There were no statistically significant differences between methods for the high mental age groups. The largest difference (1.99) and highest critical ratio (2.19) was obtained when comparing oral presentation with glossary presentation.
3. Although the oral presentation proved superior to other methods for the low mental age group, there were no statistically significant differences between methods.
4. The means for the higher mental age group were higher than the means for the low mental age group for each of the four types of word presentation.

D. Relation between initial spelling ability and amount of incidental learning of spelling (immediate recall)

1. For a selected population group of high achievers in spelling, the oral presentation method was superior to all other methods in the amount of incidental learning of spelling through reading. The critical ratio of 3.92 for word analysis and 4.86 for oral presentation showed statistically significant amounts of gain for those methods.

1. For a selected population group of high mental age, and a selected population group of low mental age, the general conclusions were the same as for the total population.

2. There were no statistically significant differences between methods for the high mental age groups. The largest difference (1.92) and highest critical ratio (2.19) was obtained when comparing oral presentation with auditory presentation.

3. Although the oral presentation proved superior to other methods for the low mental age group, there were no statistically significant differences between methods.

4. The means for the higher mental age group were higher than the means for the low mental age group for each of the four types of word presentation.

B. Relation between initial spelling ability and amount of incidental learning of spelling (immediate recall)

1. For a selected population group of high achievement in spelling, the oral presentation method was superior to all other methods in the amount of incidental learning of spelling through reading. The critical ratio of 3.92 for word analysis and 4.84 for oral presentation showed statistically significant amounts of gain for those methods.

2. For a selected population group of low achievers in spelling the general conclusions were the same as for the total population.
3. For a selected population group of high achievers in spelling, there were no statistically significant differences. The greatest difference was between the glossary and reading in context methods which showed a difference in mean gains of 1.26, and a critical ratio of 1.35.
4. For the selected population group of low achievers in spelling statistically significant differences between the oral presentation and glossary method were obtained, as the difference of 2.71 resulted in a critical ratio of 3.45. Differences between the other methods were not statistically significant.

E. Relationship between reading ability and the amount of incidental learning of spelling through the four types of word presentation combined (immediate recall)

1. The difference in the amount of transfer made by high and low achievers in reading is not statistically significant. The critical ratio of .25 is low, but in favor of the low achievers.

F. Sex differences in relation to the amount of incidental learning of spelling through reading (immediate recall)

3. For a selected population group of low achievers in spelling the general conclusions were the same as for the total population.
3. For a selected population group of high achievers in spelling, there were no statistically significant differences. The greatest difference was between the glossary and reading in context methods which showed a difference in mean gains of 1.86, and a critical ratio of 1.88.
4. For the selected population group of low achievers in spelling statistically significant differences between the oral presentation and glossary method were obtained, as the difference of 2.71 resulted in a critical ratio of 3.43. Differences between the other methods were not statistically significant.
5. Relationship between reading ability and the amount of incidental learning of spelling through the four types of word presentation described (immediate recall)
 1. The difference in the amount of transfer from high and low achievers in reading is not statistically significant. The critical ratio of .88 is low, but in favor of the low achievers.
 2. Sex differences in relation to the amount of incidental learning of spelling through reading (immediate recall)

1. There was no statistically significant differences in amount of transfer for boys and girls although the critical ratio of 1.24 is in favor of the girls.

G. Relationship of speed of handwriting, auditory perception, and visual perception to the amount of incidental learning of spelling through reading (immediate recall)

1. The correlation of speed of handwriting with incidental learning of spelling through reading is .395 plus or minus .046.
2. The correlation of visual perception with incidental learning of spelling through reading is .784 plus or minus .021.
3. The correlation of auditory perception with amount of incidental learning of spelling through reading is .737 plus or minus .025.

1. There was no statistically significant difference in amount of transfer for boys and girls although the critical ratio of 1.24 is in favor of the girls.

G. Relationship of speed of handwriting, auditory perception, and visual perception to the amount of incidental learning of spelling through reading (immediate recall)

1. The correlation of speed of handwriting with incidental learning of spelling through reading is .335 plus or minus .046.

2. The correlation of visual perception with incidental learning of spelling through reading is .784 plus or minus .081.

3. The correlation of auditory perception with amount of incidental learning of spelling through reading is .737 plus or minus .085.

Suggestions For Further Research

1. Investigate further the relationship of auditory and visual perception to incidental learning.
2. Determine if training in auditory and visual perception will increase incidental learning of spelling.
3. Study individual cases to isolate characteristics of pupils who learn to spell incidentally.
4. Repeat this same type experiment, but use words selected on basis of pre-tests.
5. Repeat this same type experiment, but present words several times before testing the spelling.

Suggestions For Further Research

1. Investigate further the relationship of auditory and visual perception to incidental learning.
2. Determine if training in auditory and visual perception will increase incidental learning of spelling.
3. Study individual cases to isolate characteristics of pupils who learn to spell incidentally.
4. Repeat this same type experiment, but use words selected on basis of pre-tests.
5. Repeat this same type experiment, but present words several times before testing the spelling.

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LIST OF WORDS SELECTED

APPENDIX

Sources of Words:

<u>WORD</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
admiral	Common Words for Secondary Schools
altitude	Common Words for Secondary Schools
anyhow	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
apparatus	Essentials of Spelling, Grade 7
approach	Modern Life Speller, Grade 5
argument	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
arrangement	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
artificial	Common Words for Secondary Schools
assembly	Modern Life Speller, Grade 5
assignment	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 5
attractive	Modern Life Speller, Grade 5
audience	Modern Life Speller, Grade 5
average	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
becoming	Modern Life Speller, Grade 5
besides	Modern Life Speller, Grade 5
booklet	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
bulletin	Common Words for Secondary Schools
burden	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
burned	Modern Life Speller, Grade 5
burglar	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 7
business	Common Words for Secondary Schools
cafeteria	Common Words for Secondary Schools
calendar	Common Words for Secondary Schools
calm	Common Words for Secondary Schools
captain	Common Words for Secondary Schools

LIST OF WORDS SELECTED Advanced

Sources of Words

<u>WORD</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
admiral	Common Words for Secondary Schools
altitude	Common Words for Secondary Schools
anyhow	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
apparatus	Essentials of Spelling, Grade 7
approach	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
argument	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
arrangement	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
artificial	Common Words for Secondary Schools
assembly	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
assignment	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
attractive	Learning to Spell, Advanced
audience	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
average	Working With Words, Grade 7
becoming	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
besides	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
booklet	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
bulletin	Common Words for Secondary Schools
burden	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
bureau	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
burglar	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 7
business	Common Words for Secondary Schools
cafeteria	Common Words for Secondary Schools
calendar	Common Words for Secondary Schools
calm	Common Words for Secondary Schools
captain	Common Words for Secondary Schools

WORD	SOURCE
captain	Common Words for Secondary Schools
calm	Common Words for Secondary Schools
calendar	Common Words for Secondary Schools
caterer	Common Words for Secondary Schools
business	Common Words for Secondary Schools
burglar	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 7
burden	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
burden	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
bulletin	Common Words for Secondary Schools
booklet	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
besides	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
becoming	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
average	Working With Words, Grade 7
audience	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
attractive	Learning to Spell, Advanced
assignment	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
assembly	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
artificial	Common Words for Secondary Schools
arrangement	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
argument	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
approach	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
apparatus	Essentials of Spelling, Grade 7
anyhow	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
altitude	Common Words for Secondary Schools
admiral	Common Words for Secondary Schools

<u>WORD</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
carriage	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
chapel	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
chart	Spelling Today, Grade 7
clearly	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
clever	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
climate	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
coach	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
college	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
companies	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
companion	Spelling Today, Grade 8
committee	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
communication	Common Words for Secondary Schools
completely	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
conference	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
convention	Working With Words, Grade 8
costume	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
council	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
defend	Working With Words, Grade 7
delicious	Working With Words, Grade 7
department	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
depot	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
desire	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
discovery	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
district	Working With Words, Grade 7
division	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8

WORD	SOURCE
carriage	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
chapel	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
chart	Spelling Today, Grade 7
clearly	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
clever	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
climate	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
coach	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
college	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
companies	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
companion	Spelling Today, Grade 8
committee	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
communication	Common Words for Secondary Schools
completely	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
conference	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
convention	Working With Words, Grade 8
costume	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
council	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
defend	Working With Words, Grade 7
delicious	Working With Words, Grade 7
department	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
depot	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
desire	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
discovery	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
district	Working With Words, Grade 7
division	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8

<u>WORD</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
dreadful	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
duty	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
elementary	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
empty	Spelling Today, Grade 8
enjoyable	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
enjoyment	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
enormous	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
entrance	Working With Words, Grade 7
excursion	Working With Words, Grade 7
exhausted	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
expense	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
expensive	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
fashion	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
feeble	Working With Words, Grade 7
forwarding	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
friend	Learning to Spell, Grade 7
glance	Learning to Spell, Grade 7
glimpse	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
glorious	Common Words for Secondary Schools
gravy	Common Words for Secondary Schools
greet	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
happiness	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
hearing	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
heaven	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
height	Common Words for Secondary Schools

WORD	SOURCE
drearily	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
duty	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
elementary	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
empty	Spelling Today, Grade 8
enjoyable	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
enjoyment	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
enormous	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
entrance	Working With Words, Grade 7
excursion	Working With Words, Grade 7
exhausted	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
expense	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
expensive	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
fashion	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
feeble	Working With Words, Grade 7
forwarding	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
friend	Learning to Spell, Grade 7
glimpse	Learning to Spell, Grade 7
glorious	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
glory	Common Words for Secondary Schools
greet	Common Words for Secondary Schools
happiness	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
hearing	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
heaven	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
height	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8

<u>WORD</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
horrible	Common Words for Secondary Schools
imitation	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
immediately	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 7
industry	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
information	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
intelligent	Working With Words, Grade 8
instrument	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
invention	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
journey	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
junior	Common Words for Secondary Schools
kingdom	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
knowledge	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
laboratory	Common Words for Secondary Schools
license	Common Words for Secondary Schools
machinery	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
manual	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
medium	Working With Words, Grade 7
message	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
mission	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
moisture	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
movement	Common Words for Secondary Schools
nation	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
neighborhood	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 7
occupation	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 7
operation	Working With Words, Grade 7

WORD	SOURCE
horrible	Common Words for Secondary Schools
imitation	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
immediately	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 7
industry	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
information	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
intelligent	Working With Words, Grade 8
instrument	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
invention	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
journey	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
junior	Common Words for Secondary Schools
kingdom	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
knowledge	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
laboratory	Common Words for Secondary Schools
license	Common Words for Secondary Schools
machinery	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
manual	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
medium	Working With Words, Grade 7
message	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
mission	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
moisture	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
movement	Common Words for Secondary Schools
nation	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
neighborhood	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 7
occupation	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 7
operation	Working With Words, Grade 7

<u>WORD</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
operetta	Word Study
organdy	Working With Words, Grade 8
organization	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
paradise	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
particular	Working With Words, Grade 8
pay	Learning to Spell, Grade 7
peaceful	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
peculiar	Progressive Word Mastery, Advanced
performance	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 7
permission	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
permit	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
prefer	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
project	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
promptly	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
prosperous	Common Words for Secondary Schools
quarrel	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
rascal	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
rate	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
realize	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
recital	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
recognize	Common Words for Secondary Schools
region	Working With Words, Grade 7
regular	Spelling Today, Grade 7
restaurant	Common Words for Secondary Schools
salute	Common Words for Secondary Schools

<u>WORD</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
sanction	Common Words for Secondary Schools
sauce	Common Words for Secondary Schools
section	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
sending	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
senior	Common Words for Secondary Schools
settle	Learning to Spell, Grade 7
shield	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
simple	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
sincerely	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
splendid	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
standard	Spelling Today, Grade 8
station	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
steamer	Working With Words, Grade 7
strange	Spelling Today, Grade 8
strain	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
strict	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
taffeta	Working With Words, Grade 8
task	Learning to Spell, Advanced
telegram	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
temple	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
territory	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
thermometer	Common Words for Secondary Schools
tourist	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
traveler	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
trial	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7

WORD	SOURCE
sanction	Common Words for Secondary Schools
sauce	Common Words for Secondary Schools
section	Modern Life Speller, Grade V
sending	Modern Life Speller, Grade V
senior	Common Words for Secondary Schools
settle	Learning to Spell, Grade V
shield	Modern Life Speller, Grade V
simple	Modern Life Speller, Grade V
sincerely	Spelling to Write, Grade V
splendid	Modern Life Speller, Grade V
standard	Spelling Today, Grade 8
station	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
steamer	Working With Words, Grade V
strange	Spelling Today, Grade 8
strain	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
strict	Modern Life Speller, Grade V
taffeta	Working With Words, Grade 8
task	Learning to Spell, Advanced
telegram	Modern Life Speller, Grade V
temple	Modern Life Speller, Grade V
territory	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
thermometer	Common Words for Secondary Schools
tourist	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
traveler	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
trial	Modern Life Speller, Grade V

<u>WORD</u>	<u>SOURCE</u>
truly	Spelling to Write, Grade 7
university	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
vacant	Spelling Today, Grade 8
valuable	Modern Life Speller, Grade 8
vapor	Working With Words, Grade 8
vast	Progressive Word Mastery, Grade 8
vessel	Modern Life Speller, Grade 7
vicinity	Common Words for Secondary Schools
wealthy	Common Words for Secondary Schools
weather	Common Words for Secondary Schools

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6. Garver, F. M., et al., Working With Words, Grade Seven, and Grade Eight, Newson and Company, New York, New York, 1940.
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10. Lester, John A., A Spelling Review, Follett Publishing Company, Chicago, Illinois, 1947.
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14. Wheeler, Arvilk and Moore, Clyde B., Spelling to Write, Book Seven, and Book Eight, D. C. Heath Company, Boston, Massachusetts, 1945.

This is a story about a young woman who is a very good student. She is very smart and she is very kind. She is very good at her studies and she is very good at her work. She is very good at everything she does.

A carriage was the most fashionable mode of transport in the early years of the nineteenth century. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could travel in style. Since then the invention of modern machinery has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new business, that of manufacturing these modern vehicles. The operation of these machines has given work to many. The machines are stored in a depot, often called a garage, garage, or parking lot. Because of these modern modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The people go alone or with a companion. The way we travel has changed a lot since the early years.

STORIES

LESSONS I through VIIIA

Reading in Context

Glossary

Oral Presentation

Word Analysis

STORIES

LESSONS I through VIIA

Reading in Context

Glossary

Oral Presentation

Word Analysis

LESSON I READING

This is a story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

A carriage was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the invention of modern machinery has changed the ways we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new business, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The operation of these machines has given work to many. The machines are housed in a depot, often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The traveler can go alone or with a companion. The excursion can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy vacant. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.
- Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.
- Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON I READING

Name

(First)

(Last)

School

Grade

Teacher

Boy

Girl

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.
- Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.
- Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A READING

This is a story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

A coach was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the discovery of modern apparatus has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new occupation, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The performance of these machines has given work to many. They are housed in a station often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The tourist can go alone or with a friend. The journey can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy empty. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.
- Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.
- Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A READING

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School

Grade

Teacher

Boy

Girl

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON I GLOSSARY

Read this story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words that you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

business--way to make a living	invention--something that was not known before
carriage--vehicle drawn by horses	machinery--mechanical device
companion--comrade	operation--the running of the machines
depot--place for keeping cars, planes, or trains	traveler--person who goes from place to place
excursion--a trip	vacant--unoccupied, or without passengers

A carriage was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the invention of modern machinery has changed the ways we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new business, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The operation of these machines has given work to many. The machines are housed in a depot, often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The traveler can go alone or with a companion. The excursion can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy vacant. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

LESSON I GLOSSARY

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____ School _____
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.
- Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.
- Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

LESSON 1A

Read this story about transportation. Read it carefully because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words that you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

apparatus--mechanical device	journey--a trip
coach--vehicle drawn by horses	occupation--way to make a living
discovery--something that was not known before	performance--the running of the machines
empty--unoccupied, or without passengers	station--place for keeping cars, planes, or trains
friend--a comrade	tourist--a person who goes from place to place

A coach was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the discovery of modern apparatus has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new occupation, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The performance of these machines has given work to many. They are housed in a station often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The tourist can go alone or with a friend. The journey can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy empty. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.

of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A GLOSSARY

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____ School _____
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON I ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

A carriage was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the invention of modern machinery has changed the ways we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new business, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The operation of these machines has given work to many. The machines are housed in a depot, often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The traveler can go alone or with a companion. The excursion can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy vacant. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out

of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON I ORAL PRESENTATION

Name _____
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School _____

Grade _____

Teacher _____

Boy Girl

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.
- Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.
- Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about transportation. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

A coach was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the discovery of modern apparatus has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new occupation, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The performance of these machines has given work to many. They are housed in a station often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The tourist can go alone or with a friend. The journey can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy empty. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out

of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A ORAL PRESENTATION

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School

Grade

Teacher

Boy

Girl

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON I WORD ANALYSIS

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Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be

out of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON I WORD ANALYSIS

Name _____
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1. _____	School _____
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Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

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A coach was the most fashionable means of transportation many years ago. In fact, about one hundred years ago if you had one you could really travel in style. Since then the discovery of modern apparatus has changed the way we travel. Today you may travel by bus, car, train, ship, or airplane. These changes have started a new occupation, that of manufacturing these modern devices. The performance of these machines has given work to many. They are housed in a station often called a hangar, garage, or parking lot. Because of the new modes of transportation more people go from place to place. The tourist can go alone or with a friend. The journey can be made by airplane, bus, or train. These advancements in transportation have left the once popular covered wagon and buggy empty. Almost the only place you can see them today is in a museum.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out

of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON 1A WORD ANALYSIS

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School

Grade

Teacher

Boy

Girl

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Some means of transportation have gone out of style.

Yes No 2. The manufacturing of modern devices has caused many people to be out of work.

Yes No 3. Traveling today is easier because of the new methods of travel.

LESSON II READING

This is a story about a reporter for the United Nations. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Would you like to be a reporter? If you were a reporter for the United Nations you might know many secrets. Of course, these facts are published in the paper but if you were the reporter you would know them first. When the United Nations wanted to help the French people, more knowledge about the problems in France had to be presented before the assembly. The council had an argument about these problems. A reporter could go to Paris to gather the facts. Then a settlement could be made. The excessive expense for the trip would be paid by the state department. The state department takes care of problems dealing with foreign countries. Wouldn't it be thrilling to get orders that said, "You must go to France to find out about the food and housing problems there. Leave LaGuardia airport tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. If you prefer more directions, let us know by promptly forwarding a telegram to this office. This matter is of great importance, so report once a week by trans-atlantic telephone. When you return you must prepare a complete report to be given before the convention."

If you want to have an exciting life, you could be a reporter when you grow up.

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School _____

Grade _____

Teacher _____

Boy

Girl

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. The United Nations wish to help the French people.
- Yes No 2. The life of a reporter is sometimes quite exciting.
- Yes No 3. The state department settles troubles between the states of the United States.

LESSON IIA READING

This is a story about a reporter for the United Nations. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Would you like to be a reporter? If you were a reporter for the United Nations, you might know many secrets. Of course, these facts are published in the paper but if you were the reporter you would know them first. When the United Nations wanted to help the French people, more information about the problems in France had to be presented before the audience. The committee had a quarrel about these problems. A reporter could go to Paris to gather the facts. Then a settlement could be made. The excessive rate for the trip would be paid by the state department. The state department takes care of problems dealing with foreign countries. Wouldn't it be thrilling to get orders that said, "You must go to France to find out about the food and housing problems there. Leave LaGuardia airport tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. If you desire more directions, let us know by immediately sending a message to this office. This matter is of great importance, so report once a week by trans-atlantic telephone. When you return you must prepare a complete report to be given before the conference."

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United States.

LESSON IIA READING

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(First) (Last)

School _____

Grade _____

Teacher _____

Boy Girl

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LESSON II GLOSSARY

Read this story about a reporter for the United Nations. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. If there are some words that you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

argument--a disagreement	forwarding--to mail to
assembly--a large group of people	knowledge--the facts about something
convention--a meeting	prefer--to want
council--a small group of people who usually do the planning for a larger group of people	promptly--at once
expense--the cost	telegram--some news

Would you like to be a reporter? If you were a reporter for the United Nations you might know many secrets. Of course, these facts are published in the paper but if you were the reporter you would know them first. When the United Nations wanted to help the French people, more knowledge about the problems in France had to be presented before the assembly. The council had an argument about these problems. A reporter could go to Paris to gather the facts. Then a settlement could be made. The excessive expense for the trip would be paid by the state department. The state department takes care of problems dealing with foreign countries. Wouldn't it be thrilling to get orders that said, "You must go to France to find out about the food and housing problems there. Leave LaGuardia airport tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. If you prefer more directions, let us know by promptly forwarding a telegram to this office. This matter is of great importance, so report once a week by trans-atlantic telephone. When you return you must prepare a complete report to be given before the convention."

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LESSON II GLOSSARY

Name _____
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audience--a large group of people	information--the facts about something
committee--a small group of people who usually do the planning for a larger group of people.	message--some news
conference--a meeting	quarrel--a disagreement
desire--to want	rate--the cost
immediately--at once	sending--to mail to

Would you like to be a reporter? If you were a reporter for the United Nations, you might know many secrets. Of course, these facts are published in the paper but if you were the reporter you would know them first. When the United Nations wanted to help the French people, more information about the problems in France had to be presented before the audience. The committee had a quarrel about these problems. A reporter could go to Paris to gather the facts. Then a settlement could be made. The excessive rate for the trip would be paid by the state department. The state department takes care of problems dealing with foreign countries. Wouldn't it be thrilling to get orders that said, "You must go to France to find out about the food and housing problems there. Leave LaGuardia airport tomorrow morning at ten o'clock. If you desire more directions, let us know by immediately sending a message to this office. This matter is of great importance, so report once a week by trans-atlantic telephone. When you return you must prepare a complete report to be given before the conference."

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LESSON IIA GLOSSARY

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School

Grade

Teacher

Boy

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LESSON II ORAL PRESENTATION

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School _____

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Boy Girl

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Yes No 3. The state department settles troubles between the states of the

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LESSON IIA ORAL PRESENTATION

Name

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LESSON II WORD ANALYSIS

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LESSON II WORD ANALYSIS

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LESSON IIA WORD ANALYSIS

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LESSON III READING

This is a story about one of the things our government does to help the people. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

The bureau which keeps a record of the weather in your neighborhood is a good place to visit. Have you ever been there? There you may see a valuable instrument which helps the workmen to know the average temperature, and the amount of moisture in the air. These are written on a daily chart. Many of the workmen have interesting and different jobs. They may work in observation towers high in the air. They may go up in balloons even higher than the airplanes fly. They take pictures of clouds and fog. They even check the direction and speed of the wind. These workers try to tell the people about coming storms, cold waves, rains, or hot days. If you want to read about the rainfall, storms, and the winds, you might refer to the bulletin published by these men. The coming of the air age made the organization of this service necessary. Many people besides pilots are glad to know whether it is going to rain, snow, or be a pleasant day.

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Only pilots can be helped by knowing whether there is going to be

a storm.

Yes No 2. The workmen all do exactly the same job.

Yes No 3. The air age made the government see that we needed this service.

LESSON III READING

Name _____
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The laboratory which keeps a record of the climate in your vicinity is a good place to visit. Have you ever been there? There you may see an expensive thermometer which helps the workmen to know the medium temperature, and the amount of vapor in the air. These are written on a daily calendar. Many of the workmen have interesting and different jobs. They may work in observation towers high in the air. They may go up in balloons even higher than the airplanes fly. They take pictures of clouds and fog. They even check the direction and speed of the wind. These workers try to tell the people about coming storms, cold waves, rains, or hot days. If you want to read about the rainfall, storms, and the winds, you might refer to the communication published by these men. The coming of the air age made the arrangement of this service necessary. Many people besides pilots are glad to know whether it is going to rain, snow, or be a pleasant day.

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LESSON IIIA

READING

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LESSON III GLOSSARY

Read this story about one of the things our government does to help the people. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. If there are some words that you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

average--usual temperature	moisture--amount of water in the air
bulletin--a publication	neighborhood--place near where you live
bureau--a government agency	organization--planning and setting up the service
chart--a systematic way of keeping records	valuable--costly
instrument--a tool which helps with the work	weather--storms, clouds, fogs, and changes in temperature

The bureau which keeps a record of the weather in your neighborhood is a good place to visit. Have you ever been there? There you may see a valuable instrument which helps the workmen to know the average temperature, and the amount of moisture in the air. These are written on a daily chart. Many of the workmen have interesting and different jobs. They may work in observation towers high in the air. They may go up in balloons even higher than the airplanes fly. They take pictures of clouds and fog. They even check the direction and speed of the wind. These workers try to tell the people about coming storms, cold waves, rains, or hot days. If you want to read about the rainfall, storms, and the winds, you might refer to the bulletin published by these men. The coming of the air age made the organization of this service necessary. Many people besides pilots are glad to know whether it is going to rain, snow, or be a pleasant day.

LESSON III GLOSSARY

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arrangement--planning and setting up the service	laboratory--a government agency
calendar--a systematic way of keeping records	medium--usual temperature
climate--storms, clouds, fogs, and changes in temperature	thermometer--a tool which helps with the work
communication--a publication	vapor--amount of water in the air
expensive--costly	vicinity--place near where you live

The laboratory which keeps a record of the climate in your vicinity is a good place to visit. Have you ever been there? There you may see an expensive thermometer which helps the workmen to know the medium temperature, and the amount of vapor in the air. These are written on a daily calendar. Many of the workmen have interesting and different jobs. They may work in observation towers high in the air. They may go up in balloons even higher than the airplanes fly. They take pictures of clouds and fog. They even check the direction and speed of the wind. These workers try to tell the people about coming storms, cold waves, rains, or hot days. If you want to read about the rainfall, storms, and the winds, you might refer to the communication published by these men. The coming of the air age made the arrangement of this service necessary. Many people besides pilots are glad to know whether it is going to rain, snow, or be a pleasant day.

LESSON IIIA

GLOSSARY

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LESSON III ORAL PRESENTATION

Name

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School

Grade

Teacher

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LESSON IIIA ORAL PRESENTATION

Name

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Only pilots can be helped by knowing whether there is going to be a storm.
- Yes No 2. The workmen all do exactly the same job.
- Yes No 3. The air age made the government see that we needed this service.

LESSON III WORD ANALYSIS

This is a story about one of the things our government does to help the people. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

The bureau which keeps a record of the weather in your neighborhood is a good place to visit. Have you ever been there? There you may see a valuable instrument which helps the workmen to know the average temperature, and the amount of moisture in the air. These are written on a daily chart. Many of the workmen have interesting and different jobs. They may work in observation towers high in the air. They may go up in balloons even higher than the airplanes fly. They take pictures of clouds and fog. They even check the direction and speed of the wind. These workers try to tell the people about coming storms, cold waves, rains, or hot days. If you want to read about the rainfall, storms, and the winds, you might refer to the bulletin published by these men. The coming of the air age made the organization of this service necessary. Many people besides pilots are glad to know whether it is going to rain, snow, or be a pleasant day.

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Only pilots can be helped by knowing whether there is going to be

a storm.

Yes No 2. The workmen all do exactly the same job.

Yes No 3. The air age made the government see that we needed this service.

LESSON III WORD ANALYSIS

Name _____
(First) (Last)

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3. _____ Teacher _____
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Only pilots can be helped by knowing whether there is going to be a storm,
- Yes No 2. The workmen all do exactly the same job.
- Yes No 3. The air age made the government see that we needed this service.

LESSON IIIA WORD ANALYSIS

This is a story about one of the things our government does to help the people. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

The laboratory which keeps a record of the climate in your vicinity is a good place to visit. Have you ever been there? There you may see an expensive thermometer which helps the workmen there to know the medium temperature, and the amount of vapor in the air. These are written on a daily calendar. Many of the workmen have interesting and different jobs. They may work in observation towers high in the air. They may go up in balloons even higher than the airplanes fly. They take pictures of clouds and fog. They even check the direction and speed of the wind. These workers try to tell the people about coming storms, cold waves, rains, or hot days. If you want to read about the rainfall, storms, and the winds, you might refer to the communication published by these men. The coming of the air age made the arrangement of this service necessary. Many people besides pilots are glad to know whether it is going to rain, snow, or be a pleasant day.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Only pilots can be helped by knowing whether there is going to be

a storm.

Yes No 2. The workmen all do exactly the same job.

Yes No 3. The air age made the government see that we needed this service.

LESSON IIIA

WORD ANALYSIS

Name

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Only pilots can be helped by knowing whether there is going to be a storm.

Yes No 2. The workmen all do exactly the same job.

Yes No 3. The air age made the government see that we needed this service.

(Jan)

(Jan)

LESSON IV READING

Read this story about designing women's clothes. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Designing clothes for ladies is now a very popular profession for women, and peculiar as it may seem for many men too. The fact is that some of them consider it a lifetime mission, even though they are able at a mere glance to select an attractive costume. It is important in the first selection to completely impress the customer. Besides, the real decision depends upon the regular buyer because she is the one who will settle accounts and therefore keep the business going. One must truly apply himself if he wishes to succeed in this big business. Sometimes the designers go to Paris to get new ideas for clothes. They spend many years studying history, art, and color. This is to find out what has been in style before. They must know what the people really liked. And designers must even know a lot about sewing. So if you want to design clothes, you will have to work hard.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.
Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.
Yes No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

READING

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Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes

No 1. Only women design women's clothes.

Yes

No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.

Yes

No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

LESSON IVA READING

Read this story about designing women's clothes. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Designing clothes for ladies is now a very popular profession for women, and strange as it may seem for many men too. The fact is that some of them consider it a lifetime task, even though they are able at a mere glimpse to select a becoming fashion. It is important in the first selection to clearly impress the customer. Anyhow, the real decision depends upon the standard buyer because she is the one who will pay accounts and therefore keep the business going. One must sincerely apply himself if he wishes to succeed in this big business. Sometimes the designers go to Paris to get new ideas for clothes. They spend many years studying history, art, and color. This is to find out what has been in style before. They must know what the people really liked. And designers must even know a lot about sewing. So if you want to design clothes, you will have to work hard.

LESSON IVA READING

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.
- Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.
- Yes No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

LESSON IV GLOSSARY

Read this story about designing women's clothes. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

attractive--nice looking	mission--a job
besides--in spite of	peculiar--odd
completely--definitely	regular--the usual
costume--clothing	settle--to adjust the balance of
glance--a short look	truly--honestly

Designing clothes for ladies is now a very popular profession for women, and peculiar as it may seem for many men too. The fact is that some of them consider it a lifetime mission, even though they are able at a mere glance to select an attractive costume. It is important in the first selection to completely impress the customer. Besides, the real decision depends upon the regular buyer because she is the one who will settle accounts and therefore keep the business going. One must truly apply himself if he wishes to succeed in this big business. Sometimes the designers go to Paris to get new ideas for clothes. They spend many years studying history, art, and color. This is to find out what has been in style before. They must know what the people really liked. And designers must even know a lot about sewing. So if you want to design clothes, you will have to work hard.

LESSON IV GLOSSARY

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Draw a circle around Yes if the Sentence is true.
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- Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.
- Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.
- Yes No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

LESSON IVA GLOSSARY

Read this story about designing women's clothes. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

anyhow--in spite of	pay--to adjust the balance of
becoming--nice looking	sincerely--honestly
clearly--definitely	standard--the usual
fashion--clothing	strange--odd
glimpse--a short look	task--a job

Designing clothes for ladies is now a very popular profession for women, and strange as it may seem for many men too. The fact is that some of them consider it a lifetime task, even though they are able at a mere glimpse to select a becoming fashion. It is important in the first selection to clearly impress the customer. Anyhow, the real decision depends upon the standard buyer because she is the one who will pay accounts and therefore keep the business going. One must sincerely apply himself if he wishes to succeed in this big business. Sometimes the designers go to Paris to get new ideas for clothes. They spend many years studying history, art, and color. This is to find out what has been in style before. They must know what the people really liked. And designers must even know a lot about sewing. So if you want to design clothes, you will have to work hard.

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.

Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.

Yes No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

LESSON IV ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about designing women's clothes. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Designing clothes for ladies is now a very popular profession for women, and peculiar as it may seem for many men too. The fact is that some of them consider it a lifetime mission, even though they are able at a mere glance to select an attractive costume. It is important in the first selection to completely impress the customer. Besides, the real decision depends upon the regular buyer because she is the one who will settle accounts and therefore keep the business going. One must truly apply himself if he wishes to succeed in this big business. Sometimes the designers go to Paris to get new ideas for clothes. They spend many years studying history, art, and color. This is to find out what has been in style before. They must know what the people really liked. And designers must even know a lot about sewing. So if you want to design clothes, you will have to work hard.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
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- Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.
Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.
Yes No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

LESSON IV ORAL PRESENTATION

Name

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School

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.

Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.

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LESSON IVA ORAL PRESENTATION

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Designing clothes for ladies is now a very popular profession for women, and strange as it may seem for many men too. The fact is that some of them consider it a lifetime task, even though they are able at a mere glimpse to select a becoming fashion. It is important in the first selection to clearly impress the customer. Anyhow, the real decision depends upon the standard buyer because she is the one who will pay accounts and therefore keep the business going. One must sincerely apply himself if he wishes to succeed in this big business. Sometimes the designers go to Paris to get new ideas for clothes. They spend many years studying history, art, and color. This is to find out what has been in style before. They must know what the people really liked. And designers must even know a lot about sewing. So if you want to design clothes, you will have to work hard.

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LESSON IVA ORAL PRESENTATION

Name

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.

Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.

Yes No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

LESSON IV WORD ANALYSIS

This is a story about designing women's clothes. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.
Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.
Yes No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

LESSON IV WORD ANALYSIS

Name

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.

Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.

Yes No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

LESSON IVA WORD ANALYSIS

This is a story about designing women's clothes. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Designing clothes for ladies is now a very popular profession for women, and strange as it may seem for many men too. The fact is that some of them consider it a lifetime task, even though they are able at a mere glimpse to select a becoming fashion. It is important in the first selection to clearly impress the customer. Anyhow, the real decision depends upon the standard buyer because she is the one who will pay accounts and therefore keep the business going. One must sincerely apply himself if he wishes to succeed in this big business. Sometimes the designers go to Paris to get new ideas for clothes. They spend many years studying history, art, and color. This is to find out what has been in style before. They must know what the people really liked. And designers must even know a lot about sewing. So if you want to design clothes, you will have to work hard.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.

Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.

Yes No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

LESSON IVA WORD ANALYSIS

Name _____
(First) (Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Only women design women's clothes.
- Yes No 2. Designers go to New York to get ideas for new styles.
- Yes No 3. Designing clothes is a very easy job.

LESSON V READING

This is a story about Jack and the Beanstalk. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

The operetta told the story of Jack and the Beanstalk. Perhaps you remember what happened. Jack's father was a very wealthy merchant. He provided his family with many comforts and they lived a very peaceful life. Then Jack's father died. A horrible giant stole all the family's treasures. Jack's mother became poorer and poorer. Even though Jack seemed like a lazy boy, he was really very intelligent. After planting the magic beans, Jack knew there was something very special about the beanstalk. As he climbed up, up, up, the altitude began to make him dizzy. It did not take Jack long to recognize that he had found the giant's home. In this strange land Jack was very careful. He watched to learn about the giant's habits. He did not visit his house until he was sure the giant had gone down to earth. Jack knocked very timidly at the door of the giant's house. The giant's wife opened the door just a little and told Jack to go away. Jack begged for just a bite of food. Since she was such a kind woman she let Jack in and hid him in the pantry. Jack began to take back his father's treasures. The giant chased Jack and called him a rascal. One day the giant almost caught Jack. He was so close on Jack's heels that Jack cut down the beanstalk. The giant was killed, but everyone was so glad that Jack was not even held for a trial about the murder. After that Jack and his mother lived a life filled with happiness.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on. Yes No
2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary. Yes No
3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures. Yes No

LESSON V READING

Name

(First)

(Last)

School

Grade

Teacher

Boy

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on.

Yes No 2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary.

Yes No 3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures.

LESSON VA READING

This is a story about Jack and the Beanstalk. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

The recital told the story of Jack and the Beanstalk. Perhaps you remember what happened. Jack's father was a very prosperous merchant. He provided his family with many comforts and they lived a very calm life. Then Jack's father died. A dreadful giant stole all the family's treasures. Jack's mother became poorer and poorer. Even though Jack seemed like a lazy boy he was really very clever. After planting the magic beans Jack knew there was something very special about the beanstalk. As he climbed up, up, up, the height began to make him dizzy. It did not take Jack long to realize that he had found the giant's home. In this strange land Jack was very careful. He watched to learn about the giant's habits. He did not visit his house until he was sure the giant had gone down to earth. Jack knocked very timidly at the door of the giant's house. The giant's wife opened the door just a little and told Jack to go away. Jack begged for just a bite of food. Since she was such a kind woman she let Jack in and hid him in the pantry. Jack began to take back his father's treasures. The giant chased Jack and called him a burglar. One day the giant almost caught Jack. He was so close on Jack's heels that Jack cut down the beanstalk. The giant was killed, but everyone was so glad that Jack was not even held for a hearing about the murder. After that Jack and his mother lived a life filled with enjoyment.

LESSON VA

READING

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School

Grade

Teacher

Boy Girl

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on.
- Yes No 2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary.
- Yes No 3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures.

LESSON V GLOSSARY

Read this story about Jack and the Beanstalk. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

altitude--elevation or distance from the ground	peaceful--free from disturbance
happiness--contentment	rascal--a scoundrel or bad person
horrible--frightful or terrible	recognize--to know or to be aware of
intelligent--very bright	trial--examination of evidence before a judge
operetta--a musical program	wealthy--rich or well-to-do

The operetta told the story of Jack and the Beanstalk. Perhaps you remember what happened. Jack's father was a very wealthy merchant. He provided his family with many comforts and they lived a very peaceful life. Then Jack's father died. A horrible giant stole all the family's treasures. Jack's mother became poorer and poorer. Even though Jack seemed like a lazy boy he was really very intelligent. After planting the magic beans, Jack knew there was something very special about the beanstalk. As he climbed up, up, up, the altitude began to make him dizzy. It did not take Jack long to recognize that he had found the giant's home. In this strange land Jack was very careful. He watched to learn about the giant's habits. He did not visit his house until he was sure the giant had gone down to earth. Jack knocked very timidly at the door of the giant's house. The giant's wife opened the door just a little and told Jack to go away. Jack begged for just a bite of food. Since she was such a kind woman she let Jack in and hid him in the pantry. Jack began to take back his father's treasures. The giant chased Jack and called him a rascal. One day the giant almost caught Jack. He was so close on Jack's heels that Jack cut down the beanstalk. The giant was killed, but everyone was so glad that Jack was not even held for a trial about the murder. After that Jack and his mother lived a life filled with happiness.

LESSON V GLOSSARY

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on.
- Yes No 2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary.
- Yes No 3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures.

LESSON VA GLOSSARY

Read this story about Jack and the Beanstalk. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

burglar--a scoundrel or bad person	hearing--examination of evidence before a judge
calm--free from disturbance	height--elevation or distance from the ground
clever--very bright	prosperous--rich or well-to-do
dreadful--frightful or terrible	realize--to know or to be aware of
enjoyment--contentment	recital--a musical program

The recital told the story of Jack and the Beanstalk. Perhaps you remember what happened. Jack's father was a very prosperous merchant. He provided his family with many comforts and they lived a very calm life. Then Jack's father died. A dreadful giant stole all the family's treasures. Jack's mother became poorer and poorer. Even though Jack seemed like a lazy boy he was really very clever. After planting the magic beans Jack knew there was something very special about the beanstalk. As he climbed up, up, up, the height began to make him dizzy. It did not take Jack long to realize that he had found the giant's home. In this strange land Jack was very careful. He watched to learn about the giant's habits. He did not visit his house until he was sure the giant had gone down to earth. Jack knocked very timidly at the door of the giant's house. The giant's wife opened the door just a little and told Jack to go away. Jack begged for just a bite of food. Since she was such a kind woman she let Jack in and hid him in the pantry. Jack began to take back his father's treasures. The giant chased Jack and called him a burglar. One day the giant almost caught Jack. He was so close on Jack's heels that Jack cut down the beanstalk. The giant was killed, but everyone was so glad that Jack was not even held for a hearing about the murder. After that Jack and his mother lived a life filled with enjoyment.

LESSON VA GLOSSARY

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on.

Yes No 2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary.

Yes No 3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures.

LESSON V ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about Jack and the Beanstalk. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

The operetta told the story of Jack and the Beanstalk. Perhaps you remember what happened. Jack's father was a very wealthy merchant. He provided his family with many comforts and they lived a very peaceful life. Then Jack's father died. A horrible giant stole all the family treasures. Jack's mother became poorer and poorer. Even though Jack seemed like a lazy boy, he was really very intelligent. After planting the magic beans, Jack knew there was something very special about the beanstalk. As he climbed up, up, up, the altitude began to make him dizzy. It did not take Jack long to recognize that he had found the giant's home. In this strange land Jack was very careful. He watched to learn about the giant's habits. He did not visit his house until he was sure the giant had gone down to earth. Jack knocked very timidly at the door of the giant's house. The giant's wife opened the door just a little and told Jack to go away. Jack begged for just a bite of food. Since she was such a kind woman she let Jack in and hid him in the pantry. Jack began to take back his father's treasures. The giant chased Jack and called him a rascal. One day the giant almost caught Jack. He was so close on Jack's heels that Jack cut down the beanstalk. The giant was killed, but everyone was so glad that Jack was not even held for a trial about the murder. After that Jack and his mother lived a life filled with happiness.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on.

Yes No 2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary.

Yes No 3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures.

LESSON V

ORAL PRESENTATION

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____

School _____

2. _____

Grade _____

3. _____

Teacher _____

4. _____

Boy Girl

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on.

Yes No 2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary.

Yes No 3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures.

LESSON VA ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about Jack and the Beanstalk. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

The recital told the story of Jack and the Beanstalk. Perhaps you remember what happened. Jack's father was a very prosperous merchant. He provided his family with many comforts and they lived a very calm life. Then Jack's father died. A dreadful giant stole all the family's treasures. Jack's mother became poorer and poorer. Even though Jack seemed like a lazy boy he was really very clever. After planting the magic beans Jack knew there was something very special about the beanstalk. As he climbed up, up, up, the height began to make him dizzy. It did not take Jack long to realize that he had found the giant's home. In this strange land Jack was very careful. He watched to learn about the giant's habits. He did not visit his house until he was sure the giant had gone down to earth. Jack knocked very timidly at the door of the giant's house. The giant's wife opened the door just a little and told Jack to go away. Jack begged for just a bite of food. Since she was such a kind woman she let Jack in and hid him in the pantry. Jack began to take back his father's treasures. The giant chased Jack and called him a burglar. One day the giant almost caught Jack. He was so close on Jack's heels that Jack cut down the beanstalk. The giant was killed, but everyone was so glad that Jack was not even held for a hearing about the murder. After that Jack and his mother lived a life filled with enjoyment.

LESSON VA ORAL PRESENTATION

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on.
- Yes No 2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary.
- Yes No 3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures.

LESSON V WORD ANALYSIS

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LESSON V WORD ANALYSIS

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School

Grade

Teacher

Boy

Girl

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on.
- Yes No 2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary.
- Yes No 3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures.

LESSON VA WORD ANALYSIS

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The recital told the story of Jack and the Beanstalk. Perhaps you remember what happened. Jack's father was a very prosperous merchant. He provided his family with many comforts and they lived a very calm life. Then Jack's father died. A dreadful giant stole all the family's treasures. Jack's mother became poorer and poorer. Even though Jack seemed like a lazy boy he was really very clever. After planting the magic beans Jack knew there was something very special about the beanstalk. As he climbed up, up, up, the height began to make him dizzy. It did not take Jack long to realize that he had found the giant's home. In this strange land Jack was very careful. He watched to learn about the giant's habits. He did not visit his house until he was sure the giant had gone down to earth. Jack knocked very timidly at the door of the giant's house. The giant's wife opened the door just a little and told Jack to go away. Jack begged for just a bite of food. Since she was such a kind woman she let Jack in and hid him in the pantry. Jack began to take back his father's treasures. The giant chased Jack and called him a burglar. One day the giant almost caught Jack. He was so close on Jack's heels that Jack cut down the beanstalk. The giant was killed, but everyone was so glad that Jack was not even held for a hearing about the murder. After that Jack and his mother lived a life filled with enjoyment.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on.

Yes No 2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary.

Yes No 3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures.

LESSON VA WORD ANALYSIS

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
3. _____ Teacher _____
4. _____ Boy _____ Girl _____
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. Jack's father left his mother barely enough to live on.

Yes No 2. Jack thought the beanstalk was very ordinary.

Yes No 3. The giant's wife gave Jack all his father's treasures.

LESSON VI READING

LESSON VI READING

This is a story about the work involved in preparing food for the public. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Grade _____

Teacher _____

Boy _____

Behind the scenes in a cafeteria one sees many interesting activities. There are so many little things to do; things you and I would never even think about. Each person who works there has his own assignment. Someone even has the job of adding the artificial coloring to the sauce for the turkey. There are many very particular rules concerning the preparation of the food. Of course, the owner must have a permit to operate his business. The cleanliness is inspected regularly by the health department. Because of such inspections, the manager has a vast responsibility. He must watch the work in the kitchen, supervise the buying of the food, and the washing of the dishes. He must even see that the waitresses' dainty taffeta aprons are clean and neat. So you can see this work is quite complicated and not as simple as it seems to the person who comes in for a delicious meal. The next time you go out for dinner, remember how many people worked hard to get the food ready for you.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. There is only a small amount of work involved in preparing food for

the public.

Yes No 2. The government inspects the business to be sure that the food is

clean and well-prepared.

Yes No 3. The manager's job is very easy.

LESSON VI READING

Name _____
(First) (Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
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- Yes No 1. There is only a small amount of work involved in preparing food for the public.
- Yes No 2. The government inspects the business to be sure that the food is clean and well-prepared.
- Yes No 3. The manager's job is very easy.

LESSON VIA READING

This is a story about the work involved in preparing food for the public. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Behind the scenes in a restaurant one sees many interesting activities. There are so many little things to do; things you and I would never even think about. Each person who works there has his own duty. Someone even has the job of adding the imitation coloring to the gravy for the turkey. There are many very strict rules concerning the preparation of the food. Of course, the owner must have a license to operate his business. The cleanliness is inspected regularly by the health department. Because of such inspections the manager has an enormous responsibility. He must watch the work in the kitchen, supervise the buying of the food, and the washing of the dishes. He must even see that the waitresses' dainty organdy aprons are neat and clean. So you can see this work is quite complicated and not as elementary as it seems to the person who comes in for an enjoyable meal. The next time you go out for dinner, remember how many people worked hard to get the food ready for you.

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. There is only a small amount of work involved in preparing food for

the public.

Yes No 2. The government inspects the business to be sure that the food is

clean and well-prepared.

Yes No 3. The manager's job is very easy.

LESSON VIA READING

Name

(First)

(Last)

School

Grade

Teacher

Boy

Girl

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- Yes No 3. The manager's job is very easy.

LESSON VI GLOSSARY

Read this story about the work involved in preparing food for the public. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words that you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

artificial--not genuine	permit--legal papers allowing the operation of business
assignment--certain job	sauce--liquid dressing for meat or other food
cafeteria--a public eating place	simple--not involved
delicious--pleasing	taffeta--a stiff material
particular--exact or precise	vast--huge or immense

Behind the scenes in a cafeteria one sees many interesting activities. There are so many little things to do; things you and I would never even think about. Each person who works there has his own assignment. Someone even has the job of adding the artificial coloring to the sauce for the turkey. There are many very particular rules concerning the preparation of the food. Of course, the owner must have a permit to operate his business. The cleanliness is inspected regularly by the health department. Because of such inspections, the manager has a vast responsibility. He must watch the work in the kitchen, supervise the buying of the food, and the washing of the dishes. He must even see that the waitresses' dainty taffeta aprons are clean and neat. So you can see this work is quite complicated and not as simple as it seems to the person who comes in for a delicious meal. The next time you go out for dinner, remember how many people worked hard to get the food ready for you.

LESSON VI GLOSSARY

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
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duty--certain job or task	imitation--not genuine
elementary--not involved	license--legal papers allowing the operation of the business
enjoyable--pleasing	organdy--a stiff material
enormous--huge or immense	restaurant--a public eating place
gravy--a liquid dressing for meat or other food	strict--exact or precise

Behind the scenes in a restaurant one sees many interesting activities. There are so many little things to do; things you and I would never even think about. Each person who works there has his own duty. Someone even has the job of adding the imitation coloring to the gravy for the turkey. There are many very strict rules concerning the preparation of the food. Of course, the owner must have a license to operate his business. The cleanliness is inspected regularly by the health department. Because of such inspections the manager has an enormous responsibility. He must watch the work in the kitchen, supervise the buying of the food, and the washing of the dishes. He must even see that the waitresses' dainty organdy aprons are neat and clean. So you can see this work is quite complicated and not as elementary as it seems to the person who comes in for an enjoyable meal. The next time you go out for dinner, remember how many people worked hard to get the food ready for you.

LESSON VIA GLOSSARY

Name

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(Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
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Yes No 2. The government inspects the business to be sure that the food is

clean and well-prepared.

Yes No 3. The manager's job is very easy.

LESSON VI ORAL PRESENTATION

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____

School

2. _____

Grade

3. _____

Teacher

4. _____

Boy Girl

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clean and well-prepared.

Yes No 3. The manager's job is very easy.

LESSON VIA ORAL PRESENTATION

Name _____
(First) (Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
3. _____ Teacher _____
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LESSON VI WORD ANALYSIS

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Yes No 2. The government inspects the business to be sure that the food is

clean and well-prepared.

Yes No 3. The manager's job is very easy.

LESSON VI WORD ANALYSIS

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____

School

2. _____

Grade

3. _____

Teacher

4. _____

Boy Girl

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Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

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Yes No 2. The government inspects the business to be sure that the food is clean and well-prepared.

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Behind the scenes in a restaurant one sees many interesting activities. There are so many little things to do; things you and I would never even think about. Each person who works there has his own duty. Someone even has the job of adding the imitation coloring to the gravy for the turkey. There are many very strict rules concerning the preparation of the food. Of course, the owner must have a license to operate his business. The cleanliness is inspected regularly by the health department. Because of such inspections the manager has an enormous responsibility. He must watch the work in the kitchen, supervise the buying of the food, and the washing of the dishes. He must even see that the waitresses' dainty organdy aprons are neat and clean. So you can see this work is quite complicated and not as elementary as it seems to the person who comes in for an enjoyable meal. The next time you go out for dinner, remember how many people worked hard to get the food ready for you.

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Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. There is only a small amount of work involved in preparing food for the public.

Yes No 2. The government inspects the business to be sure that the food is clean and well-prepared.

Yes No 3. The manager's job is very easy.

LESSON VIA	WORD ANALYSIS	Name	_____
		(First)	(Last)
1. _____		School	_____
2. _____		Grade	_____
3. _____		Teacher	_____
4. _____		Boy	Girl
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
 Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

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- Yes No 2. The government inspects the business to be sure that the food is clean and well-prepared.
- Yes No 3. The manager's job is very easy.

LESSON VII READING

This is a story about school. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

If you were a senior in high school you would be thinking about the university you wished to attend. You even have to decide to which division of the school you wish to go. You might want to go to the law school, the school of medicine, or to the business school. So you see you should decide what kind of work you want to do. In deciding which school to attend, the location of the school may help. There might be a good school in the section very near where you live. Of course, you may wish to attend a school far away, even in a foreign country. Sometimes to go so far from home is a great burden to a young person who has never been away before. Some modern industry may teach you a trade. Some business firms will send you a booklet telling about the kinds of jobs that are open. Many of these jobs offer a good chance for promotion if you are willing to travel in the territory in which the business operates. Today the schools and big business are working together to help high school graduates find the right kind of jobs. This project to acquaint young men and women with different kinds of work should help the manufacturers to get better workers. It should help the young people to locate jobs that really interest them. Before the manufacturers were able to plan with the high schools to have the boys and girls visit the factories, they had to have the permission of the school committee. When you go to high school, you will probably have a chance to visit all the factories near your school.

LESSON VII READING

Name _____
(First) (Last)

1.	_____	School	_____
2.	_____	Grade	_____
3.	_____	Teacher	_____
4.	_____	Boy	Girl
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. It is sometimes hard to decide which school to attend.
- Yes No 2. Big business tries to help young people find the right job.
- Yes No 3. Some high schools take the students on tours of different kinds of factories.

LESSON VIIA READING

This is a story about school. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

If you were a junior in high school you would be thinking about the college you wished to attend. You even have to decide to which department of the school you wish to go. You might want to go to the law school, the school of medicine, or to the business school. So you see you should decide what kind of work you want to do. In deciding which school to attend, the location of the school may help. There might be a good school in the region very near where you live. Of course you may wish to attend a school far away, even in a foreign country. Sometimes to go so far from home is a great strain to a young person who has never been away before. Some modern companies may teach you a trade. Some business firms will send you a manual telling about the kinds of jobs that are open. Many of these jobs offer a good chance for promotion if you are willing to travel in the district in which the business operates. Today the schools and big business are working together to help high school graduates find the right kind of jobs. This movement to acquaint young men and women with different kinds of work should help the manufacturers to get better workers. It should help the young people locate jobs that really interest them. Before the manufacturers were able to plan with the high schools to have the boys and girls visit the factories, they had to have the sanction of the school committee. When you go to high school, you will probably have a chance to visit all the factories near your school.

LESSON VIIA READING

Name _____
(First) (Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
3. _____ Teacher _____
4. _____ Boy _____ Girl _____
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. It is sometimes hard to decide which school to attend.
- Yes No 2. Big business tries to help young people find the right job.
- Yes No 3. Some high schools take the students on tours of different kinds of factories.

LESSON VII GLOSSARY

Read this story about school. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words that you do not know, look at the list of the words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

booklet--a small book

project--plan of action

burden--a load

section--part of a country

division--a certain part of

senior--a member of a class in high school

industry--large businesses

territory--assigned part of the country

permission--consent

university--a school to attend after high school

If you were a senior in high school you would be thinking about the university you wished to attend. You even have to decide to which division of the school you wish to go. You might want to go to the law school, the school of medicine, or to the business school. So you see you should decide what kind of work you want to do. In deciding which school to attend, the location of the school may help. There might be a good school in the section very near where you live. Of course, you may wish to attend a school far away, even in a foreign country. Sometimes to go so far from home is a great burden to a young person who has never been away before. Some modern industry may teach you a trade. Some business firms will send you a booklet telling about the kinds of jobs that are open. Many of these jobs offer a good chance for promotion if you are willing to travel in the territory in which the business operates. Today the schools and big business are working together to help high school graduates find the right kind of jobs. This project to acquaint young men and women with different kinds of work should help the manufacturers to get better workers. It should help the young people to locate jobs that really interest them. Before the manufacturers were able to plan with the high schools to have the boys and girls visit the factories, they had to have the permission of the school committee. When you go to high school, you will probably have a chance to visit all the factories near your school.

LESSON VII

GLOSSARY

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____

School

2. _____

Grade

3. _____

Teacher

4. _____

Boy Girl

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. It is sometimes hard to decide which school to attend.

Yes No 2. Big business tries to help young people find the right job.

Yes No 3. Some high schools take the students on tours of different kinds of
factories.

LESSON VIIA GLOSSARY

Read this story about school. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words that you do not know, look at the list of the words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

college--a school to attend after high school	manual--small book
companies--large businesses	movement--plan of action
department--a certain part of	region--part of a country
district--assigned part of the country	sanction--consent
	strain--a load
junior--a member of a class in high school	

If you were a junior in high school you would be thinking about the college you wished to attend. You even have to decide to which department of the school you wish to go. You might want to go to the law school, the school of medicine, or to the business school. So you see you should decide what kind of work you want to do. In deciding which school to attend, the location of the school may help. There might be a good school in the region very near where you live. Of course you may wish to attend a school far away, even in a foreign country. Sometimes to go so far from home is a great strain to a young person who has never been away before. Some modern companies may teach you a trade. Some business firms will send you a manual telling about the kinds of jobs that are open. Many of these jobs offer a good chance for promotion if you are willing to travel in the district in which the business operates. Today the schools and big business are working together to help high school graduates find the right kind of jobs. This movement to acquaint young men and women with different kinds of work should help the manufacturers to get better workers. It should help the young people locate jobs that really interest them. Before the manufacturers were able to plan with the high schools to have the boys and girls visit the factories, they had to have the sanction of the school committee. When you go to high school, you will probably have a chance to visit all the factories near your school.

LESSON VIIA GLOSSARY

Name _____
(First) (Last)

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School _____
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Grade _____
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Teacher _____
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Boy Girl
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. It is sometimes hard to decide which school to attend.
- Yes No 2. Big business tries to help young people find the right job.
- Yes No 3. Some high schools take the students on tours of different kinds of
factories.

LESSON VII ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about school. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

If you were a senior in high school you would be thinking about the university you wished to attend. You even have to decide to which division of the school you wish to go. You might want to go to the law school, the school of medicine, or to the business school. So you see you should decide what kind of work you want to do. In deciding which school to attend, the location of the school may help. There might be a good school in the section very near where you live. Of course, you may wish to attend a school far away, even in a foreign country. Sometimes to go so far from home is a great burden to a young person who has never been away before. Some modern industry may teach you a trade. Some business firms will send you a booklet telling about the kinds of jobs that are open. Many of these jobs offer a good chance for promotion if you are willing to travel in the territory in which the business operates. Today the schools and big business are working together to help high school graduates find the right kind of jobs. This project to acquaint young men and women with different kinds of work should help the manufacturers to get better workers. It should help the young people to locate jobs that really interest them. Before the manufacturers were able to plan with the high schools to have the boys and girls visit the factories, they had to have the permission of the school committee. When you go to high school, you will probably have a chance to visit all the factories near your school.

ORAL PRESENTATION

Name _____

(First)

(Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
3. _____ Teacher _____
4. _____ Boy _____ Girl _____
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18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. It is sometimes hard to decide which school to attend.
- Yes No 2. Big business tries to help young people find the right job.
- Yes No 3. Some high schools take the students on tours of different kinds of factories.

LESSON VIIA ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about school. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

If you were a junior in high school you would be thinking about the college you wished to attend. You even have to decide to which department of the school you wish to go. You might want to go to the law school, the school of medicine, or to the business school. So you see you should decide what kind of work you want to do. In deciding which school to attend, the location of the school may help. There might be a good school in the region very near where you live. Of course you may wish to attend a school far away, even in a foreign country. Sometimes to go so far from home is a great strain to a young person who has never been away before. Some modern companies may teach you a trade. Some business firms will send you a manual telling about the kinds of jobs that are open. Many of these jobs offer a good chance for promotion if you are willing to travel in the district in which the business operates. Today the schools and big business are working together to help high school graduates find the right kind of jobs. This movement to acquaint young men and women with different kinds of work should help the manufacturers to get better workers. It should help the young people locate jobs that really interest them. Before the manufacturers were able to plan with the high schools to have the boys and girls visit the factories, they had to have the sanction of the school committee. When you go to high school, you will probably have a chance to visit all the factories near your school.

LESSON VIIA ORAL PRESENTATION Name _____
(First) (Last)

1. _____ School _____

2. _____ Grade _____

3. _____ Teacher _____

4. _____ Boy Girl

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. It is sometimes hard to decide which school to attend.

Yes No 2. Big business tries to help young people find the right job.

Yes No 3. Some high schools take the students on tours of different kinds of
factories.

LESSON VII WORD ANALYSIS

This is a story about school. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

If you were a senior in high school you would be thinking about the university you wished to attend. You even have to decide to which division of the school you wish to go. You might want to go to the law school, the school of medicine, or to the business school. So you see you should decide what kind of work you want to do. In deciding which school to attend, the location of the school may help. There might be a good school in the section very near where you live. Of course, you may wish to attend a school far away, even in a foreign country. Sometimes to go so far from home is a great burden to a young person who has never been away before. Some modern industry may teach you a trade. Some business firms will send you a booklet telling about the kinds of jobs that are open. Many of these jobs offer a good chance for promotion if you are willing to travel in the territory in which the business operates. Today the schools and big business are working together to help high school graduates find the right kind of jobs. This project to acquaint young men and women with different kinds of work should help the manufacturers to get better workers. It should help the young people to locate jobs that really interest them. Before the manufacturers were able to plan with the high schools to have the boys and girls visit the factories, they had to have the permission of the school committee. When you go to high school, you will probably have a chance to visit all the factories near your school.

LESSON VIIA WORD ANALYSIS

Name _____
(First) (Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
3. _____ Teacher _____
4. _____ Boy _____ Girl _____
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20. _____

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. It is sometimes hard to decide which school to attend.
- Yes No 2. Big business tries to help young people find the right job.
- Yes No 3. Some high schools take the students on tours of different kinds of
factories

LESSON VIII READING

This is a story about a dream. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Last night I had a very exciting dream. Let me tell you all about it. I sailed away on a big ocean vessel. When I went aboard the Captain said, "I salute you." He bowed very low and welcomed me most graciously. I could not imagine where I was going or why. But somehow, I wanted to go. Perhaps I would see some mysterious, far-off nation. I might see strange people, and have wonderful adventures. When I asked the crew where the ship was going, their replies were smiles, grins, and laughter. I wondered if they knew for what port we were headed. I went all over the ship looking at everything. There were some truly remarkable things to see. In the hold there was an odd sight. The entrance was so startlingly beautiful, that I wasn't sure I should go in. But there it was, a beautiful little temple, with an interior decorated to look like heaven. I stayed there a long time wondering why this lovely little church was below deck on such a ship. Just as I turned around to go out I saw another odd sight. There was a little old man who looked just like someone I knew, but I couldn't tell who. This old man seemed exhausted. Before I left he made me promise that I would always shield the honor of my country. I was afraid, because the old man was not smiling. Instead he seemed very sad. I turned around to ask him a question, and he was gone. He had just been there. I went back up on deck, and asked the sailors about him. What do you think? None of the crew had ever seen him or the church. Things like this happened every day. We sailed and sailed. One day we struck land--and bump! I struck the floor! I didn't know if I was glad to be awake or not because that was a truly glorious dream.

LESSON VIII READING

Name _____ (First) _____ (Last) _____

School _____

Grade _____

Teacher _____

Boy _____ Girl _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.
Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. The adventure in this story really happened.

Yes No 2. The crew told everyone aboard where the ship was going.

Yes No 3. The old man looked very sad.

LESSON VIIIA READING

This is a story about a dream. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Last night I had a very exciting dream. Let me tell you all about it. I sailed away on an ocean steamer. When I went aboard the admiral said, "I greet you." He bowed very low and welcomed me most graciously. I could not imagine where I was going or why. But somehow, I wanted to go. Perhaps I would see some mysterious, far-off kingdom. I might see strange people, and have wonderful adventures. When I asked the crew where the ship was going, their replies were smiles, grins, and laughter. I wondered if they knew for what port we were headed. I went all over the ship looking at everything. There were some truly remarkable things to see. In the hold there was an odd sight. The approach was so startlingly beautiful, that I wasn't sure I should go in. But there it was, a beautiful little chapel, with an interior decorated to look like paradise. I stayed there a long time wondering why this lovely little church was below deck on such a ship. Just as I turned around to go out I saw another odd sight. There was a little old man who looked just like someone I knew, but I couldn't tell who. This old man seemed feeble. Before I left he made me promise that I would always defend the honor of my country. I was afraid, because the old man was not smiling. Instead he seemed very sad. I turned around to ask him a question, and he was gone. He had just been there. I went back up on deck, and asked the sailors about him. What do you think? None of them had ever seen him or the church. Things like this happened everyday. We sailed and sailed. One day we struck land--and bump! I struck the floor! I didn't know if I was glad to be awake or not because that was a truly splendid dream.

LESSON VIIIA

READING

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____

School

2. _____

Grade

3. _____

Teacher

4. _____

Boy Girl

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. The adventure in this story really happened.

Yes No 2. The crew told everyone aboard where the ship was going.

Yes No 3. The old man looked very sad.

Read this story about a dream. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

captain--an officer in the navy	nation--a state or country
entrance--passage through which one goes into a place	salute--welcome
exhausted--wanting in physical strength	shield--protect
glorious--magnificent	temple--a place to worship
heaven--any place of supreme happiness	vessel--a ship

Last night I had a very exciting dream. Let me tell you all about it. I sailed away on a big ocean vessel. When I went aboard the Captain said, "I salute you." He bowed very low and welcomed me most graciously. I could not imagine where I was going or why. But somehow, I wanted to go. Perhaps I would see some mysterious, far-off nation. I might see strange people, and have wonderful adventures. When I asked the crew where the ship was going, their replies were smiles, grins, and laughter. I wondered if they knew for what port we were headed. I went all over the ship looking at everything. There were some truly remarkable things to see. In the hold there was an odd sight. The entrance was so startlingly beautiful, that I wasn't sure I should go in. But there it was, a beautiful little temple, with an interior decorated to look like heaven. I stayed there a long time wondering why this lovely little church was below deck on such a ship. Just as I turned around to go out I saw another odd sight. There was a little old man who looked just like someone I knew, but I couldn't tell who. This old man seemed exhausted. Before I left he made me promise that I would always shield the honor of my country. I was afraid, because the old man was not smiling. Instead he seemed very sad. I turned around to ask him a question, and he was gone. He had just been there. I went back up on deck, and asked the sailors about him. What do you think? None of the crew had ever seen him or the church. Things like this happened every day. We sailed and sailed. One day we struck land--and bump! I struck the floor! I didn't know if I was glad to be awake or not because that was a truly glorious dream.

LESSON VIII GLOSSARY

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
3. _____ Teacher _____
4. _____ Boy _____ Girl _____
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. The adventure in this story really happened.

Yes No 2. The crew told everyone aboard where the ship was going.

Yes No 3. The old man looked very sad.

LESSON VIIIA GLOSSARY

Read this story about a dream. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once. If there are some words you do not know, look at the list of words at the top of the page. This glossary gives the meaning of some of the hard words.

admiral--an officer in the navy

greet--welcome

approach--passage through which one goes into a place

kingdom--a state or country

chapel--a place to worship

paradise--any place of supreme happiness

defend--protect

splendid--magnificent

feeble--wanting in physical strength

steamer--a ship

Last night I had a very exciting dream. Let me tell you all about it. I sailed away on an ocean steamer. When I went aboard the admiral said, "I greet you." He bowed very low and welcomed me most graciously. I could not imagine where I was going or why. But somehow, I wanted to go. Perhaps I would see some mysterious, far-off kingdom. I might see strange people, and have wonderful adventures. When I asked the crew where the ship was going, their replies were smiles, grins, and laughter. I wondered if they knew for what port we were headed. I went all over the ship looking at everything. There were some truly remarkable things to see. In the hold there was an odd sight. The approach was so startlingly beautiful, that I wasn't sure I should go in. But there it was, a beautiful little chapel, with an interior decorated to look like paradise. I stayed there a long time wondering why this lovely little church was below deck on such a ship. Just as I turned around to go out I saw another odd sight. There was a little old man who looked just like someone I knew, but I couldn't tell who. This old man seemed feeble. Before I left he made me promise that I would always defend the honor of my country. I was afraid, because the old man was not smiling. Instead he seemed very sad. I turned around to ask him a question, and he was gone. He had just been there. I went back up on deck, and asked the sailors about him. What do you think? None of them had ever seen him or the church. Things like this happened everyday. We sailed and sailed. One day we struck land--and bump! I struck the floor! I didn't know if I was glad to be awake or not because that was a truly splendid dream.

LESSON VIIIA

GLOSSARY

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
3. _____ Teacher _____
4. _____ Boy _____ Girl _____
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19. _____
20. _____

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. The adventure in this story really happened.

Yes No 2. The crew told everyone aboard where the ship was going.

Yes No 3. The old man looked very sad.

LESSON VIII ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about a dream. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Last night I had a very exciting dream. Let me tell you all about it. I sailed away on a big ocean vessel. When I went aboard the Captain said, "I salute you." He bowed very low and welcomed me most graciously. I could not imagine where I was going or why. But somehow, I wanted to go. Perhaps I would see some mysterious, far-off nation. I might see strange people, and have wonderful adventures. When I asked the crew where the ship was going, their replies were smiles, grins, and laughter. I wondered if they knew for what port we were headed. I went all over the ship looking at everything. There were some truly remarkable things to see. In the hold there was an odd sight. The entrance was so startlingly beautiful, that I wasn't sure I should go in. But there it was, a beautiful little temple, with an interior decorated to look like heaven. I stayed there a long time wondering why this lovely little church was below deck on such a ship. Just as I turned around to go out I saw another odd sight. There was a little old man who looked just like someone I knew, but I couldn't tell who. This old man seemed exhausted. Before I left he made me promise that I would always shield the honor of my country. I was afraid, because the old man was not smiling. Instead he seemed very sad. I turned around to ask him a question, and he was gone. He had just been there. I went back up on deck, and asked the sailors about him. What do you think? None of the crew had ever seen him or the church. Things like this happened every day. We sailed and sailed. One day we struck land--and bump! I struck the floor! I didn't know if I was glad to be awake or not because that was a truly glorious dream.

LESSON VIII

ORAL PRESENTATION

Name _____

(First)

(Last)

1. _____

School _____

2. _____

Grade _____

3. _____

Teacher _____

4. _____

Boy

Girl

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20. _____

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. The adventure in this story really happened.

Yes No 2. The crew told everyone aboard where the ship was going.

Yes No 3. The old man looked very sad.

LESSON VIIIA ORAL PRESENTATION

This is a story about a dream. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Last night I had a very exciting dream. Let me tell you all about it. I sailed away on an ocean steamer. When I went aboard the admiral said, "I greet you." He bowed very low and welcomed me most graciously. I could not imagine where I was going or why. But somehow, I wanted to go. Perhaps I would see some mysterious, far-off kingdom. I might see strange people, and have wonderful adventures. When I asked the crew where the ship was going, their replies were smiles, grins, and laughter. I wondered if they knew for what port we were headed. I went all over the ship looking at everything. There were some truly remarkable things to see. In the hold there was an odd sight. The approach was so startlingly beautiful, that I wasn't sure I should go in. But there it was, a beautiful little chapel, with an interior decorated to look like paradise. I stayed there a long time wondering why this lovely little church was below deck on such a ship. Just as I turned around to go out I saw another odd sight. There was a little old man who looked just like someone I knew, but I couldn't tell who. This old man seemed feeble. Before I left he made me promise that I would always defend the honor of my country. I was afraid, because the old man was not smiling. Instead he seemed very sad. I turned around to ask him a question, and he was gone. He had just been there. I went back up on deck, and asked the sailors about him. What do you think? None of them had ever seen him or the church. Things like this happened everyday. We sailed and sailed, One day we struck land--and bump! I struck the floor! I didn't know if I was glad to be awake or not because that was a truly splendid dream.

LESSON VIIIA

ORAL PRESENTATION

Name

(First)

(Last)

1. _____ School _____
2. _____ Grade _____
3. _____ Teacher _____
4. _____ Boy _____ Girl _____
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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

- Yes No 1. The adventure in this story really happened.
- Yes No 2. The crew told everyone aboard where the ship was going.
- Yes No 3. The old man looked very sad.

LESSON VIII WORD ANALYSIS

This is a story about a dream. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Last night I had a very exciting dream. Let me tell you all about it. I sailed away on a big ocean vessel. When I went aboard the Captain said, "I salute you." He bowed very low and welcomed me most graciously. I could not imagine where I was going or why. But somehow, I wanted to go. Perhaps I would see some mysterious, far-off nation. I might see strange people, and have wonderful adventures. When I asked the crew where the ship was going, their replies were smiles, grins, and laughter. I wondered if they knew for what port we were headed. I went all over the ship looking at everything. There were some truly remarkable things to see. In the hold there was an odd sight. The entrance was so startlingly beautiful, that I wasn't sure I should go in. But there it was, a beautiful little temple, with an interior decorated to look like heaven. I stayed there a long time wondering why this lovely little church was below deck on such a ship. Just as I turned around to go out I saw another odd sight. There was a little old man who looked just like someone I knew, but I couldn't tell who. This old man seemed exhausted. Before I left he made me promise that I would always shield the honor of my country. I was afraid, because the old man was not smiling. Instead he seemed very sad. I turned around to ask him a question, and he was gone. He had just been there. I went back up on deck, and asked the sailors about him. What do you think? None of the crew had ever seen him or the church. Things like this happened every day. We sailed and sailed. One day we struck land--and bump! I struck the floor! I didn't know if I was glad to be awake or not because that was a truly glorious dream.

LESSON VIII WORD ANALYSIS

Name _____
(First) (Last)

School _____

Grade _____

Teacher _____

Boy _____ Girl _____

1. _____
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20. _____

Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.

Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. The adventure in this story really happened.

Yes No 2. The crew told everyone aboard where the ship was going.

Yes No 3. The old man looked very sad.

LESSON VIIIA WORD ANALYSIS

This is a story about a dream. Read it carefully, because there will be some questions to answer. You will have enough time to read it once.

Last night I had a very exciting dream. Let me tell you all about it. I sailed away on an ocean steamer. When I went aboard the admiral said, "I greet you." He bowed very low and welcomed me most graciously. I could not imagine where I was going or why. But somehow, I wanted to go. Perhaps I would see some mysterious, far-off kingdom. I might see strange people, and have wonderful adventures. When I asked the crew where the ship was going, their replies were smiles, grins, and laughter. I wondered if they knew for what port we were headed. I went all over the ship looking at everything. There were some truly remarkable things to see. In the hold there was an odd sight. The approach was so startlingly beautiful, that I wasn't sure I should go in. But there it was, a beautiful little chapel, with an interior decorated to look like paradise. I stayed there a long time wondering why this lovely little church was below deck on such a ship. Just as I turned around to go out I saw another odd sight. There was a little old man who looked just like someone I knew, but I couldn't tell who. This old man seemed feeble. Before I left he made me promise that I would always defend the honor of my country. I was afraid, because the old man was not smiling. Instead he seemed very sad. I turned around to ask him a question, and he was gone. He had just been there. I went back up on deck, and asked the sailors about him. What do you think? None of them had ever seen him or the church. Things like this happened everyday. We sailed and sailed. One day we struck land—and bump! I struck the floor! I didn't know if I was glad to be awake or not because that was a truly splendid dream.

LESSON VIIIA

WORD ANALYSIS

Name

(First)

(Last)

1.

School

2.

Grade

3.

Teacher

4.

Boy Girl

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Draw a circle around Yes if the sentence is true.Draw a circle around No if the sentence is not true.

Yes No 1. The adventure in this story really happened.

Yes No 2. The crew told everyone aboard where the ship was going.

Yes No 3. The old man looked very sad.

DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS

General

Specific

NAME	AGE	SEX	RELATIONSHIP	EDUCATION	TEACHING EXPERIENCE	TEACHING METHOD	TEACHING MATERIALS	TEACHING RESULTS
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DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS

General

Specific

Write a circle around the letter if the sentence is true.

Write a circle around the letter if the sentence is false.

No. 1. The children in this story really happened.

No. 2. The crew held everyone aboard where the ship was going.

No. 3. The old man looked very sad.

Directions to Teachers:

These reading lessons are the experimental part of a doctorate dissertation. Its purpose is to discover the amount of incidental learning of spelling which occurs through four types of word presentation in reading. Each of the words will be presented to a group of children through: (1) reading, (2) glossary, (3) oral presentation, and (4) word analysis. Each of these methods of presentation will be explained in detail in the specific directions for each lesson.

The spelling words have been selected from seventh, eighth, and high school spelling texts. Each of the words occur in the Hinsland Basic Vocabulary for Elementary School Children. One hundred and sixty spelling words have been selected (80 words and 80 synonyms). Each child will be presented eighty words through the eight reading lessons. One half of the groups will be presented 80 words, and the other half of the groups will be presented the other 80 words or the synonyms. All the children will be tested on the 160 words.

These spelling words have been imbedded in stories which the children will read. Eight stories have been written. Each story is written in two versions; one version containing ten spelling words, and the other version containing the synonyms for the ten spelling words. The two versions of eight stories present 160 words.

The experiment will last two weeks of four days each. The children are to be given the spelling test immediately after reading each lesson. The questions testing reading comprehension should be answered immediately after the spelling test.

Two weeks later the children will be re-tested on the 160 words. No mention of the words or the stories should be made during these two weeks. In addition, all the children will be given a standardized intelligence test, reading test, and spelling test. Tests of speed of handwriting, auditory and visual perception will also be given.

The emphasis throughout should be on the reading lesson, not spelling. The lessons should be given as a part of the reading program, and no reference to the spelling of the words should be made.

Specific directions for each day's lessons will be furnished with the mimeographed material for the children.

Specific Directions

Oral Presentations With Meanings Explained

The operation is the running of the machine. What is your skill in the operation of the machine? operation. Can you think of any other words of operation? (action), have you seen the operation of a machine? Can you operate any machine?

1. depot

A depot is a place where things are kept, such as cars, planes, or ships. A depot is also the place where you go to get trains or buses. You go there to leave by train or bus. Can you think of any other kinds of depots? (an army depot, etc.)

2. traveler

A traveler is a person who goes from place to place. Some travelers go for long trips, but some make the same short trip very often. Do you know any travelers? Do you think a traveler is a traveler? Many people become travelers during the war. Do you know about any famous travelers? (Ben Ali, etc.)

Specific Directions
Oral Presentations With Meanings Explained

LESSON I ORAL PRESENTATION

1. carriage

A carriage is a vehicle drawn by horses. Do you know any other kinds of carriages. Doll carriages, baby carriages. Are they drawn by horses? No. But someone must push them or pull them. Did you know the first car was called a horse-less carriage? Do you know any other kinds of carriages? (Allow any further discussion of different kinds of carriages.)

2. invention

An invention is something new or not known before. What are some modern inventions? The horseless carriage. Can you remember reading about something that has just been known a few years? atom bomb, penicillin, airplane. Have we studied about any inventions?

3. machinery

Mechanical devices are known as machinery. Machines help with work. How many different kinds of machinery do you know about? Washing machines, sewing machines, mimeograph. Do machines do anything else? (save time, money, labor).

4. business

A business is a way to make a living. There are businesses of different sizes, some large ones and some small ones. Name some businesses-- stores, factories, automobile dealers. Can you name some others?

5. operation

The operation is the running of the machines. What do you call the man who operates machines? operator. Can you think of any other kinds of operation? (medical). Have you seen the operation of any machines. Can you operate any machines?

6. depot

A depot is a place where things are kept, such as cars, planes, or trains. A depot is also the place where you go to meet trains or buses. You go there to leave by train or bus. Can you think of any other kinds of depot? (an army supply, etc.)

7. traveler

A traveler is a person who goes from place to place. Some travelers go for long trips, and some make the same short trip very often. Do you know any travelers? Do you think a commuter is a traveler? Many people became travelers during the war. Have you read about any famous travelers? Marco Polo, etc.

A carriage is a vehicle used for transport. It is a four-wheeled vehicle with a seat and a roof. It is used for carrying people and goods. It is a common mode of transport in rural areas. It is also used for carrying heavy loads. It is a simple and reliable mode of transport.

4. Invention

An invention is something new or not known before. It is a new idea or a new way of doing something. It is a creative process. It is a way of solving a problem. It is a way of improving something. It is a way of making something better. It is a way of making something new.

5. Machinery

Mechanical devices are known as machinery. Machinery helps us to do work. It is a way of using energy to do work. It is a way of converting energy into work. It is a way of making work easier. It is a way of making work faster. It is a way of making work more efficient.

6. Business

A business is a way to make a living. It is a way of earning money. It is a way of making a profit. It is a way of providing a service. It is a way of selling a product. It is a way of making a business.

7. Operation

The operation is the running of the machine. It is a way of using the machine. It is a way of making the machine work. It is a way of controlling the machine. It is a way of operating the machine.

8. Depot

A depot is a place where things are kept. It is a place for storing things. It is a place for keeping things. It is a place for holding things. It is a place for depositing things.

9. Traveller

A traveller is a person who goes from place to place. It is a person who travels. It is a person who is on a journey. It is a person who is going somewhere. It is a person who is travelling.

-2-

LESSON I ORAL PRESENTATION

8. excursion

An excursion is a trip. Have you ever gone on an excursion? Sometimes excursions are arranged especially for holidays, or to historical places. Sometimes an excursion is a long trip, and sometimes it is short.

9. vacant

Vacant means unoccupied. In this story it means there are no passengers; thus, an unoccupied train or car has no passengers. A vacant house means that no one lives there. Can you think of anything else that is sometimes vacant?

10. companion

A companion is a comrade. What do you think a good companion would be like? Do you have many companions?

LESSON 1A ORAL PRESENTATION

1. coach

A coach is a vehicle drawn by horses. Do you see many coaches today? There are coaches on trains now. Can you think of any other kinds of coaches? Do you remember what Cinderella's godmother made her coach from? A pumpkin. Do you remember a coach in history? A stage coach.

2. discovery

An invention is something new or something not known before. Can you think of anything new or something discovered recently--atom bomb, automobile, airplane, penicillin. Can you think of any others?

3. apparatus

Mechanical devices are known as apparatus. It usually makes work easier. Can you think of any kind of apparatus that makes work easier--washing machines, sewing machines, mimeograph, etc. Can you name more?

4. occupation

An occupation is a way to make a living. In what way do you plan to make your living? Name some different kinds of occupations.

5. performance

The performance is the running of the machines. Have you seen any machines perform? Have you ever made any machines run? What kind? Name some machines you could run.

6. station

A station is a place where some things are kept, such as cars, planes, or trains. A station is a place to go to meet trains or buses. You go there to leave on a bus or train. Can you think of any other kind of station? A supply station, etc.

7. tourist

A tourist is a person who goes from place to place. A tourist usually goes to places he hasn't visited before. Would you like to be a tourist? Where would you like to go? Many tourists visit foreign countries. Have you ever read about any tourists, or seen any movies about tourists? Marco Polo, Our Hearts Were Young and Gay.

8. journey

A journey is a trip. Have you ever been on a long trip? Some very interesting trips can be made in a short time. Can you think of any other kinds of journeys or trips?

-2-

LESSON 1A ORAL PRESENTATION

9. empty

Empty means unoccupied. In this story it means there are no passengers. An empty train or bus has no passengers. An empty house means no one lives there. Can you think of anything else that is sometimes empty?

10. friend

A friend is a comrade. What do you think a good friend is like? Do you have many friends?

LESSON 1A - THE PERSONALITY

1. empty

Empty means unoccupied. In this story it means there are no passengers in empty seats or cars. In empty houses there are no people. Empty means nothing is there. But you think of anything else that is sometimes empty?

10. Friend

A friend is a comrade. What do you think a good friend is like? Do you have any friends?

1. telegram

A telegram tells some news. Have you ever received a telegram? How many words does a telegram usually have? 10 What are some other words for telegram--wireless.

2. promptly

Promptly means at once. It also means to be on time. Do you usually do things as soon as you are told? Then you do them promptly. Promptly means to begin quickly.

3. forwarding

Forwarding means to mail to. If you go away or move, the post office will forward your mail. Can you think of other times that something might be forwarded to you?

4. knowledge

Knowledge is the facts about something. Do you have any knowledge? Every year you get more knowledge about many things. Are there some things of which you have no knowledge?

5. council

A council is a small group of people who usually plan for a larger group. You have heard of the council of the United Nations, haven't you? Just a few nations belong to this council. Can you think of any other kinds of councils?

6. assembly

An assembly is a large group of people. Can you think of different kinds of assembly? Sometimes the whole school has an assembly together. Have you ever been to a school assembly? It comes from the word "assemble" which means to put together.

7. argument

An argument is a disagreement. When there is an argument, both sides should listen to reason. Have you ever had an argument, and then found out later that you were wrong? Are there any nations having arguments today?

8. expense

The expense is the cost. Do you usually notice the expense? What are some other uses for this word? expense account

-2-

LESSON II ORAL PRESENTATION

9. convention

A convention is a meeting. There are many kinds of conventions. Some are national, state, or county. The people who attend conventions are called delegates. Have you ever been to a convention? Do you know of any conventions that have been held in Massachusetts?

10. prefer

Prefer means to want. Do you usually get what you prefer? Have you ever wanted something, and had to work for it? Do you ever use the word prefer instead of want?

9. Conventions

A convention is a meeting. There are many kinds of conventions. There are national, state, or county. The people who attend conventions are called delegates. Have you ever been to a convention? Do you know of any conventions that have been held in Massachusetts?

10. Prefers

Prefers means to want. Do you usually get what you prefer? Have you ever wanted something, and had to work for it? Do you ever use the word "prefer" instead of "want"?

LESSON 11A ORAL PRESENTATION

1. message

A message tells some news. How many kinds of messages can you think of? letters, wireless, radiogram, cablegram.

2. immediately

Immediately means at once. Immediately means to begin quickly. Do you usually do what you are told at once or immediately? Can you think of other words that mean the same? right away, etc.

3. sending

Sending means to mail to. If you move or go away the postmaster will send your mail to you. Can you think of other ways something may be sent to you?

4. information

Information is the facts about something. Do you have information about many things? There must be some things about which you have no information. What do you think people mean when they talk about "inside information?"

5. committee

A committee is a small group of people who usually plan for a larger group of people. Have you ever been a member of a committee? Do all the committees do the same thing? Why is it easier to work with a committee than with the whole class?

6. audience

An audience is a large group of people. The people who come to a play or a program are called the audience. An audience is usually a group of people who listen to something.

7. quarrel

A quarrel is a disagreement. When there is a quarrel both sides should listen to reason. Have you ever had a quarrel and then found out later that you were wrong? Are there any nations having quarrels today?

8. rate

The rate is the cost. What kinds of rate means cost? What about travel rates? tax rates?

1. message

A message tells some news. How many kinds of messages can you think of?
by letter, wire, radio, telephone.

2. immediately

Immediately means at once. Immediately means to begin right away.
You usually do what you are told at once or immediately. Can you think of
other words that mean the same? right away, etc.

3. sending

Sending means to mail or to send. If you have or to send the postman will
send your mail to you. Can you think of other ways something may be sent
to you?

4. information

Information is the facts about something. Do you have information
about any thing? There must be some things about which you have no in-
formation. What do you think people mean when they talk about "facts"
information?

5. committee

A committee is a small group of people who usually plan for a group
of people. Have you ever been a member of a committee? Do all the
committees do the same thing? Why is it called a committee?
How many are there?

6. audience

An audience is a large group of people. The people who come to a
play or a program are called the audience. An audience is usually a group
of people who listen to something.

7. center

A center is a place where things are done. When there is a school and a
church, the place where they are done is called the center. Have you ever been to a center?
What do you think it is? Do you know any other places where things are done?

8. rate

The rate is the cost. What kind of rate would you pay for
travel, rent, tax, etc.

-2-

LESSON IIA ORAL PRESENTATION

9. conference

A conference is a meeting. Usually many people attend a conference. There are many kinds of conferences, national, state, and county. A person who goes to a conference is called a delegate. Do you know anyone who has been a delegate to a conference? You have read about delegates, haven't you?

10. desire

Desire means to want. Do you have any desires? Have you ever wanted anything, and had to work for it? Do you ever use the word desire instead of want?

LESSON IV ORAL EXERCISES

1. Conferences

A conference is a meeting. Usually many people attend a conference. There are many kinds of conferences, national, state, and county. A person who goes to a conference is called a delegate. He has been chosen to represent his district to a conference. You have just read about delegates. Invent a poem.

2. Desires

Desire means to want. Do you have any desires? Have you ever wanted anything, and had to wait for it? Do you ever use the word desire instead of want?

LESSON III ORAL PRESENTATION

1. bureau

A bureau is a government agency. Can you think of any other kinds of bureaus? Where you keep your clothes, etc.

2. weather

Storms, clouds, fogs, and changes in temperature are weather. Do you ever try to predict the weather by watching a circle around the moon, or the heavy clouds? Do you usually notice when the weather is pleasant?

3. bulletin

A bulletin is a publication. Have you ever read a weather bulletin or a farm bulletin? It is something like a journal. Can you think of any other bulletins? The government publishes many of them every month.

4. valuable

Valuable means costly. Can you think of other words such as priceless which means valuable? What kinds of things are costly? jewels, airplanes, diamonds, jewelry, gold, silver, etc.

5. average

The average is the usual temperature. You can get the average temperature for the week by adding the temperatures for each day, and dividing by seven. The average temperature is the temperature most usual for the season of the year.

6. moisture

Moisture is the amount of water in the air. The moisture in the air sometimes comes down as rain, snow, or sleet. A cloud or fog is moisture in the air.

7. organization

The organization is the planning and setting up of the service. There are many different kinds of organizations. Can you think of some? There are different ways to organize a service. Can you think of different ways?

8. instrument

An instrument is a tool which helps with the work. Can you think of different kinds of instruments? Don't you think a doctor calls his tools instruments? Instruments are usually expensive tools.

1. *Definition* - A definition is a statement that explains the meaning of a word or phrase. It is a statement that tells us what something is or what it means.

2. *Examples* - Examples of definitions are: "A cat is a small, furry animal with four legs and a tail." "A dog is a large, furry animal with four legs and a tail." "A bird is a small, feathered animal with two legs and two wings."

3. *Importance* - Definitions are important because they help us understand the world around us. They allow us to communicate with others and share our knowledge. Without definitions, we would not be able to understand each other.

4. *Types* - There are two main types of definitions: *literal* and *figurative*. A literal definition is a definition that is based on the actual meaning of a word. A figurative definition is a definition that is based on a metaphor or simile.

5. *How to Define* - To define a word, you should first think about what the word means. Then, you should write a sentence that explains the meaning of the word. For example, to define the word "cat", you might write: "A cat is a small, furry animal with four legs and a tail."

6. *Why Define* - We define words for many reasons. One reason is to help us understand the world around us. Another reason is to help us communicate with others. We also define words to help us share our knowledge.

7. *Definition in Writing* - Definitions are often used in writing to help the reader understand a word or phrase. For example, a writer might write: "A cat is a small, furry animal with four legs and a tail." This helps the reader understand what the writer is talking about.

8. *Definition in Speech* - Definitions are also used in speech to help the listener understand a word or phrase. For example, a speaker might say: "A cat is a small, furry animal with four legs and a tail." This helps the listener understand what the speaker is saying.

-2-

LESSON III ORAL PRESENTATION

9. neighborhood

The place near where you live is your neighborhood. It is a part of your community. If there are only houses it is called a residential section. The shopping neighborhood is called the business district. Can you think of different kinds of neighborhoods?

10. chart

A chart is a systematic way of keeping records. Do you keep any charts, such as spelling charts, or reading charts? What do you write on them? Are they hard to read?

LESSON III THE NEIGHBORHOOD

2. neighborhood

The place near where you live is your neighborhood. It is a part of your community. If there are only houses it is called a residential neighborhood. The shopping neighborhood is called the business district. Can you think of different kinds of neighborhoods?

3. chart

A chart is a systematic way of keeping records. Do you keep any charts, such as spelling charts, or reading charts? What do you write on them? Are they hard to read?

LESSON IIIA ORAL PRESENTATION

1. laboratory

A laboratory is a government agency in this story. There are many kinds of laboratories. What kinds do you know about? medical, dental, experimental, etc. Do they all do the same things?

2. climate

Storms, clouds, fogs, and changes in temperature are climate. Do you ever read about different kinds of climate--such as dry, hot, very cold, and then climate like ours which has four seasons. Can you usually tell what kind of day it is going to be?

3. communication

A communication is a publication. A communication is like a journal; it is published to give information. Sometimes a government communication or publication is about only one subject.

4. expensive

Expensive means costly. What kinds of things can you think of that are expensive? jewelry, diamonds, furs, etc.

5. medium

The medium is the usual temperature. That is, the temperature which we have most often. The temperature is a measure of how hot it is. What kind of temperature do you like best?

6. vapor

Vapor is the amount of water in the air. The water in the air comes down in the form of sleet, rain, or snow. Clouds and fog are vapor. Have you ever watched vapor come out of a teapot or a coffee-pot?

7. arrangement

The arrangement is the planning and setting up of the service. The arrangements are usually made early. Have you ever made arrangements for anything like a program, a party? Didn't you have lots of work to do?

8. thermometer

A thermometer is a tool which helps with the work. A thermometer measures the amount of heat. Can you read a thermometer? The amount of heat is measured in degrees. You can get very cheap thermometers, but the government has some very costly ones too.

1. Laboratory

A laboratory is a government agency in this sense. There are many kinds of laboratories. What kinds do you know about? Medical, chemical, experimental, etc. Do they all do the same thing?

2. Climate

Hotter, colder, drier, and changes in temperature are climate. Do you ever read about different kinds of climate—such as dry, hot, very cold, and then climate like ours which has four seasons. Can you usually tell what kind of day it is going to be?

3. Communication

A communication is a publication. A communication is like a letter; it is published to give information. Sometimes a government communication or publication is about only one subject.

4. Expansive

Expansive means useful. What kinds of things can you think of that are expansive? Jewelry, diamonds, fur, etc.

5. Weather

The weather is the usual temperature. That is, the temperature which we have most often. The temperature is a measure of how hot it is. What kind of temperature do you like best?

6. Vapor

Vapor is the amount of water in the air. The water in the air comes down in the form of rain, snow, clouds and fog and vapor. Do you ever witness vapor come out of a liquid or a solid?

7. Arrangement

The arrangement is the planning and setting up of the system. Arrangements are usually made early. What are some arrangements in the world like a program, a party, didn't you have lots of work to do?

8. Thermometer

A thermometer is a tool which helps with the work. A thermometer measures the amount of heat. Can you read a thermometer? The amount of heat is measured in degrees. You can find very many thermometers. Do you know what they are used for?

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LESSON IIIA ORAL PRESENTATION

9. vicinity

The place near where you live is your vicinity. If you live in a vicinity where there are only houses, it is called a residential district. The vicinity where the stores are located is called the business district. Can you think of other vicinities in the community?

10. calendar

A calendar is a systematic way of keeping a record. Have you ever seen a desk calendar to keep a record of appointments? Most doctors or business men keep a calendar. Did you ever keep a record of what you did for a day or a month?

1. vicinity

The place near where you live is your vicinity. If you live in a vicinity where there are only houses, it is called a residential district. The vicinity where the stores are located is called the business district. Can you think of other vicinities in the community?

10. calendar

A calendar is a systematic way of keeping a record. Have you ever seen a desk calendar to keep a record of appointments? How does it work? Business men keep a calendar. Did you ever keep a record of what you did for a day or a month?

LESSON IV ORAL PRESENTATION

1. costume

A costume in this story is clothing. A costume may be either a nice outfit, or something to wear just to a party, in a play, or for Halloween. Have you ever had a costume made just for you?

2. mission

A mission is a job. When the pilots overseas flew fifty missions they could come home. Have you ever heard of other kinds of missions? Usually a mission is an important job.

3. regular

Regular means the usual. A regular customer is one who comes every day, month, or week. If anything happens regularly, it happens on schedule. Can you think of regular happenings? going to school, church, etc.

4. completely

Completely and definitely mean the same thing in this story. Completely means all, wholly, or fully. It is the opposite of partly.

5. truly

Truly means honestly. Can you think of a place where we write truly very often? Yes, at the end of a letter we write "yours truly."

6. attractive

Attractive clothes are nice looking. Attractive doesn't always mean beautiful, but it means neat, clean, and pleasant to look at. Are you careful to be attractive? Do you know attractive people?

7. peculiar

Peculiar means odd. Anything peculiar is not ordinary or expected. In fact it is unusual. Can you think of any peculiar things that have happened recently?

8. besides

Besides means in spite of. Can you think of other words you could use--although, even, etc.

9. settle

Settle is to adjust the balance of--you may settle an account, settle an argument, or a disagreement. Can you think of any other way to use settle?

1. costume

A costume in this story is clothing. A costume may be either a dress, suit, or something to wear just in a party, in a play, or for Halloween. Have you ever had a costume made just for you?

2. education

A education is a job. When the child overseas they they education they could learn more. Have you ever heard of other kind of education? Usually a education is an important job.

3. regular

Regular means the usual. A regular customer is one who comes every day, weekly, or monthly. If anything happens regularly, it happens on schedule. Can you think of regular happenings? Going to school, church, etc.

4. completely

Completely and definitely mean the same thing in this story. Completely means all, totally, or fully. It is the opposite of partly.

5. truly

Truly means honestly. Can you think of a place where we write truly every day? Yes, at the end of a letter we write "truly yours."

6. attractive

Attractive clothes are nice looking. Attractive people are nice looking, too. It means neat, clean, and pleasant to look at. Do you want to be attractive? Do you know attractive people?

7. regular

Regular means odd. Anything regular is not ordinary or expected. Is that it is unusual. Can you think of any regular things that have happened recently?

8. similar

Similar means in style of. Can you think of other words you could use—different, even, etc.

9. while

While is an effect the balance of—while, while, or because. It is used to connect two sentences. Can you think of any sentences that use while?

-2-

LESSON IV ORAL PRESENTATION

10. glance

A glance is a short look. To just glance at something means you didn't look carefully. Some people have trained themselves to see a lot at a glance.

LESSON IV

10. Glance

A glance is a short look. To just glance at something means you didn't look carefully. Some people have trained themselves to take a lot at a glance.

LESSON IVA ORAL PRESENTATION

1. fashion

A fashion in this story is clothing. We may say she is wearing the latest fashion, which means the latest style. Have you noticed how fashions change? Have you ever looked in magazines at fashion plates?

2. task

A task is a job. A task usually means a hard job. Some people think of a chore as a task. A task is a more important job than a chore. Can you think of any tasks that people have to do?

3. standard

Standard means the usual. Anything standard is the usual. A standard model car does not have the extras that the deluxe models have. Can you think of anything else that is standard? foods, etc.

4. clearly

Clearly and definitely mean the same thing in this story. Can you think of anything else that clearly may mean? Not cloudy, exact, precise, etc.

5. sincerely

Sincerely means honestly. Can you think of a place that you write "sincerely" quite often? Yes, at the close of a letter. You usually write sincerely at the end of a friendly letter, and sometimes yours sincerely.

6. becoming

Becoming clothes are nice-looking. Have you noticed becoming clothes on other people? Usually becoming clothes are in style.

7. strange

Strange means odd. Anything strange or odd is not the usual or the expected. Many stories and movies are popular because they are strange. Have you read about any strange or odd happenings recently?

8. anyhow

Anyhow means in spite of. Can you think of other words like anyhow which we sometimes use, such as--even, although, after all, etc.

9. pay

Pay is to adjust the balance of, or to pay an account. To pay what one owes. Sometimes we pay other things than money. If we borrow something we pay it back.

1. Fashion

A fashion is a style. It may be in wearing the latest fashion, which means the latest style. Have you noticed how fashions change? Have you ever looked at fashion plates?

2. Task

A task is a job. A task usually means a hard job. Some people think of a chore as a task. A task is a more important job than a chore. Can you think of any tasks that people have to do?

3. Standard

Standard means the usual. Anything standard is the usual. A standard model car does not have the extras that the deluxe models have. Can you think of anything else that is standard? Foods, etc.

4. Clearly

Clearly and definitely mean the same thing in this story. Can you think of anything else that clearly may mean? Not clearly, clearly, etc.

5. Sincerely

Sincerely means honestly. Can you think of a place that you write "sincerely" quite often? Yes, at the close of a letter. You usually write sincerely at the end of a friendly letter, and sometimes you write sincerely.

6. Becoming

Becoming clothes are nice-looking. Have you noticed becoming clothes on other people? Usually becoming clothes are in style.

7. Strange

Strange means odd. Anything strange or odd is not the usual or the expected. Many stories and movies are popular because they are strange. Have you read about any strange or odd happening recently?

8. Either

Either means in one of. Can you think of other words like either? Which is your favorite food, such as—well, although, either, etc.

9. Pay

Pay is to give the balance of, or to pay an account. To pay means to give. Sometimes we pay other things than money. If we borrow money, we pay it back.

-2-

LESSON IVA ORAL PRESENTATION

10. glimpse

A glimpse is a short look. If you just glimpse at something, you do not look carefully. Some people have trained themselves to see a lot at just a glimpse. Can you?

IRISH IVY ORAL PRESENTATION

10. Slides

A glimpse is a short look. If you just glimpse at something, you do not look carefully. Some people have trained themselves to see a lot at just a glimpse. Can you?

LESSON V ORAL PRESENTATION

1. operetta

An operetta is a musical program. It usually tells a story. Have you ever seen an operetta? Have you ever been in one? Most of the story is told in song. What other kind of musical program tells a story? opera. Operetta really means little opera.

2. peaceful

Peaceful means free from disturbance. Can you think of an ocean that got its name from the word peaceful? Pacific. Peaceful means full of peace.

3. wealthy

A wealthy person is rich or well-to-do. Wealthy means to have much money or some kind of material goods, such as houses, land, animals, or business. Can you think of other words that mean wealthy? Can you think of other things you could own to make you wealthy?

4. horrible

Horrible means frightful or terrible. Some people think of things that scare them as being horrible. What do you think is the root word? horror. What other words does horrible make you think of?

5. trial

A trial is the examination of evidence before a judge. A trial is usually held in a court room. A trial is also an experiment to see if something works. A trial is sometimes another chance--or meaning, try again. Can you think of other meanings for this word?

6. intelligent

An intelligent person is very bright. Can you think of other words that mean the same? An intelligent person is usually a quick thinker.

7. recognize

To recognize means to know or to be aware of. When you say "Hello" you recognize the person. What other ways do you recognize people on the street? nod your head, men tip hats, etc.

8. altitude

The altitude is the elevation or distance from the ground. We measure altitude in feet or miles. We say from an airplane--altitude 15,000 feet. We say the altitude of a mountain is 5,000 feet. Can you think of other ways to use the word altitude?

9. rascal

A rascal is a scoundrel or a bad person. When someone does something bad we call him a rascal. We might call a mischievous boy "a little rascal" which means the same as "a little scamp." Can you think of other words that mean the same?

-2-

LESSON V ORAL PRESENTATION

10. happiness

Happiness means contentment. It also means gladness, satisfaction, delight, and sometimes good fortune or good luck. Happiness means being happy.

Reformation means reformation. It also means reformation, re-
formation, and reformation of the church, of the church, of the church.

1. recital

A recital is a musical program. Usually it is a program arranged about one subject or including numbers written by one composer. There are several kinds of recitals--dancing recitals and musical recitals are the kind children are sometimes in. Recital comes from the word recite which means to tell again or tell from memory. A recital tells a story.

2. calm

Calm means free from disturbance. It also means quietness or unruffled. When the Spaniards first saw the Pacific ocean they said, "We will call it Pacific because the water is so calm." Calm means stillness.

3. prosperous

A prosperous person is rich or well-to-do. A prosperous person is usually successful in business and in making money. A prosperous person usually owns houses, business, or land. Can you think of any other words that mean prosperous?

4. dreadful

Dreadful means frightful or terrible. It comes from two other words, dread and full. You could say full of dread and mean the same thing. Sometimes dreadful means shocking. Can you think of other words that mean dreadful?

5. hearing

A hearing is an examination of evidence before a judge. A hearing is usually held to find if more court proceedings are needed. Hearing is the privilege of being heard. Hearing also means hearing sounds. So you see hearing has several meanings. Watch for them when you read.

6. clever

A clever person is very bright, and usually a quick thinker. Clever means skillful, keen or smart. Sometimes clever means talented. Can you think of other words that mean the same as clever?

7. realize

To realize means to know or to be aware of. It also means to understand fully. Another meaning is to make a profit, or to realize a profit from a sale.

8. height

Height is the elevation or distance from the ground. We measure height in inches, feet, or miles. An airplane flies at a height of 15,000 feet. We say a mountain's height is 5,000 feet. Sometimes height means the top, or the highest point. An actor can be at the height of his career.

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LESSON VA ORAL PRESENTATION

9. burglar

A burglar is a scoundrel or a bad person. A burglar usually steals something; we think of a burglar breaking into a house at night or when no one is at home. Can you think of any other words that mean burglar?

10. enjoyment

Enjoyment means contentment. It also means gladness, satisfaction, delight, and sometimes good fortune or good luck. Enjoyment means pleasure.

LESSON VI ORAL PRESENTATION

9. Answer

A burglar is a thief or a bad person. A burglar usually steals money.
 We think of a burglar breaking into a house at night or when no one is at home.
 Can you think of any other words that mean burglar?

10. enjoyment

Enjoyment means contentment. It also means pleasure, satisfaction, delight.
 and sometimes good fortune or good luck. Enjoyment means pleasure.

1. cafeteria

A cafeteria is a public eating place. How does a cafeteria differ from any other café? a self-service café. Since a cafeteria has only a few people who help serve the food, it is usually cheaper to eat there. Most schools have a cafeteria to serve hot lunches to the pupils.

2. sauce

Sauce is a liquid dressing for meat or other food. Sauces may have different flavors. Sauces may be used on desserts. A sundae is ice cream with sauce. Cottage pudding is cake with sauce. What kinds of sauce do you like?

3. taffeta

Taffeta is stiff material. Party dresses are usually made of taffeta, because it makes such pretty ruffles. Aprons are made of taffeta too, because of the pretty ruffles which look so neat. What else is made from taffeta? Does anyone have a taffeta dress or blouse?

4. artificial

Anything artificial is not genuine or not real. There are many artificial things that it is hard to tell from the real article. Have you seen artificial jewels? What other artificial things have you seen?

5. permit

A permit is a legal paper allowing the operation of the business. Sometimes permits are granted to pilot a plane, to drive a car. You know the word permission. You are granted permission to go to the movies. Can you think of other words that mean permit?

6. assignment

A certain job is an assignment. Usually an assignment to you is a lesson to do, isn't it? In the army and navy when the men received orders, they were called assignments. If you are assigned a job, it means you have been appointed or chosen for the job.

7. simple

Simple means not involved, that is, not complex or complicated. Simple has another meaning, "a simple person" is foolish. A simple answer is a foolish or silly answer. Can you think of another use for simple? simple fraction; simple fracture--plain.

8. vast

Vast means huge or immense. A very great amount or quantity is a vast amount. Extensive also means vast.

9. delicious

A delicious meal is pleasing. Delicious means tasty, luscious, dainty, delightful. A delicious meal has all the foods you like. A delicacy is a very tasty food.

-2-

LESSON VI ORAL PRESENTATION

10. particular

Particular means exact or precise. It also means accurate, definite. Can you think of another meaning? different from others, such as a particular thing; a single case as a particular case; a single detail as a particular detail.

Particular cases or groups. It also means accounts, statistics, etc. Now think of another meaning. Different from others, such as a particular group, a single case or a particular case; a single detail or a particular detail.

LESSON VIA ORAL PRESENTATION

1. restaurant

A restaurant is a public eating place, where meals or refreshments are served. A lunch room or a cafe are restaurants too. On a train the restaurant is called the diner.

2. gravy

Gravy is a liquid dressing for meat or other food. Gravy may have just the flavor of the meat, or it may be seasoned with spices. Another meaning for gravy is money or special privilege gained without effort. Have you ever heard "get on the gravy train." What do you think that means?

3. organdy

Organdy is stiff material. Party dresses are usually made of organdy because it makes such pretty ruffles. Aprons are made of organdy too, because of the pretty ruffles which look so neat. What else is made from organdy? Does anyone have on an organdy dress or blouse?

4. imitation

Anything imitation is not genuine, or not real. There are many imitation things that it is hard to tell from the real article. Have you seen imitation jewels? What other imitation things have you seen?

5. license

A license is the legal paper allowing the operation of the business. You need a license to drive a car or to pilot a plane. A license is a kind of certificate which says you are qualified to drive the car or to pilot a plane. Sometimes you must take a test to get a license.

6. duty

A certain job is a duty. A duty is a chore or a requirement. A duty is also a charge made when goods are imported or exported. Have you heard of import duty?

7. elementary

Elementary means not involved, that is, not complex or complicated. Elementary means the earlier years of school, as the first six years. Anything elementary is the introduction or beginning. Can you think of other uses for the word elementary? elementary science, etc.

8. enormous

Enormous means huge or immense. A very great amount or quantity is an enormous amount. Extensive also means enormous.

1. Restaurant

A restaurant is a public eating place, where meals or refreshments are served. A lunch room or a cafe are restaurants too. On a train the restaurant is called the dining car.

2. Gravy

Gravy is a liquid dressing for meat or other food. Gravy may have just the flavor of the meat, or it may be seasoned with spices. Another meaning for gravy is money or special privilege gained without effort. Have you ever heard "get on the gravy train"? What do you think that means?

3. Organly

Organly is still informal. Party dresses are usually made of organly fabrics. It makes much more lively writing. Names are made of organly too, because of the greatly varied which look so neat. What else is made from organly? Does anyone have on an organly dress or blouse?

4. Imitation

Anything imitation is not genuine, or not real. There are many imitation things that is hard to tell from the real article. Have you seen imitation jewelry? What other imitation things have you seen?

5. License

A license is the legal paper allowing the operation of the business. You need a license to drive a car or to pilot a plane. A license is a class of certificate which says you are qualified to drive the car or to pilot a plane. Sometimes you must take a test to get a license.

6. Ship

A certain job is a ship. A ship is a craft or a requirement. A ship is also a charge made when goods are shipped or exported. Have you heard of freight ship?

7. Elementary

Elementary means not advanced, that is, not complex or complicated. Elementary means the earlier years of school, as the first five years. Anything elementary is the foundation or beginning. How are some of other uses for the word elementary? elementary science, etc.

8. Economy

Economy means being on business. A very great saving in quantity is an economy. Economy also means business.

-2-

LESSON VIA ORAL PRESENTATION

9. enjoyable

An enjoyable meal is pleasing; it is tasty, dainty, delightful, and includes the foods you like. An enjoyable meal is satisfying.

10. strict

Strict means exact or precise. It also means accurate or definite. A strict person is very stern and harsh sometimes; but sometimes a person can be strict and yet kind at the same time. Do you think some rules are too strict or too stern?

1. senior

A senior is a member of a class in high school. The senior year is the fourth or last year in high school. Senior also means the older, such as George Burns, Senior. Senior also means superior.

2. university

A university is a school to attend after high school. A university is made up of several other schools, such as School of Music, School of Education, School of Law. It may have any number of schools.

3. division

A division is a certain part of, such as a part of the army is called a division. Division in arithmetic means to divide into equal parts. Can you think of other uses for this word? Did you ever hear of "division of labor"?

4. section

A section is a part of a country. A section is a portion or a share. A section of a book is called a chapter. In a pullman, a section is an upper and lower berth. To section means to divide. Did you know that section had so many meanings? Can you think of any others?

5. burden

A burden is a load. Sometimes the load is something heavy to carry, and other times it is something to worry about. Did you know a burden is another name for a chorus for a song, or anything that is repeated often.

6. industry

Industry is a large business. Industry also means sticking to a job. The word industrious comes from industry, which means hard-working, zealous, and diligent.

7. booklet

A booklet is a small book. Booklets are often used for advertising. A pamphlet is a booklet. Can you think of any other kinds of booklets or uses for them?

8. territory

A territory is an assigned part of the country. Do you remember reading about the Western territory in history? A salesman is usually assigned a territory or part of the country to work in.

9. project

A project is a plan of action. Sometimes a project is a part of a lesson, such as building something, or looking for certain facts. The government carries on many projects. Can you think of any big government projects? Boulder Dam, TVA, etc. To project means to throw, to shoot, or to cast out, such as to project a rocket.

-2-

LESSON VII ORAL PRESENTATION

10. permission

Permission means consent. To grant permission means to allow or to give authority. Can you think of other ways to use the word permission?

LESSON VIIA ORAL PRESENTATION

1. junior

A junior is a member of a class in high school. A junior is in the third year of high school. Junior also means the younger. If a boy has exactly the same name as his father, Junior is added to his name to show he is younger. Often a new person in a business is called a junior partner.

2. college

A college is a school to attend after high school. A college often has many schools or parts, such as law school, medical school, nursing school.

3. department

A department is a certain part of. Many parts of government service are called departments. Haven't you heard of the Department of Commerce, Agriculture, Interior? A department store is a large store that has many departments, each one selling a certain kind of product.

4. region

A region is a part of a country, usually not having any definite borders, such as eastern region or southern region. A part of the body is also called a region, such as region around the heart.

5. strain

A strain is a load, usually a worry rather than something heavy to carry. To strain is to put to its utmost strength as to strain every muscle. To strain means to remove parts of a substance, as to strain orange juice, to remove the seeds. A strain of music is a definite part of the tune.

6. companies

Companies are large businesses. A company is a business firm, or a troupe of actors or musicians, such as opera company. Companies is the plural of company.

7. manual

A manual is a small book. A manual usually gives some definite information, such as how to do something, as a manual of directions. Manual refers to the hands, such as "manual labor" is work done by hand.

8. district

A district is an assigned part of the country. A salesman is usually assigned a district in which to sell his products. Cities and states are usually divided into voting districts. The capital of our country is located in the District of Columbia.

A district is a small part of a country. A district is usually assigned to a district in which to sell the products. Cities and towns are usually divided into voting districts. The capital of our country is located in the District of Columbia.

District

A district is a small part of a country. A district is usually assigned to a district in which to sell the products. Cities and towns are usually divided into voting districts. The capital of our country is located in the District of Columbia.

Department

A department is a small part of a country. A department is usually assigned to a department in which to sell the products. Cities and towns are usually divided into voting departments. The capital of our country is located in the Department of Columbia.

Region

A region is a small part of a country. A region is usually assigned to a region in which to sell the products. Cities and towns are usually divided into voting regions. The capital of our country is located in the Region of Columbia.

State

A state is a small part of a country. A state is usually assigned to a state in which to sell the products. Cities and towns are usually divided into voting states. The capital of our country is located in the State of Columbia.

Company

A company is a small part of a country. A company is usually assigned to a company in which to sell the products. Cities and towns are usually divided into voting companies. The capital of our country is located in the Company of Columbia.

Manual

A manual is a small part of a country. A manual is usually assigned to a manual in which to sell the products. Cities and towns are usually divided into voting manuals. The capital of our country is located in the Manual of Columbia.

District

A district is a small part of a country. A district is usually assigned to a district in which to sell the products. Cities and towns are usually divided into voting districts. The capital of our country is located in the District of Columbia.

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LESSON VIIA ORAL PRESENTATION

9. movement

A movement is a plan of action, as the government is trying to stop the communist movements in Europe. Any change of position is called movement, such as a baby's movements in his cradle.

10. sanction

Sanction means consent. To sanction means to allow or to give authority. Sanction also means to approve of.

9. movement

A movement is a plan of action, as the government is trying to stop the communist movement in Europe. Any change of position is called movement, such as a ship's movement in the circle.

10. sanction

Sanction means consent. To sanction means to allow or to give authority. Sanction also means to approve of.

1. vessel

An ocean-going vessel is a ship. A container for liquids is also called a vessel. Some of these vessels are barrels, bottles, cups, and pans. Can you think of others?

2. captain

A captain is an officer in the navy. A captain has four stripes on his sleeve. A captain in the navy has the same rank as a colonel in the army. A captain is in charge of a ship, or a company of men. A captain of a ball team is the head of the team.

3. salute

To salute is to welcome. There are many ways to salute. You may speak to anyone as a salute, or just nod your head. In the navy a salute is a tip of the hat. The word salutation or greeting comes from the word salute.

4. nation

A nation is a state or a country. Our nation is called The United States of America. A nation has one central government. The United Nations is an organization of many nations.

5. temple

A temple is a place to worship. A temple is a church. There is a part of the body called "the temples." Do you know where they are? (flat part of head at each side, between the eye and ear).

6. heaven

Heaven is any place of supreme happiness. Heaven is the place where God lives. The heavens are the firmament or the sky.

7. exhausted

Exhausted means wanting in physical strength. Exhausted is very tired from overwork. Exhaust means to drain, so exhausted is drained of strength.

8. shield

Shield means to protect, as to shield from harm. A shield is a metal protection used by knights to protect themselves during war, or during sword fights.

9. entrance

An entrance is a passage through which one goes into a place, such as a door, a passage, an entry. An entrance is also permission to come in, as an entree.

10. glorious

Glorious means magnificent or exalted. Full of honor is another meaning for glorious, such as he fought a glorious battle.

The word "salute" is derived from the Latin "salutare", meaning to save or to be healthy. It is used in many different contexts, such as a military salute, a salute to a person, or a salute to a flag.

A salute is an act of respect or honor. It can be a military salute, a salute to a person, or a salute to a flag. A salute is often given to a person of high rank or to a person who has made a significant contribution to society.

The word "salute" is also used in a figurative sense. For example, a person might give a salute to a person's courage or to a person's achievements. A salute can also be a gesture of respect or honor.

A salute is a gesture of respect or honor. It can be a military salute, a salute to a person, or a salute to a flag. A salute is often given to a person of high rank or to a person who has made a significant contribution to society.

A salute is a gesture of respect or honor. It can be a military salute, a salute to a person, or a salute to a flag. A salute is often given to a person of high rank or to a person who has made a significant contribution to society.

Heaven is the place where God lives. It is the place where God is most glorified and where He is most happy. Heaven is the place where God is most glorified and where He is most happy.

Exhausted means feeling very tired or worn out. It is a state of physical or mental fatigue. Exhausted means feeling very tired or worn out. It is a state of physical or mental fatigue.

A shield is a piece of armor that is used to protect the body from blows. It is a piece of armor that is used to protect the body from blows. A shield is a piece of armor that is used to protect the body from blows.

An entrance is a place where one goes into a building or a room. It is a place where one goes into a building or a room. An entrance is a place where one goes into a building or a room.

Glorious means full of glory or honor. It is a word that is used to describe something that is very beautiful or very impressive. Glorious means full of glory or honor. It is a word that is used to describe something that is very beautiful or very impressive.

1. steamer

An ocean-going steamer is a ship. A steamer is operated by steam, that is, a steam ship. A steamer is the name for any machine run by steam. What are some other steam engines?

2. admiral

An admiral is an officer in the navy. The admiral is the highest rank in the navy, and is equal to a general in the army. The chief ship or flagship of a fleet is called the admiral.

3. greet

To greet is to welcome. You may greet a person by tipping your cap, saying hello, nodding your head, or recognizing them in any friendly way. A greeting may be written also, as a letter or note.

4. kingdom

A kingdom is a state or country. We do not think of our country as a kingdom because we have never had a king. England is known as the United Kingdom.

5. chapel

A chapel is a place to worship as a church. A chapel is usually small. When a school or a church service for all people is held at one time it is called chapel. Sometimes chapel is a program.

6. paradise

Paradise is any place of supreme happiness. God lives in paradise. In the Old Testament the Garden of Eden was called paradise.

7. feeble

Feeble means wanting in physical strength. A person may be feeble because he is tired or sick. A very old person is sometimes feeble, or not able to do hard work anymore.

8. defend

Defend means to protect, as we defend our country during wartime. In court, a lawyer defends his case, or argues it before the jury. Defend means to guard or to shelter also. Can you think of other words that mean the same?

9. approach

An approach is a passage through which one goes into a place, as a door, an entry. Approach also means to come near to as to approach the city. An approach is also roads or paths leading to a place, as there are several approaches to London, or several ways to enter the city.

an approaching subject is a ship. A ship is a vessel that is used for carrying goods or passengers. It is a large boat that can travel on the water. It is a vessel that is used for carrying goods or passengers. It is a large boat that can travel on the water.

to arrive is an arrival in the morning. The arrival is the first time that a ship comes to the shore. It is the first time that a ship comes to the shore. It is the first time that a ship comes to the shore.

to travel is to journey. To travel is to journey. To travel is to journey. To travel is to journey. To travel is to journey. To travel is to journey. To travel is to journey. To travel is to journey.

A kingdom is a state or country. A kingdom is a state or country. A kingdom is a state or country. A kingdom is a state or country. A kingdom is a state or country. A kingdom is a state or country. A kingdom is a state or country.

A church is a place of worship. A church is a place of worship. A church is a place of worship. A church is a place of worship. A church is a place of worship. A church is a place of worship. A church is a place of worship.

Paradise is a place of pleasure. Paradise is a place of pleasure. Paradise is a place of pleasure. Paradise is a place of pleasure. Paradise is a place of pleasure. Paradise is a place of pleasure. Paradise is a place of pleasure.

People mean wanting in physical strength. A person may be feeble because he is old or weak. A very old person is sometimes feeble, or not able to do hard work.

Defend means to protect. We defend our country during wartime. In court, a lawyer defends his case, or argues it before the jury. Defend means to fight or to protect.

An approach is a passage through which one goes into a place, as a door, an entrance, or a way. An approach also means to come near to or to approach the city. An approach is a passage through which one goes into a place, as a door, an entrance, or a way.

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LESSON VIIIA ORAL PRESENTATION

10. splendid

Splendid means magnificent. Splendid also means gorgeous, outstanding, majestic, or inspiring. Can you think of something you think is splendid-- as he did a splendid thing today.

LESSON VIIIA AND PRESENTATION

10. Spanish

Spanish means magnificent. Spanish also means gorgeous, wonderful, majestic, or inspiring. Can you think of something you think is splendid as he did a splendid thing today.

Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 I know the sound of the word. I can hear the operation. Say the
 word. The word operation is a noun. The word operation is at the end of
 the word. Say the word.

1. operation

Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 operation is a noun. (Say the word.)
 operation is a noun. (Say the word.)
 operation is a noun. (Say the word.)

2. operation

Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 It begins with a p. (Say the word.)
 It begins with a p. (Say the word.)
 It begins with a p. (Say the word.)
 It begins with a p. (Say the word.)
 It begins with a p. (Say the word.)

3. operation

Listen, operation. (Say the word.)
 (Pronounce only the last syllable.)
 Listen, operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen, operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen, operation. (Say the word.)

Specific Directions

Word Analysis

4. operation

Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)

5. operation

Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)

6. operation

Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)

7. operation

Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)
 Listen to the word operation. (Say the word.)

Specific Directions

Word Analysis

LESSON I WORD ANALYSIS

1. carriage

Listen to this word, carriage. (Say it distinctly.) It begins with c (give the sound of the letter.) Do you hear it? carriage (Say the word.) The first vowel is a long a. The small word age is at the end of this word. Say it. carriage.

2. invention

Invention has three syllables. Listen for them. (Say the word, emphasizing the syllables in-ven-tion.) t-i-o-n says shun. Listen to the whole word, invention (say it). Now say it, invention.

3. machinery

Listen to the word machinery. (Say the word slowly.) What sound does it begin with? m (give the sound of the letter.) What sound does it end with? e (long e) Does a y usually sound like an e when it is at the end of a word? Listen again, machinery. (Say the word.) Now you say it, so you can hear e at the end. machinery

4. business

Listen, business (say the word). Listen to the last syllable, ness. (Pronounce only the last syllable.) The small word bus is at the beginning, but you do not hear it. Listen, business. (Say the word again.) Be sure to say the last syllable very distinctly. Say it altogether. business.

5. operation

Be sure to listen for the last syllable in this word operation (pronounce the word). What does t-i-o-n say? shun What is the first syllable? op Say the word, operation.

6. depot

Depot has two syllables. Listen, depot (say it emphasizing the syllables). The last letter t is silent. You didn't hear it, did you? Listen again. depot (pronounce the word). Now you say it, depot.

7. traveler

Listen for three syllables in this word, tra-vel-er. (Pronounce the word, emphasizing each syllable.) What blend does it begin with? tr. It ends with er. Say each syllable distinctly, traveler.

8. excursion

Listen, excursion. (Pronounce the word.) What prefix does the word begin with? ex. Listen to just the last part, cursion (pronounce it). Say the whole word. excursion.

1. Listen to the word business. It has three syllables. The first syllable is busi-, the second is -ness, and the third is -ness. (Say the word.)

2. Listen to the word business. It has three syllables. The first syllable is busi-, the second is -ness, and the third is -ness. (Say the word.)

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LESSON I WORD ANALYSIS

9. vacant

Listen for the sound of the sound of the first a; it is long.
Vacant (pronounce the word). The first syllable is va, and the last
 syllable says cant. The a in the last syllable has the short sound. Say
 the word, vacant.

10. companion

Companion has three syllables. Listen for them. (Say com-pan-ion,
 emphasizing each syllable.) Notice the last syllable, ion. Now say the
 whole word, companion.

It is the duty of the State to protect the rights of its citizens and to maintain the peace and order of the State. The State is the guardian of the public interest and the welfare of the people. It is the duty of the State to provide for the education of its citizens and to maintain the public schools. The State is the guardian of the public property and the public lands. It is the duty of the State to protect the public health and the public safety. The State is the guardian of the public morals and the public order. It is the duty of the State to provide for the defense of the State and to maintain the armed forces. The State is the guardian of the public interest and the welfare of the people. It is the duty of the State to provide for the education of its citizens and to maintain the public schools. The State is the guardian of the public property and the public lands. It is the duty of the State to protect the public health and the public safety. The State is the guardian of the public morals and the public order. It is the duty of the State to provide for the defense of the State and to maintain the armed forces.

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Listen to the word machinery. (Say the word slowly.) What sound does it begin with? m (give the sound of the letter.) What sound does it end with? e (long e) Does a y usually sound like an e when it is at the end of a word? Listen again, machinery. (Say the word.) Now you say it, so you can hear e at the end. machinery

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Listen, business (say the word). Listen to the last syllable, ness. (Pronounce only the last syllable.) The small word bus is at the beginning, but you do not hear it. Listen, business. (Say the word again.) Be sure to say the last syllable very distinctly. Say it altogether. business.

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Be sure to listen for the last syllable in this word operation (pronounce the word). What does t-i-o-n say? shun What is the first syllable? op Say the word, operation.

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LESSON I WORD ANALYSIS

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Listen for the sound of the sound of the first a; it is long. Vacant (pronounce the word). The first syllable is va, and the last syllable says cant. The a in the last syllable has the short sound. Say the word, vacant.

10. companion

Companion has three syllables. Listen for them. (Say com-pan-ion, emphasizing each syllable.) Notice the last syllable, ion. Now say the whole word, companion.

LESSON 1A WORD ANALYSIS

1. station

Listen to these syllables, sta-tion (say the word, emphasizing each syllable). t-i-o-n says shun (pronounce it). Say the word, station.

2. friend

This word looks and sounds easy. Listen to the beginning. friend (say the word). What blend does it begin with? fr. Notice the two vowels in the middle. What are they? ie. Do you hear the d at the end? Listen, friend. Now say it, friend.

3. empty

The p is hard to say in this word. Listen, emp-ty (say it, being careful to emphasize the p in the first syllable). Now let's say it altogether, empty.

4. occupation

This word has many syllables. Listen, oc-cu-pa-tion (pronounce the word, giving each syllable distinctly). Notice the t-i-o-n at the end. What does it say? shun. Say the word, occupation.

5. journey

Listen for the two syllables in this word. jour-ney (say it, pronouncing each syllable distinctly). The last syllable says knee. Say it, journey.

6. discovery

You must say this word carefully if you hear all the letters. Listen dis-cov-ery (say each syllable clearly). What is the sound of the y at the end? Long e. Say the word so you can hear yourself say all the sounds. discovery

7. tourist

Tourist begins with the small word tour. Listen for it, tourist (pronounce the word). Did you notice that it has the same sound at both the beginning and the end? What is it? t (give the sound). Say the word, tourist.

8. apparatus

This is a long word. Listen for the syllables. ap-pa-ra-tus (pronounce it, pausing between syllables). It has three a's. Did you hear all of them? Say the whole word, apparatus.

LESSON 1A WORD ANALYSIS

9. coach

Coach has two vowels in the beginning, oa. Did you know the second one is silent, but you can hear a long o. Listen, coach (pronounce the word again). What blend does the word end with? ch. Say the whole word, coach.

10. performance

Per-form-ance has three syllables. Listen for them. per-form-ance (say the word, and emphasize each syllable). The middle syllable is a small word, form. The prefix per is the first syllable. Say the whole word, performance.

1. There are two words in the sentence, as the first word is
in itself, and the second word is a word, each (pronounced as)
separately, that is, the word and word, oh, say the whole word, oh.

10. performance

The word "performance" has three syllables, placed for their
performance (pronounced as) (the middle syllable is a weak word,
the word, and syllable each syllable). The middle syllable is a weak word,
four. The word "oh" is the first syllable, say the whole word, performance.

1. telegram

Listen, telegram (pronounce the word). Notice the word begins with t and ends with the small word gram. What blend do you see in the word? gr. Say it, listen for every sound. telegram

2. promptly

Say the word, promptly. Promptly begins with the blend pr and ends with ly. It contains the small word prompt. Listen again, promptly (pronounce it). Now you say it, promptly.

3. forwarding

Listen for three syllables in this word, for-ward-ing (pronounce it, saying each syllable distinctly). Say it so you can hear three syllables. forwarding. Notice that it contains two small words, for and ward. Listen again. forwarding (pronounce it again). Now you say it, forwarding.

4. knowledge

Listen for the last syllable in knowledge. This word begins with the blend kn and the small word know. The last syllable is a small word, ledge. Say the whole word, knowledge.

5. council

Council is a difficult word. Notice how it begins and ends. The first syllable is c-o-u-n, coun. The last syllable is cil. Say the whole word, council.

6. assembly

Assembly has the small word as at the beginning, although you cannot hear it clearly. Listen, assembly. Pronounce the second syllable so you can hear the b at the end. semb. The suffix ly is the last syllable. Say the whole word, assembly.

7. argument

Argument has three syllables. Say each syllable distinctly, ar-gu-ment. Did you hear the u? Say it again, argument.

8. expense

Expense is an easy word to divide into syllables. It has only two syllables, ex-pense (pronounce each syllable distinctly). ex is the first syllable and pense is the last syllable. Say the whole word so you hear them both, expense.

9. convention

Convention begins with the syllable con. The last syllable is t-i-o-n, which says shun. Say the whole word, convention.

10. prefer

Prefer begins with the prefix pre, and ends with fer. Say the whole word, prefer.

1. analyze

Prefer has two parts. The first part pre is a prefix. The second part fer is a root. Pre means "before" or "in front of". Fer means "to carry" or "to bring".

2. definition

Prefer means to like one thing better than another. It is a verb. It is used to compare two things and say which one is better.

3. examples

This word has two syllables. The first syllable is pre. The second syllable is fer. It is pronounced /pre-fay/. It means to like one thing better than another.

4. synonyms

Other words that mean the same as prefer are like, love, choose, select, favor, prefer, like, love, choose, select, favor.

5. antonyms

Other words that mean the opposite of prefer are dislike, hate, reject, dislike, hate, reject. It means to like one thing better than another.

6. notes

Prefer has two parts. The first part is pre. The second part is fer. It is pronounced /pre-fay/. It means to like one thing better than another.

1. message

Message has two syllables. The last syllable is a small word, sage. Say the first sound, m (give sound of the letter). The word is divided between the two s's. Listen, mes-sage (pronounce distinctly). Say the whole word, message.

2. immediately

This word has many syllables. Notice how we divide it. in-me-diate-ly (say it, pausing between syllables). This word is also divided between two consonants. What are they? m's. Say the whole word, immediately.

3. sending

Sending is an easy word. The small word send is at the beginning. The suffix ing ends the word. Notice how the word looks when it is divided, send-ing (divide on board). Say it, sending.

4. information

Information has two small words at the beginning, in and for. Notice that this word ends with t-i-o-n, which says, shun. Say the whole word, information.

5. committee

This word has the double consonants, mm and tt. Divide committee into syllables. com-mit-tee. It sounds just as it looks. (Say it, pausing between syllables.) com-mit-tee Say the whole word. committee

6. audience

Notice how this word sounds, audience. Audience has many vowels. Count them, a-u-i-e-e. Say it distinctly, audience.

7. quarrel

Quarrel begins with qu. The first syllable is quar and the last syllable is rel. Do you notice anything in this word that we have noticed in other words today? (double r divides syllables) Say the word so you can hear both the r's. quarrel.

8. rate

This word has only one syllable. What small word do you see? ate. What is the sound of the first letter? r (give the sound of the letter). Say it, rate.

-2-

LESSON IIA WORD ANALYSIS

9. conference

Conference begins with the syllable con. The small word confer is at the beginning. Say the whole word, conference.

10. desire

Desire has two syllables. de-sire (say it distinctly). In the last syllable the final e makes the i say its own name. The de is pronounced like long d. Say the whole word, desire.

LESSON III WORD ANALYSIS

1. bureau

Bureau has many vowels and is hard to pronounce. The eau at the end is pronounced like long o. Listen to the last syllable, reau (say ro). Say the whole word, bureau.

2. weather

Weather has two syllables. Listen, weath-er (say the word, emphasizing the syllables). What small word do you see at the end? her. What blend do you see in the middle? th. Say the whole word, weather.

3. bulletin

Bulletin also has a small word at the end, tin. Listen to the b at the beginning. bulletin (pronounce the word). Did you hear tin at the end? Say the whole word, bulletin.

4. valuable

Valuable begins with the syllable val and the sound of long u in the middle. It ends with small word able. Listen for each sound. val-u-able (pronounce, emphasizing each sound). Say the whole word and be sure to say the u in the middle. valuable

5. average

Average ends with a small word too. What is it? age. The first syllable av has the short sound of a. er is the middle syllable. Say it very distinctly and altogether, av-er-age.

6. moisture

Moisture is divided into two syllables. Listen, mois-ture (say it, pronouncing each syllable distinctly). Did you notice the oi together in the first syllable? Say the whole word, moisture.

7. organization

Organization is a long word. It begins with a small word or and ends with t-i-o-n, which says shun. Listen for each syllable, or-gan-i-za-tion (say it, pronouncing each syllable distinctly). Did you hear or and shun? Say the whole word, organization.

8. instrument

Instrument also has a small word at the beginning. What is it? in. It ends with t. Listen for it when I say the last syllable ment. Say the whole word, instrument.

-2-

LESSON III WORD ANALYSIS

9. neighborhood

Neighborhood is a compound word made up of the two smaller words, neighbor and hood. The first syllable has eigh which is pronounced like long a. Listen, neigh (pronounce nā). What letter do you hear at the end of the word--neighborhood? d. Say the whole word, neighborhood.

10. chart

Listen, chart. This word is made up of a blend at the beginning and a small word at the end. ch (give sound) and art (pronounce). Put the sounds together and say the word, chart.

LESSON IIIA WORD ANALYSIS

1. laboratory

Listen, laboratory. Did you hear the l at the beginning? There is one small word in this word two times. What is it? or. What is the last sound? e. y is usually pronounced e when it is the last letter in a word. Say each syllable distinctly, laboratory.

2. climate

Climate begins with the blend cl. It ends with the small word mate. Say the whole word, climate.

3. communication

Communication is a long word with many syllables. It begins with c (give sound of letter) and has two m's. Usually syllables are divided between the double consonants. Listen to see if this one does? com-mun-i-ca-tion (pronounce, emphasizing each syllable). The last syllable t-i-o-n says shun. Say the whole word, communication.

4. expensive

Expensive has three syllables. Listen, ex-pen-sive (pronounce each syllable distinctly). The middle syllable is a small word, pen. Say the whole word, expensive.

5. medium

Listen, medium. What letter do you hear at both the beginning and end? m. The e has the long sound. Say the whole word, medium.

6. vapor

Vapor is a short word, but it has two syllables. The a is the long sound. The first syllable rhymes with day. Listen, va (say day, va). Say the whole word, vapor.

7. arrangement

Arrangement begins with the small word arrange. The first and second syllables are divided between the two r's (divide on board). The last syllable is ment. Say the whole word, arrangement.

8. vicinity

Vicinity has three vowels which are all the same. What is it? i. What sound do you hear at the end? Listen, vicinity (pronounce). The y at the end of a word usually says e. Say the word, vicinity.

-2-

LESSON LITA WORD ANALYSIS

9. calendar

Calendar has three distinct syllables, cal-en-dar (pronounce, saying each syllable distinctly). What letter do you hear at the beginning? c. At the end? r. Say the whole word, calendar.

10. thermometer

Thermometer has the small word meter at the end, but you can't hear it. Listen, thermometer (say the word). What blend does it begin with? th. Say the whole word, thermometer.

1. costume

Costume has two syllables. The first syllable is cos. Listen for the long u in the second syllable, tune (say the last syllable). Say the whole word, costume.

2. mission

Mission is divided into syllables between the s's. Listen, mis-sion (pronounce each syllable). The first syllable is pronounced like m-i-s-h, mish, and the last syllable, un. Say the whole word, mission.

3. regular

Regular begins and ends with the same letter r. Can you hear it at both the beginning and the end? Listen, regular (pronounce it). Be sure to say the u distinctly. Say the whole word, regular.

4. completely

Listen for three syllables in this word, com-plete-ly (pronounce the three syllables distinctly). What is the sound of the last letter y? e. What is the first letter c? (Give sound of letter.) Say the whole word, completely.

5. truly

Truly begins with the blend tr. The last sound ly is the same as in completely. Do they sound alike at the end? Listen, truly, completely. (Pronounce both words) Say the word, truly.

6. attractive

Attractive has a small word at the beginning. What is it? at. at is the first syllable and trac is the second syllable; tive is the last part. Say the whole word, attractive.

7. peculiar

Peculiar has the sound of y in the middle. Listen for it, peculiar. You can hear the long u. Say the whole word, peculiar.

8. besides

Besides is a compound word made up of these small words, be and sides. You can hear both the words. Say it, besides.

9. settle

Settle is divided into syllables by dividing the two t's. The first syllable is the small word set. Say the whole word, settle.

10. glance

Glance begins with the blend gl. The a has the short sound. Listen for them now, glance. Say the whole word, glance.

...the first syllable is ...
...the last syllable is ...
...the whole word, ...

...is divided into syllables ...
...the first syllable is ...
...the last syllable is ...
...the whole word, ...

...begin and ends with the same letter ...
...both the beginning and the end ...
...to say the whole word, ...

...in this word, ...
...that is the sound of the last letter ...
...that is the first letter ...
...to say the whole word, ...

...The first sound is ...
...to say the word, ...
...to say the whole word, ...

...has a small word at the beginning ...
...is the first syllable and ...
...to say the whole word, ...

...has the sound of ... in the middle ...
...to say the whole word, ...

...is a compound word made up of these small words ...
...to say the whole word, ...

...is divided into syllables by dividing the two ...
...to say the whole word, ...

...has the short sound ...
...to say the whole word, ...

LESSON IVA WORD ANALYSIS

1. fashion

Fashion begins with f and the a has a short sound. The last syllable i-o-n says un. Say the whole word, fashion.

2. task

Task is an easy word. It begins with t (give sound of letter) and ends with what small word? ask. Say the whole word, task.

3. standard

Standard begins with the blend st. What small word do you hear at the beginning? stand. What letter do you hear at the end? d (give sound of d). Say the word, standard.

4. clearly

Clearly is the small word clear with the suffix ly added. ly says le with a long e. Usually a final y has what sound? e. Say it, clearly.

5. sincerely

Sincerely is also a small word with the suffix ly added. Sincere has two syllables, sin-cere (pronounce, emphasizing the syllables). Say the whole word, sincerely.

6. becoming

Becoming has the small word be at the beginning. The suffix ing is at the end. Say the g at the end. Say the whole word, becoming.

7. strange

Strange begins with str. Do you hear them? strange (pronounce the word). Did you hear the g near the end? Say the word, strange.

8. anyhow

Anyhow is a compound word made up of two small words, any and how. Say it, anyhow.

9. pay

Pay has only one syllable. The vowel has the long sound. Say it, pay.

10. glimpse

Listen carefully for every sound, glimpse (pronounce the word distinctly). Did you hear the blend gl, the p, and the s? Listen again, glimpse (pronounce it again). Now say the whole word, glimpse.

LESSON IV WORD ANALYSIS

1. Position

Position begins with 1 and the 2 has a short sound. The last syllable has a long sound. Say the whole word, position.

2. Sound

There is an o in every word. It begins with 1 (Give sound of o) and ends with 2 (Give sound of o). Say the whole word, position.

3. Standard

Standard begins with the sound of 1. That small word do you hear at the beginning? position. What letter do you hear at the end? o (Give sound of o). Say the word, position.

4. Clearly

Clearly is the small word clear with the suffix ly added. It is in with a long a. Usually a final y has the sound of o. Say it, clearly.

5. Aloudly

Aloudly is also a small word with the suffix ly added. Aloud has two syllables, aloud (pronounced, aloud). Say the whole word, aloudly.

6. Beginning

Beginning has the small word be at the beginning. The suffix ing is at the end. Say the be at the end. Say the whole word, beginning.

7. Strange

Strange begins with str. Do you hear these strange (pronounced the same). Say the whole word, strange.

8. Together

Together is a compound word made up of two small words, to and get. Say it, together.

9. Two

Two has only one syllable. The vowel has the long sound. Say it, two.

10. Three

Three has only one syllable. The vowel has the long sound. Say it, three.

LESSON V WORD ANALYSIS

1. operetta

Operetta has four syllables. Listen to see if you can hear them when I say the word slowly. op-ar-et-ta. (Pronounce, saying each syllable distinctly.) The first syllable, op, gives o the short sound. The e in the syllable et also has the short sound. Say the whole word, operetta.

2. peaceful

Peaceful is made up of the small word peace and the suffix ful. Say it, peaceful.

3. wealthy

Wealthy has two vowels together in the first syllable ea. This word has a y at the end which says e. Just add e to wealth, and you say this word. Say it, wealthy.

4. horrible

Horrible has three syllables. Listen for them, hor-ri-ble (pronounce each syllable). The two r's divide the first and second syllables. The last e is silent. Say the whole word, horrible.

5. trial

trial begins with the blend tr and then two vowels ia. The i has the long sound. Say the whole word, trial.

6. intelligent

Intelligent has two small words at the beginning. What are they? in and tell. What is the last letter? t Say the whole word, intelligent.

7. recognize

Recognize has three syllables. Listen, rec-og-nize (pronounce each syllable). The first is rec. The second is og and nize is the last syllable. Say the whole word, recognize.

8. altitude

Listen carefully, altitude. Did you hear every letter? Could you hear both the t's, and the d near the end? Listen to yourself? Do you say every letter? Say it, altitude.

9. rascal

Rascal has two syllables, and each syllable has one a. They have almost the same sound. Can you hear the difference? Listen, rascal (pronounce distinctly). Now say the whole word, rascal.

10. happiness

Happiness has the small word pin in the middle. The two p's near the beginning divide the first two syllables. ness is the last syllable. Say the whole word, happiness.

LESSON VA WORD ANALYSIS

1. recital

Recital has three syllables, re-cit-al (pronounce each syllable distinctly). The i has the long sound. Did you hear the l at the end? Say the word, recital.

2. calm

Calm has only one syllable. The first letter is c and the last m. What sound do you hear at the end? m (give sound of letter). Be sure to say both the l and m at the end. Say it, calm.

3. prosperous

Prosperous has one silent letter, the o near the end. The syllable ous is pronounced us. Say the first syllable, pros. Say the whole word, prosperous.

4. dreadful

Dreadful is made up of the small word dread and the suffix ful. Be sure to pronounce the second d when you say it. Pronounce the word, dreadful.

5. hearing

Hearing is also made up of a small word and a suffix. What is the word? hear. What is the suffix? ing. Be sure to pronounce the g. Say the whole word, hearing.

6. clever

Clever also begins with a blend. What is it? cl. The first e has the short sound. Say the first syllable, cl. The last syllable ends with er. Say the whole word, clever.

7. realize

Realize contains the small word real at the beginning. The accent is on the first syllable, re. Listen, re-a-lize (pronounce distinctly). Say the word, realize.

8. height

Height has many letters but sounds like h-t, with a long i. ight is usually pronounced it. Just put the sound of h in front of it, and say the whole word, height (pronounce it again). Now say it, height.

9. burglar

Burglar has what blend in the middle? gl. This blend gl begins the last syllable. You can hear both the r's in this word. Say it, burglar.

10. enjoyment

Listen, enjoyment. What small word do you hear? joy. What is the prefix? en. What is the suffix? ment. Say the whole word, enjoyment.

1. Example - This word is pronounced with a long 'e' sound. The first syllable is 'ex' and the second is 'am-ple'. Say the word, example.

2. Exercise - This word is pronounced with a long 'e' sound. The first syllable is 'ex-er-' and the second is 'cise'. Say the word, exercise.

3. Explain - This word is pronounced with a long 'e' sound. The first syllable is 'ex-' and the second is 'plain'. Say the word, explain.

4. Explain - This word is pronounced with a long 'e' sound. The first syllable is 'ex-' and the second is 'plain'. Say the word, explain.

5. Explain - This word is pronounced with a long 'e' sound. The first syllable is 'ex-' and the second is 'plain'. Say the word, explain.

6. Explain - This word is pronounced with a long 'e' sound. The first syllable is 'ex-' and the second is 'plain'. Say the word, explain.

7. Explain - This word is pronounced with a long 'e' sound. The first syllable is 'ex-' and the second is 'plain'. Say the word, explain.

8. Explain - This word is pronounced with a long 'e' sound. The first syllable is 'ex-' and the second is 'plain'. Say the word, explain.

9. Explain - This word is pronounced with a long 'e' sound. The first syllable is 'ex-' and the second is 'plain'. Say the word, explain.

10. Explain - This word is pronounced with a long 'e' sound. The first syllable is 'ex-' and the second is 'plain'. Say the word, explain.

LESSON VI WORD ANALYSIS

1. cafeteria

Cafeteria has the small word cafe at the beginning, but in this word you do not hear a long a in cafe. This word has several syllables. Listen, caf-e-te-ri-a (pronounce, pausing between syllables). How many did you hear? 5 It is hard to hear all of them, isn't it? Say it very distinctly, cafeteria.

2. sauce

Sauce has only one syllable, but three vowels. What are they? a and e. a and u together have the sound of o. Say the whole word, sauce.

3. taffeta

Taffeta has three syllables. Where do you think the first and second are divided? Between the ff. Listen to see if you were right, taf-fe-ta (pronounce the word distinctly). The e sound is almost long. Say the word, taffeta.

4. artificial

The small word art begins this word, artificial. You can hear another small word, fish, but you can't see it. Listen for it. artificial (pronounce the word). What is the last sound? l (say sound of letter). Say the whole word, artificial.

5. permit

Permit has two syllables, per-mit (pronounce distinctly). The first syllable is a prefix seen in many words. Can you name some of them? performance, permission, persuasion. What is the last letter? t Say the word, permit.

6. assignment

Assignment has the small word assign at the beginning, and the suffix ment at the end. Listen for them, assign-ment (pronounce the word). The small word as is at the beginning but you cannot hear it. Listen, assignment. Say the word, assignment.

7. simple

Simple has two syllables. The final e is silent. The l is the last sound you hear. Listen, simple (pronounce the word again). Say it, simple.

8. vast

Vast is a short word with only one syllable, but you can hear each letter. Listen, vast. Say it, vast.

9. delicious

Delicious has two silent letters, and the sound of sh which isn't there. Listen, delicious (pronounce the word). The io is silent. The first i has the sound of e. Say it, delicious.

10. particular

Particular has the small word part at the beginning. The c sounds like k. The u has the long sound. Listen, particular. Say it, particular.

1. restaurant

Restaurant has the small word rest at the beginning. You can hear both the t's. Listen for them. The au sounds like o. Listen, restaurant (pronounce the word distinctly). Say the word, restaurant.

2. gravy

Gravy begins with the blend gr; the y at the end sounds like e. Say the whole word, gravy.

3. organdy

Listen, organdy (pronounce the word). What letter has the same sound as in gravy? The y sounds like e, doesn't it? The first syllable is a small word or. Say the whole word, organdy.

4. imitation

Imitation has many vowels. The a has the long sound. What does the t-i-o-n say? shun. Say the whole word, imitation.

5. license

License has two syllables. The c and s have the same sound. Listen, license (pronounce the word). Say it, license.

6. duty

Duty has only four letters, but two syllables. Listen, duty (pronounce the word). The u has the long sound. Say the whole word, duty.

7. elementary

Elementary has the small word element at the beginning. The y sounds like e. Be sure to say the second e; listen, elementary (pronounce the word). Say it, elementary.

8. enormous

Enormous has two o's but you can only hear the first one. The last syllable m-o-u-s is pronounced mus. The first syllable is just the letter e. Listen, enormous (pronounce the word again). Say the whole word, enormous.

9. enjoyable

Enjoyable is a compound word made up of two small words, enjoy and able. Enjoy is made up of the prefix en and the small word joy. Say the whole word, enjoyable.

10. strict

Strict begins with str (give sound, also). You can hear both the t's. Listen, strict. Say it, strict.

1. listen (pronounce the word). The first syllable is lis and the second is ten. Say the word again.

2. listen (pronounce the word). The first syllable is lis and the second is ten. Say the word again.

3. listen (pronounce the word). The first syllable is lis and the second is ten. Say the word again.

4. listen (pronounce the word). The first syllable is lis and the second is ten. Say the word again.

5. listen (pronounce the word). The first syllable is lis and the second is ten. Say the word again.

6. listen (pronounce the word). The first syllable is lis and the second is ten. Say the word again.

7. listen (pronounce the word). The first syllable is lis and the second is ten. Say the word again.

8. listen (pronounce the word). The first syllable is lis and the second is ten. Say the word again.

9. listen (pronounce the word). The first syllable is lis and the second is ten. Say the word again.

10. listen (pronounce the word). The first syllable is lis and the second is ten. Say the word again.

LESSON VII WORD ANALYSIS

1. senior

Senior ends with the small word or and you can hear it when you say the word. Listen, senior (pronounce the word). What letter does it begin with? s (give the sound of a letter). Say the whole word, senior.

2. university

University begins with a u that has the long sound. The y at the end sounds like e. Listen carefully, university (pronounce distinctly). Be sure to say every syllable, university. Say it, university.

3. division

Division has three i's but you can hear only two of them. There is a sound of h in this word, but there is no h in it. Listen, division (pronounce, emphasizing each sound). The ion at the end is pronounced un. Say the whole word, division.

4. section

Section ends with tion, which says shun. What is the first syllable? sec. Listen for each syllable, sec-tion (pronounce each syllable). Say the word, section.

5. burden

The small word den is at the end of burden. You can hear it and see it. Say the whole word, burden.

6. industry

Industry has two small words? What are they? in and dust. Did you notice the str near the end? What sound does the y have? e Say the whole word, industry.

7. booklet

Booklet is a compound word, made up of two small words, book and let. Say it, booklet.

8. territory

Territory is divided between the two r's, ter-ri-to-ry (pronounce each syllable). This final y also has what sound? e Say the whole word, territory.

9. project

Project begins with the prefix pro. You will see it in many words such as professor and proprietor. You can hear the ct at the end. Say the whole word, project. Did you hear ct at the end?

10. permission

Listen, permission. What prefix begins this word? per. You can hear an h in this word too, but there is no h there to see. The ion at the end says un. Say the whole word, permission.

1. Initial - The first letter of a word. Example: I in initial.

2. Final - The last letter of a word. Example: l in initial.

3. Division - A break in a word, usually indicated by a hyphen.

4. Prefix - A group of letters at the beginning of a word that changes its meaning. Example: dis in dislike.

5. Suffix - A group of letters at the end of a word that changes its meaning. Example: ly in initially.

6. Root - The basic part of a word that carries the main meaning. Example: init in initial.

7. Stem - The part of a word that remains after removing the affixes. Example: init in initial.

8. Base - The part of a word that can stand alone as a word. Example: init in initial.

9. Derivative - A word formed by adding affixes to a base word. Example: initial from init.

10. Compound - A word formed by joining two or more base words. Example: initials from init and ial.

11. Simple - A word that cannot be broken down into smaller parts. Example: init.

12. Complex - A word that can be broken down into smaller parts. Example: initial.

13. Free - A word that can stand alone. Example: init.

14. Bound - A word that cannot stand alone. Example: initial.

15. Prefix - A group of letters at the beginning of a word that changes its meaning. Example: dis in dislike.

16. Suffix - A group of letters at the end of a word that changes its meaning. Example: ly in initially.

17. Root - The basic part of a word that carries the main meaning. Example: init in initial.

18. Stem - The part of a word that remains after removing the affixes. Example: init in initial.

19. Base - The part of a word that can stand alone as a word. Example: init in initial.

20. Derivative - A word formed by adding affixes to a base word. Example: initial from init.

1. junior

Junior ends with the small word or, and you can hear it when you say the word. Listen, junior (pronounce again). What letter does it begin with? j (give sound also). Say the whole word, junior.

2. college

College has two syllables which are divided between the two l's. You can hear both the e's in the last syllable. Listen, col-lege (pronounce each syllable). Now say it, college.

3. department

Department is made up of the small word depart and the suffix ment. There is another small word. What is it? part. Say the whole word, department. Did you hear both t's when you said the word?

4. region

You can hear the g in this word. Listen, region (Say the word). What is the first letter? What is the first sound? r (give sound). Is the vowel e long or short? What is the last letter? Say the whole word, region.

5. strain

Strain begins with str (give sound). What small four letter word do you see? rain. Say the whole word, strain.

6. companies

Companies is the plural of company. You change the y to i and add es. There is a small word in the middle. What is it? pan. What is the first letter? c (give sound also). Say the whole word, companies.

7. manual

Manual begins with the small word man. You can hear every letter. Listen, man-u-al (pronounce each syllable). See if you can say it and hear every letter.

8. district

District has a blend right in the middle. What blend is it? tr. What small word do you see? strict. Say the whole word, district.

9. movement

Movement is made up of the small word move and the suffix ment. What other word today was a small word and had this same suffix? department. Say movement.

10. sanction

Listen, sanction (pronounce the word). The c in this word sounds like k. Listen, sanc (pronounce). What does the t-i-o-n say? shun. Say the word, sanction.

...the word ... the word ... the word ...

...the word ... the word ... the word ...

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LESSON VIII WORD ANALYSIS

1. vessel

Listen, vessel. Could you hear every letter? The two g's divide the syllables. What is the final sound? l (give the sound of the letter). Say the whole word, vessel.

2. captain

Captain has the small word cap at the beginning. The last syllable has two vowels ai together. Did you hear both the p and t? Listen again, captain (say the word). Say the word, captain.

3. salute

Salute has a silent e. The accent is on the second syllable lut in which the u is long. Listen, salute (say the word). What is the first letter? s What does it say? (Give sound.) Say the whole word, salute.

4. nation

Nation has two syllables. The first is n-a and the a has the long sound. The t-i-o-n syllable says what? shun. Say the word, nation.

5. temple

Temple also has a silent e at the end. The e in the first syllable has the short sound. Say the whole word, temple.

6. heaven

Listen, heaven. The ea in the first syllable sounds like short e. You can hear the last letter. What is it? n. Say the whole word, heaven.

7. exhausted

Exhausted has a common prefix and suffix. What are they? ex and ed. The au in the middle syllable sounds like o. The ex has the sound of eg with a short e. Listen, eg-hausted. Be careful to say it distinctly, exhausted.

8. shield

Shield begins with what blend? sh Notice the ie in the middle. Only the l is heard. Say it, shield.

9. entrance

Entrance begins with the prefix en and the blend tr is in the middle. trance is a small word. The c sounds like s. Say the word, entrance.

10. glorious

Listen, glorious (pronounce the word). What vowel is silent? The second o. What blend is at the beginning? gl. The ous at the end says us. The ri says re. Say the whole word, glorious.

1. steamer

Steamer begins with the blend st. What small word do you see? steam
The er is the suffix. Say the word, steamer.

2. admiral

Admiral has three syllables. Listen for them, ad-mir-al (pronounce each syllable distinctly). What is the first syllable? ad. What is the last letter? l
Say the whole word, admiral.

3. greet

Greet begins with what blend? gr. The two e's have the sound of a long e.
You can hear the t very distinctly. Listen, greet (pronounce the word). Say
it, greet.

4. kingdom

What small word do you see? king. The last syllable is -o-m. Say each
syllable distinctly. kingdom.

5. chapel

Chapel begins with the blend ch. The a is short. The last syllable is pel.
Say the word, chapel.

6. paradise

Listen, par-a-dise (pronounce each syllable distinctly). How many syllables?
Three. What is the first letter? p. Do you hear the sound of s? Say the word,
paradise.

7. feeble

Feeble has three e's but you only hear one. The final e is silent. What
sound do the two e's have? Long e. What other word had two e's? greet. What
is the first letter? f (give sound of this letter also). Say the whole word,
feeble.

8. defend

Defend has two syllables, de-fend (pronounce syllables distinctly). Did you
hear them? The e's have different sounds. The e in the first syllable is long,
and the e in the second syllable is short. Listen, de-fend (say the word again).
Say the whole word, defend.

9. approach

Approach has two syllables ap-proach. The two p's separate the syllables. You
cannot hear the p in the first syllable. The oa has the sound of o. Listen to the
last syllable, proach. Say the whole word, approach.

10. splendid

Splendid begins with spl. What small word is at the end? did. Say the whole
word, splendid.

1. about

2. about

3. about

4. about

5. about

6. about

7. about

8. about

9. about

10. about

DAILY SPELLING TESTS

IMMEDIATE RECALL

LESSON I AND IA SPELLING TEST

Directions for Spelling Tests

Say to the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word Name. Write both your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after School. Write my name after the word Teacher. If you are a boy draw a circle around Boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around Girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word and then say the word again. Listen carefully, and do the very best you can.

Directions to the teacher:

Say the word; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does ask to have it repeated.

1. depot The railroad company is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. friend A friend likes you. friend
4. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
5. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
6. station He came to the station with me. station
7. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
8. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
9. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
10. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
11. business His business makes a lot of money. business
12. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
13. empty This big box is empty. empty
14. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
15. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
16. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
17. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
18. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
19. traveler A traveler may stay away from home for a long time. traveler
20. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation

Directions for Comprehension Check

Say to Children:

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. The answers were in the story you read. See how many you can answer correctly. If the sentence is true, draw a circle around Yes. If the sentence is not true, draw a circle around No. When you have finished, look up.

up to the children

Now the word "up" is used in the same sense as the word "down" in the sentence "The ball went up." In the sentence "The ball went down," the word "down" is used in the same sense as the word "up" in the sentence "The ball went up." In the sentence "The ball went up and down," the word "up" is used in the same sense as the word "down" in the sentence "The ball went down."

Now the word "up" is used in the same sense as the word "down" in the sentence "The ball went up." In the sentence "The ball went down," the word "down" is used in the same sense as the word "up" in the sentence "The ball went up." In the sentence "The ball went up and down," the word "up" is used in the same sense as the word "down" in the sentence "The ball went down."

Directions to the teacher

Now the word "up" is used in the same sense as the word "down" in the sentence "The ball went up." In the sentence "The ball went down," the word "down" is used in the same sense as the word "up" in the sentence "The ball went up." In the sentence "The ball went up and down," the word "up" is used in the same sense as the word "down" in the sentence "The ball went down."

1. up The ball went up.
2. down The ball went down.
3. up and down The ball went up and down.
4. up The ball went up.
5. down The ball went down.
6. up and down The ball went up and down.
7. up The ball went up.
8. down The ball went down.
9. up and down The ball went up and down.
10. up The ball went up.
11. down The ball went down.
12. up and down The ball went up and down.
13. up The ball went up.
14. down The ball went down.
15. up and down The ball went up and down.
16. up The ball went up.
17. down The ball went down.
18. up and down The ball went up and down.
19. up The ball went up.
20. down The ball went down.
21. up and down The ball went up and down.
22. up The ball went up.
23. down The ball went down.
24. up and down The ball went up and down.
25. up The ball went up.
26. down The ball went down.
27. up and down The ball went up and down.
28. up The ball went up.
29. down The ball went down.
30. up and down The ball went up and down.

Directions for the children

up to the children

Now the word "up" is used in the same sense as the word "down" in the sentence "The ball went up." In the sentence "The ball went down," the word "down" is used in the same sense as the word "up" in the sentence "The ball went up." In the sentence "The ball went up and down," the word "up" is used in the same sense as the word "down" in the sentence "The ball went down."

Directions

To the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word Name. Write both your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after School. Write my name after the word Teacher. If you are a boy draw a circle around Boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around Girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word and then say the word again. Listen carefully, and do the very best you can.

To the teacher:

Say the word; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does ask to have it repeated.

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly.
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. conference We will attend the conference next week. conference
4. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
5. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
6. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
7. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
8. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
9. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
10. rate The tax rate is high. rate
11. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
12. information Did you get the information? information
13. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
14. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
15. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
16. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
17. council The council met this morning. council
18. message Did you get my message? message
19. expense How much was your expense? expense
20. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience

Directions for Comprehension Check

Say to Children:

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. The answers were in the story you read. See how many you can answer correctly. If the sentence is true, draw a circle around Yes. If the sentence is not true, draw a circle around No. When you have finished, look up.

Directions

Say to the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word Name. Write both your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after School. Write my name after the word Teacher. If you are a boy draw a circle around Boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around Girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word and then say the word again. Listen carefully, and do the very best you can.

To the teacher:

Say the word; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does ask to have it repeated.

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument. instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today? moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation? weather
4. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
5. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
6. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
7. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports. bureau
8. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
9. calendar This calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
10. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
11. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
12. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood? neighborhood
13. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
14. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
15. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
16. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
17. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct. chart
18. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
19. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
20. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work. organization

Directions for Comprehension Check

Say to children:

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. The answers were in the story you read. See how many you can answer correctly. If the sentence is true, draw a circle around Yes. If the sentence is not true, draw a circle around No. When you have finished, look up.

There are two ways to do this. One is to use the `find` command. The other is to use the `grep` command. Both of these commands will search for a specific string in a file. In this case, we want to search for the string "The end of the world is near".

The `find` command is used to search for files and directories. The `grep` command is used to search for a specific string in a file. In this case, we want to search for the string "The end of the world is near".

See the answer.

My first idea was to use the `find` command. However, I realized that I needed to use the `grep` command. I am not sure if this is the best way to do this.

1. find - This command is used to search for files and directories. It can be used to search for files and directories that contain a specific string.
2. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
3. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
4. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
5. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
6. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
7. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
8. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
9. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
10. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
11. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
12. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
13. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
14. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
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16. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
17. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
18. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
19. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.
20. grep - This command is used to search for a specific string in a file. It can be used to search for a specific string in a file.

Questions for Discussion Class

See to solution.

Look at the question at the bottom of the page. The answer is "The end of the world is near". The question is "The end of the world is near". The answer is "The end of the world is near".

LESSON IV AND IVA SPELLING TEST

Directions

To the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word Name. Write both your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after School. Write my name after the word Teacher. If you are a boy draw a circle around Boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around Girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word and then say the word again. Listen carefully, and do the very best you can.

To the teacher:

Say the word; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does ask to have it repeated.

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. strange That was a strange story. strange
3. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours." sincerely
4. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
5. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
6. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
7. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
8. glance Just glance over that way. glance
9. pay He will pay the bill. pay
10. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
11. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
12. standard This is below the standard price. standard
13. mission He carried out the mission. mission
14. completely He is completely wrong. completely
15. task His task was not easy. task
16. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
17. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
18. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
19. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
20. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides

Directions for Comprehension Check

Say to children:

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. The answers were in the story you read. See how many you can answer correctly. If the sentence is true, draw a circle around Yes. If the sentence is not true, draw a circle around No. When you have finished, look up.

Read the passage carefully. It contains some words that you may not know. Write down the meaning of each word in your own words. You may use a dictionary if you need to. Write your answers on the lines provided.

Now read the passage again. This time, underline the words that you have written down. Then, write a sentence for each word using the word in its correct form.

To the teacher:

Now the words have been explained. Please write the word again. To the student: Please write the word again. If a word has not been explained, please write the word again.

1. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
2. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
3. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
4. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
5. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
6. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
7. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
8. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
9. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
10. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
11. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
12. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
13. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
14. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
15. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
16. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
17. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
18. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
19. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude
20. conclude He is a conclude fellow. conclude

Directions for Completion Check

Try to obtain:

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. The answers are in the story you read. See how many you can answer correctly. If the answer is true, draw a circle around the word. If the answer is not true, draw a cross around the word. When you have finished, look up.

LESSON V AND VI SPELLING TEST

Directions

To the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word Name. Write both your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after School. Write my name after the word Teacher. If you are a boy draw a circle around Boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around Girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word, and then say the word again. Listen carefully, and do the very best you can.

To the teacher:

Say the word; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does ask to have it repeated.

1. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
2. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
3. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
4. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
5. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
6. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
7. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
8. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
9. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
10. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
11. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
12. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
13. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
14. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
15. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
16. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
17. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy
18. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
19. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole and then lowered to half-mast. height
20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends? recognize

Directions for Comprehension Check

Say to children:

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. The answers were in the story you read. See how many you can answer correctly. If the sentence is true, draw a circle around Yes. If the sentence is not true, draw a circle around No. When you have finished, look up.

Directions

To the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word Name. Write both your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after School. Write my name after the word Teacher. If you are a boy draw a circle around Boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around Girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word, and then say the word again. Listen carefully, and do the very best you can.

To the teacher:

Say the word; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does ask to have it repeated.

1. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
2. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
3. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
4. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
5. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
6. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
7. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
8. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
9. taffeta You could hear the swish of her taffeta skirt. taffeta
10. vast That is a vast territory. vast
11. cafeteria That cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
12. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
13. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
14. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
15. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
16. strict His parents are very strict. strict
17. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
18. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
19. license Do you have a driver's license? license
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

Directions for Comprehension Check

Say to children:

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. The answers were in the story you read. See how many you can answer correctly. If the sentence is true, draw a circle around Yes. If the sentence is not true, draw a circle around No. When you have finished, look up.

Now the first part of the question is to find out what the word means. The word is 'admirable'. It means 'worthy of admiration'. It is a good word to use when you are talking about someone or something that you think is very good or very nice.

The second part of the question is to find out what the word is used for. The word is used to describe someone or something that is very good or very nice. It is a good word to use when you are talking about someone or something that you think is very good or very nice.

For the answer:

Now the first part of the question is to find out what the word means. The word is 'admirable'. It means 'worthy of admiration'. It is a good word to use when you are talking about someone or something that you think is very good or very nice.

1. admirable - we spent an admirable afternoon in the park.
2. admirable - her dress was admirable, yet beautiful.
3. admirable - the following survey out of 100 respondents.
4. admirable - you have made an admirable record.
5. admirable - it was only a short while before the machine.
6. admirable - the reason for my admiration.
7. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
8. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
9. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
10. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
11. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
12. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
13. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
14. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
15. admirable - he had a brilliant career.

16. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
17. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
18. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
19. admirable - he had a brilliant career.
20. admirable - he had a brilliant career.

Directions for Completion Check

For the answer:

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. The answers are in the story you read. See how many you can answer correctly. If the answers are not there, then a circle around the question mark. If the answers are not there, then a circle around the question mark.

LESSON VII AND VIIA SPELLING TEST

Directions

To the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word Name. Write both your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after School. Write my name after the word Teacher. If you are a boy draw a circle around Boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around Girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word and then say the word again. Listen carefully,

To the teacher:

Say the word; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does ask to have it repeated.

1. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
2. region From what region does he come? region
3. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
4. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
5. college Did your brother go to college? college
6. senior He is a senior. senior
7. project This project is very interesting. project
8. department To which department did you send the letter? department
9. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
10. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
11. industry That industry is losing money everyday. industry
12. district Which district elected her? district
13. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go. permission
14. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
15. section He lives in a rural section. section
16. university My father teaches at the university. university
17. burden What a heavy burden! burden
18. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
19. division This division sent a large contribution. division
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

DIRECTIONS FOR COMPREHENSION CHECK

Say to children:

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. The answers were in the story you read. See how many you can answer correctly. If the sentence is true, draw a circle around Yes. If the sentence is not true, draw a circle around No. When you have finished, look up.

Exercises

To the right

Put the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word name. Write your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after school. Write my name after the word my. If you are a boy draw a circle around boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word and then say the word again. Listen carefully.

To the left

Copy the words; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does not to have it repeated.

1. question He gave his attention to the question.
2. region From that region does he come? region
3. booked Did you have time to read the booked? booked
4. chemistry chemistry is in the laboratory. chemistry
5. college Did your brother go to college? college
6. water He is a water. water
7. project This project is very interesting. project
8. important To which important did you send the letter? important
9. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
10. again It was a again to carry with a heavy load. again
11. industry That industry is doing very industry. industry
12. classical Which classical should you? classical
13. organization He organization has been organization for us to go. organization
14. major The major course was a major. major
15. action He lives in a action action. action
16. university He university studies at the university. university
17. water But a water water. water
18. again He was to read the again of the again. again
19. industry The industry was a industry. industry
20. organization They organization for organization a part of the organization. organization

Directions for the exercises

To the right

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. Do not answer them until you have read the words and the sentences. If you are a boy draw a circle around boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

LESSON VIII AND VIIIA SPELLING TEST

Directions

To the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word Name. Write both your first name and your last name. Write the name of the school after School. Write my name after the word Teacher. If you are a boy draw a circle around Boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around Girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but spell them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word and then say the word again. Listen carefully, and do the very best you can.

To the teacher:

Say the word; read the sentence; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does ask to have it repeated.

1. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted. exhausted
2. defend Defend your rights. defend
3. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
4. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
5. approach The approach to the city is very rugged. approach
6. kingdom He ruled the kingdom. kingdom
7. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
8. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
9. entrance The entrance to the building was closed. entrance
10. paradise Some say "Paradise is where you find it." paradise
11. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
12. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
13. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
14. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
15. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving. steamer
16. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

Directions for Comprehension Check

Say to children:

Look at the questions at the bottom of the page. The answers were in the story you read. See how many you can answer correctly. If the sentence is true, draw a circle around Yes. If the sentence is not true, draw a circle around No. When you have finished, look up.

To the children:

Turn the page over to the place where the numbers are. Write your name in the space after the word name. Write both your first name and last name. Write the name of the school after school. Write my name after the word my. If you are a boy draw a circle around boy. If you are a girl draw a circle around girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

You are to write the words after the numbers. Some of the words may be very hard, but write them the best you can. I will say the word, read a sentence with the word and then say the word again. Listen carefully, and in the way best you can.

To the teacher:

Get the words; read the sentences; pronounce the word again. Do not pronounce the word again even if a child does not have it repeated.

1. name I have written so hard that I am exhausted. name
2. name I have written your name. name
3. name It is a glorious day. name
4. name The teacher named the number. name
5. name The number to the left is very large. name
6. name He asked the question. name
7. name The school is at the top of the hill. name
8. name He gave a splendid talk. name
9. name The entrance to the building was closed. name
10. name Some say the teacher is a very good teacher. name
11. name He has not the teacher's name. name
12. name He will never be a teacher. name
13. name The teacher will think the word. name
14. name He goes to the school. name
15. name The school is at the top of the hill. name
16. name The school is at the top of the hill. name
17. name The school is at the top of the hill. name
18. name The school is at the top of the hill. name
19. name The school is at the top of the hill. name
20. name The school is at the top of the hill. name

Directions for the teacher:

To the children:

Look at the question at the bottom of the page. Write your name. The first name and last name. Write the name of the school. If the teacher is a boy draw a circle around boy. If the teacher is a girl draw a circle around girl. Look to see if you have filled in all the information.

Test 1

WORD ANALYSIS

Page 24

WORD ANALYSIS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. company Often your opinion will help you. company
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you go on an excursion up the Charles River? excursion

SPELLING TESTS

10. traveler A traveler has been away from home a long time. traveler

DELAYED RECALL

11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. passel He is just an old passel. passel
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. opera Did you enjoy the opera last night? opera
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

SPELLING TESTS

DELAYED RECALL

Test I WORD ANALYSIS Group IA

SEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

SEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IA

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends? recognize

UNSEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
recognize
1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage.
performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous.
prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. greatful That was a greatful remark to make. greatful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience.
recital

UNKNOWN WORDS

Test I ~~Part I~~ WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd) ~~Part I~~ Group IA

20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

1. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
2. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
3. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
4. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
5. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
6. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
7. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
8. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
9. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
10. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
11. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
12. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
13. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
14. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
15. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
16. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
17. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
18. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
19. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

Test I WORD ANALYSIS Group IB

SEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

Test I WORD ANALYSIS Group 1B

SEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. grateful That was a grateful remark to make. grateful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. helmet The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. helmet

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IBUNSEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

UNSEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
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12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IB

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?recognize

1. conference We will attend the conference next week. conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
recognize

1. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
2. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
3. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
4. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
5. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
6. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
7. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
8. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
9. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
10. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
11. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
12. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
13. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
14. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
15. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
16. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
17. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
18. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
19. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IIASEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week. conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

SEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week.
conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarter To quarter is unpleasant. quarter
8. send We are sending you some candy. send
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play?
audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park.
enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. guy You can depend on him to do his guy. guy
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. orphan She has a lovely orphan child. orphan
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IIAUNSEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention?
convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment?
assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond.
artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taffeta You could hear the swish of her taffeta skirt.
taffeta
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work.
particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast.
sauce

UNSEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. latest You could hear the swish of her latest skirt. latest
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. caterer The caterer has very cheap food. caterer
18. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IIBSEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taffeta You could hear the swish of her taffeta skirt. taffeta
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

Test I	WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)	Group IIB
<u>SEEN WORDS</u>		
1.	<u>assembly</u> Did you see the assembly program? <u>assembly</u>	
2.	<u>prefer</u> Which do you prefer? <u>prefer</u>	
3.	<u>telegram</u> He sent the telegram. <u>telegram</u>	
4.	<u>convention</u> How many people attended the convention? <u>convention</u>	
5.	<u>knowledge</u> To gain knowledge you must study. <u>knowledge</u>	
6.	<u>promptly</u> Do your work promptly. <u>promptly</u>	
7.	<u>forwarding</u> We are forwarding your mail. <u>forwarding</u>	
8.	<u>argument</u> Did you hear the argument? <u>argument</u>	
9.	<u>council</u> The council met this morning. <u>council</u>	
10.	<u>expense</u> How much was your expense? <u>expense</u>	
11.	<u>simple</u> Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. <u>simple</u>	
12.	<u>assignment</u> Did the policeman carry out his assignment? <u>assignment</u>	
13.	<u>artificial</u> It was only a cheap artificial diamond. <u>artificial</u>	
14.	<u>delicious</u> We had a delicious dessert. <u>delicious</u>	
15.	<u>tattler</u> You could hear the swish of her tattler skirt. <u>tattler</u>	
16.	<u>vast</u> This is a vast territory. <u>vast</u>	
17.	<u>cafeteria</u> The cafeteria has very cheap food. <u>cafeteria</u>	
18.	<u>particular</u> He is very particular about his work. <u>particular</u>	
19.	<u>permit</u> Did the judge grant the permit? <u>permit</u>	
20.	<u>sauce</u> Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. <u>sauce</u>	

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IIBUNSEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week. conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

UNSEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week.
conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarter To quarter is unpleasant. quarter
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play?
audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park.
enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant.
restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like
the real thing. imitation
16. guy You can depend on him to do his guy. guy
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. orandy She has a lovely orandy blouse. orandy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake
with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IIIASEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument. instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today? moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation? weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports. bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day. industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go. permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university. university
19. burden What a heavy burden! burden

SEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument.
instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today?
moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation?
weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports.
bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in
your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that
are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a
lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day. industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go.
permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university.
university
19. burden What a heavy burden! burden

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IIIA

20. division This division sent a large contribution. division

UNSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual

20. division This division sent a large contribution.
division

UNKNOWN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IIIA

20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies
1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected him? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IIIBSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

SEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IIIBUNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument. instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today? moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation? weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports. bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day. industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go. permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university. university

UNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument.
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today?
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation?
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports.
5. average What is your average in arithmetic?
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood?
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin?
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch.
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct.
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work.
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet?
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory.
13. senior He is a senior.
14. project This project is very interesting.
15. industry That industry is losing money every day.
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go.
17. section He lives in a rural section.
18. university My father teaches at the university.

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IIIB

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution. division
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours". sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged. approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it". paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving. steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Group IIB

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Test I

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. Division This division sent a large contribution.
Division

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IVASEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

GREEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyway I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IVAUNSEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted.
exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed.
entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

UNKNOW WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted. exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed. entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

Test I

WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IVBSEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted.
exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed.
entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

NEW WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted. exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed. entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

Test I WORD ANALYSIS (cont'd)

Group IVBUNSEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours". sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged. approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it". paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving. steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

UNSEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. elapse We just had a glimpse of him. elapse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. foe Did you see the feeble old woman? foe
18. guest Who will greet the guests? guest
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Test II ORAL PRESENTATION Group IA

SEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week. conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

SEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week.
conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given
today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarter The quarter is unpleasant. quarter
8. send We are sending you some candy. send
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play?
audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park.
enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant.
restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like
the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. orphan She has a lovely orphan blouse. orphan
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake
with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IAUNSEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention?
convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment?
assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond.
artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taffeta You could hear the swish of her taffeta skirt.
taffeta
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work.
particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast.
sauce

Test II ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd) Group IA

UNSEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taste You could hear the swish of her taste skirt. taste
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IBSEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taffeta You could hear the swish of her taffeta skirt. taffeta
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

SEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taste You could hear the swirl of her taste swirl. taste
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. caterer The caterer has very cheap food. caterer
18. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IBUNSEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week. conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

UNSEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week.
conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarter To quarter is unpleasant. quarter
8. send We are sending you some candy. send
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play?
audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park.
enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant.
restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. orandy She has a lovely orandy blouse. orandy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IIASEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument. instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today? moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation? weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports. bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day. industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go. permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university. university

SEEK WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument.
instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today?
moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation?
weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports.
bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in
your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that
are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a
lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day.
industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go.
permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university.
university

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IIA

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution. division

UNSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior

Group IIA

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Test II

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
 20. division This division sent a large contribution.
division

UNSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much
 warmer today. thermometer
 2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
 3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty.
arrangement
 4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the
 day. calendar
 5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
 6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
 7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
 8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
 9. communication The communication reached the navy just
 in time. communication
 10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
 11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
 12. region From what region does he come? region
 13. collapse Did your brother go to college? collapse
 14. department To which department did you send the letter?
department
 15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
 16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
 17. district Which district elected her? district
 18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IIA

19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies
1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is warm.
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a page for every hour in the day. calendar
5. radius He is a radius sized boy. radius
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. colleague Did your brother go to college? colleague
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

Group IIA

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Test II

19. Manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. Manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IIBSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

Test II ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd) Group III

SEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected him? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IIBUNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument. instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today? moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation? weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports. bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day. industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go. permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university. university

UNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument.
instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today?
moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation?
weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports.
bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in
your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that
are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a
lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day.
industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go.
permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university.
university

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IIB

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution. division
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours". sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyway I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged. approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it". paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. guest Who will greet the guests? guest
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving. steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Group 115

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Test II

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution.
division
21. division The division was very large.
22. division The division was very large.
23. division The division was very large.
24. division The division was very large.
25. division The division was very large.
26. division The division was very large.
27. division The division was very large.
28. division The division was very large.
29. division The division was very large.
30. division The division was very large.
31. division The division was very large.
32. division The division was very large.
33. division The division was very large.
34. division The division was very large.
35. division The division was very large.
36. division The division was very large.
37. division The division was very large.
38. division The division was very large.
39. division The division was very large.
40. division The division was very large.
41. division The division was very large.
42. division The division was very large.
43. division The division was very large.
44. division The division was very large.
45. division The division was very large.
46. division The division was very large.
47. division The division was very large.
48. division The division was very large.
49. division The division was very large.
50. division The division was very large.

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (Cont'd)

Group IIIASEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

SEEK WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IIIAUNSEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted.
exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed.
entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

UNSEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted. exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed. entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IIIBSEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted.
exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed.
entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

SEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted. exhausted
12. effortless It is a effortless day. effortless
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed. entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IIIBUNSEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours". sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged. approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it". paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving. steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

UNSEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. guest Who will greet the guests? guest
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IVASEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

SEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operate Did you enjoy the opera last night? operate
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IVA

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends? recognize

UNSEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends? recognize

UNKNOWN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Gindelalia's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. greedful That was a greedful remark to make. greedful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IVA

20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IVBSEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

Group IV

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Test II

SEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. gracious That was a gracious remark to make. gracious
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

Test II

ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Group IVBUNSEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier.
invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time.
traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident?
horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent.
intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it.
happiness
18. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday.
wealthy

UNSEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operator Did you enjoy the operator last night? operator
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

Test II ORAL PRESENTATION (cont'd) Group IVB

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?recognize

1. instruction The doctor instructed the instructor.
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today?
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation?
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports.
5. average What is your average in arithmetic?
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood?
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin?
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch.
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct.
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work.
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet?
12. territory Massachusetts is his territory.
13. senior He is a senior.
14. project This project is very interesting.
15. industry That industry is losing money every day.
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go.
17. section He lives in a rural section.
18. university My father teaches at the university.

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
recognize

Test III READING Group IA

SEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument. instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today? moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation? weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports. bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day. industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go. permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university. university

Test III READING Group IA

SEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument.
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today?
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation?
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports.
5. average What is your average in arithmetic?
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood?
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin?
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch.
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct.
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work.
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet?
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory.
13. senior He is a senior.
14. project This project is very interesting.
15. industry That industry is losing money every day.
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go.
17. section He lives in a rural section.
18. university My father teaches at the university.

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IA

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution. division

UNSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior

Test III READING (cont'd) Group IA

13. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution.
division
- UNSEEN WORDS
1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty.
arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter?
department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected him? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IA

19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies
1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is such
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can catch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

19. Manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. Manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IBSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

NEW WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. colleagues Did your brother go to college? colleagues
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected him? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IBUNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument. instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today? moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation? weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports. bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day. industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go. permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university. university

UNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument.
instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today?
moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation?
weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports.
bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in
your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that
are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a
lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day.
industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go.
permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university.
university

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IE

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution. division
21. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours". sincerely
22. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
23. pay He will pay the bill. pay
24. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
25. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
26. standard This is below the standard price. standard
27. task His task was not easy. task
28. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
29. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
30. defend Defend your rights. defend
31. approach The approach to the city is very rugged. approach
32. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
33. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
34. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
35. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it". paradise
36. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
37. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
38. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving. steamer
39. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Group II

READING (cont'd)

Test III

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution.
division
21. division The division of labor is essential for the success of any enterprise.
22. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
23. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
24. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
25. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
26. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
27. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
28. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
29. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
30. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
31. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
32. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
33. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
34. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
35. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
36. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
37. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
38. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
39. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.
40. division The division of labor is a principle of organization.

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IIASEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

SEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glance We just had a glance of him. glance
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. guest Who will greet the guests? guest
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IIAUNSEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle that matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted.
exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed.
entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

UNSEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle that matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted. exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed. entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IIBSEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted.
exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed.
entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

SEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted. exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed. entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IIBUNSEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours". sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged. approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it". paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving. steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

UNKNOWN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours". sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyway I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged. approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it". paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. guest Who will greet the guests? guest
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving. steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IIIASEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier.
invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time.
traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident?
horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent.
intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it.
happiness
18. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday.
wealthy

NEW WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operate Did you enjoy the operate last night? operate
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IIIA

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends? recognize

UNSEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
recognize

UNKNOWN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. careful That was a careful remark to make. careful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IIIA

20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

Group III

READING (cont'd)

Test III

20. Height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. Height

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IIIBSEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

NEW WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. Journey Did you take a long journey? Journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's coachman made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. grateful That was a grateful remark to make. grateful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. helmet The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. helmet

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IIIB

UNSEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier.
invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time.
traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident?
horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent.
intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it.
happiness
18. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday.
wealthy

UNSEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operator Did you enjoy the operator's last night? operator
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IIIB

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?recognize

1. conferance He will attend the conferance next week. conferance
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. send We are sending you some candy. send
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

Test III READING (cont'd) Group III

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
recognize

- 1. I have never seen him before.
- 2. I have never seen him before.
- 3. I have never seen him before.
- 4. I have never seen him before.
- 5. I have never seen him before.
- 6. I have never seen him before.
- 7. I have never seen him before.
- 8. I have never seen him before.
- 9. I have never seen him before.
- 10. I have never seen him before.
- 11. I have never seen him before.
- 12. I have never seen him before.
- 13. I have never seen him before.
- 14. I have never seen him before.
- 15. I have never seen him before.
- 16. I have never seen him before.
- 17. I have never seen him before.
- 18. I have never seen him before.
- 19. I have never seen him before.

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IVASEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week. conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

SEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week.
conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarter To quarter is unpleasant. quarter
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play?
audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park.
enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant.
restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like
the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. orandy She has a lovely orandy blouse. orandy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake
with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IVAUNSEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention?
convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment?
assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond.
artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taffeta You could hear the swish of her taffeta skirt.
taffeta
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work.
particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast.
sauce

UNKNOWN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taster You could hear the swish of her taster skirt. taster
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

Test III

READING (cont'd)

Group IVBSEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taffeta You could hear the swish of her taffeta skirt. taffeta
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

NEW WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program?
2. prefer Which do you prefer?
3. telegram He sent the telegram.
4. convention How many people attended the convention?
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study.
6. promptly Do your work promptly.
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail.
8. argument Did you hear the argument?
9. council The council met this morning.
10. expense How much was your expense?
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful.
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment?
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond.
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert.
15. latter You could hear the swish of her latter skirt.
16. vast This is a vast territory.
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food.
18. particular He is very particular about his work.
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit?
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast.

Test III READING (cont'd) Group IVB

UNSEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week. conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

UNSEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week.
conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a fair. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. send We are sending you some candy. send
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play?
audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park.
enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant.
restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like
the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. orandy She has a lovely orandy blouse. orandy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake
with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

Test IV

GLOSSARY

GROUP IASEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

SEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. erect Who will greet the guests? erect
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IAUNSEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted.
exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed.
entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

UNUSUAL WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted. exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed. entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IBSEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted.
exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed.
entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

SEEN WORDS

1. regular He is a regular fellow. regular
2. truly That really happened; truly it did. truly
3. costume He won the prize for the best costume. costume
4. attractive She is an attractive girl. attractive
5. glance Just glance over that way. glance
6. mission He carried out the mission. mission
7. completely He is completely wrong. completely
8. peculiar What a peculiar thing to say. peculiar
9. settle I will settle the matter tomorrow. settle
10. besides He will assign extra work besides. besides
11. exhausted I have worked so hard that I am exhausted. exhausted
12. glorious It is a glorious day. glorious
13. captain The captain issued his orders. captain
14. entrance The entrance to the building was closed. entrance
15. shield The lieutenant will shield his men. shield
16. temple Did you go to the temple? temple
17. salute Did you salute that officer? salute
18. nation Have you visited any foreign nation? nation
19. heaven He looked up to heaven. heaven
20. vessel The vessel struck an iceberg. vessel

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IBUNSEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. glimpse We just had a glimpse of him. glimpse
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. greet Who will greet the guests? greet
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

UNSEEN WORDS

1. strange That was a strange story. strange
2. sincerely He signed the letter "sincerely yours".
sincerely
3. fashion She did not like the latest fashion. fashion
4. pay He will pay the bill. pay
5. climbs We just had a glimpse of him. climbs
6. becoming That is really becoming. becoming
7. standard This is below the standard price. standard
8. task His task was not easy. task
9. anyhow Anyhow I can't wait longer. anyhow
10. clearly He told her very clearly what to do. clearly
11. defend Defend your rights. defend
12. approach The approach to the city is very rugged.
approach
13. kingdom He ruled a kingdom. kingdom
14. chapel The chapel is at the top of the hill. chapel
15. splendid He gave a splendid talk. splendid
16. paradise They say, "Paradise is where you find it".
paradise
17. feeble Did you see the feeble old woman? feeble
18. guest Who will greet the guests? guest
19. steamer The steamer sailed off with flags waving.
steamer
20. admiral The admiral was quite young. admiral

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IIASEEN WORDS

1. depot The railraod is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant Ther is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

SEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operate Did you enjoy the opera last night? operate
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IIA

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends? recognize

UNSEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital

20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends?
recognize

UNKNOWN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage.
performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous.
prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. grateful That was a grateful remark to make. grateful
18. pursuer Did the police find the pursuer? pursuer
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience.
recital

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IIA

20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever He did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

Group IIA

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Test IV

20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

1. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
2. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
3. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
4. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
5. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
6. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
7. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
8. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
9. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
10. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
11. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
12. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
13. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
14. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
15. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
16. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
17. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
18. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
19. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IIBSEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This big box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

SEEN WORDS

1. friend A friend likes you. friend
2. journey Did you take a long journey? journey
3. station He came to the station with me. station
4. coach Cinderella's godmother made her a coach from a pumpkin. coach
5. discovery A new discovery in medicine may save many lives. discovery
6. empty This box is empty. empty
7. performance He watched the performance on the stage. performance
8. tourist A tourist may see many strange things. tourist
9. apparatus Some apparatus is very simple. apparatus
10. occupation What is your father's occupation? occupation
11. clever She did a very clever thing. clever
12. realize Did he realize what that meant? realize
13. prosperous Everyone would like to be prosperous. prosperous
14. enjoyment Music gives me much enjoyment. enjoyment
15. calm We sailed on a very calm sea. calm
16. hearing The judge granted him another hearing. hearing
17. dreadful That was a dreadful remark to make. dreadful
18. burglar Did the police find the burglar? burglar
19. recital The recital was enjoyed by the whole audience. recital
20. height The flag was hoisted to the full height of the pole, and then lowered to half-mast. height

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IIBUNSEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operetta Did you enjoy the operetta last night? operetta
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy
20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends? recognize

UNSEEN WORDS

1. depot The railroad is building a new depot. depot
2. companion Often your companion will help you. companion
3. operation It took a long time to learn the operation of the typewriter. operation
4. carriage Have you ever seen a carriage? carriage
5. vacant There is not a vacant house in town. vacant
6. business His business makes a lot of money. business
7. machinery Some machinery is very large. machinery
8. invention A new invention may make work easier. invention
9. excursion Did you ever take an excursion up the Charles River? excursion
10. traveler A traveler may stay away from home a long time. traveler
11. horrible Did you hear about the horrible accident? horrible
12. peaceful Perhaps the United Nations can arrange a peaceful settlement. peaceful
13. trial Did you ever go to court to attend a trial? trial
14. rascal He is just an old rascal. rascal
15. intelligent The teacher says he is very intelligent. intelligent
16. altitude What is the altitude of that mountain? altitude
17. happiness Happiness comes to those who look for it. happiness
18. operate Did you enjoy the operate last night? operate
19. wealthy He saved his money, hoping to be wealthy someday. wealthy
20. recognize Did you recognize any of his friends? recognize

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IIIASEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week. conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

NEW WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week.
conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. send We are sending you some candy. send
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play?
audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park.
enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant.
restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like
the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake
with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IIIAUNSEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention?
convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment?
assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond.
artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taffeta You could hear the swish of her taffeta skirt.
taffeta
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work.
particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast.
sauce

UNKNOWN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. tattle You could hear the tattle of her tattle skirt. tattle
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IIIBSEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taffeta You could hear the swish of her taffeta skirt. taffeta
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

SEEN WORDS

1. assembly Did you see the assembly program? assembly
2. prefer Which do you prefer? prefer
3. telegram He sent the telegram. telegram
4. convention How many people attended the convention? convention
5. knowledge To gain knowledge you must study. knowledge
6. promptly Do your work promptly. promptly
7. forwarding We are forwarding your mail. forwarding
8. argument Did you hear the argument? argument
9. council The council met this morning. council
10. expense How much was your expense? expense
11. simple Her dress was simple, yet beautiful. simple
12. assignment Did the policeman carry out his assignment? assignment
13. artificial It was only a cheap artificial diamond. artificial
14. delicious We had a delicious dessert. delicious
15. taffeta You could hear the swish of her taffeta skirt. taffeta
16. vast This is a vast territory. vast
17. cafeteria The cafeteria has very cheap food. cafeteria
18. particular He is very particular about his work. particular
19. permit Did the judge grant the permit? permit
20. sauce Tomato sauce is my favorite with beef roast. sauce

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IIIBUNSEEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week. conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. sending We are sending you some candy. sending
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play? audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park. enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant. restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

VERBEN WORDS

1. conference We will attend the conference next week.
conference
2. desire Many children desire to visit a farm. desire
3. immediately You must go immediately. immediately
4. committee Your report from your committee will be given today. committee
5. rate The tax rate is high. rate
6. information Did you get the information? information
7. quarrel To quarrel is unpleasant. quarrel
8. send We are sending you some candy. send
9. message Did you get my message? message
10. audience Was there a large audience to see the play?
audience
11. enjoyable We spent an enjoyable afternoon in the park.
enjoyable
12. gravy Did you have gravy for dinner? gravy
13. elementary The lesson was very elementary. elementary
14. restaurant We had dinner at the new restaurant.
restaurant
15. imitation That is only an imitation, but it looks like the real thing. imitation
16. duty You can depend on him to do his duty. duty
17. strict His parents are very strict. strict
18. organdy She has a lovely organdy blouse. organdy
19. enormous His grandfather had an enormous birthday cake with seventy-five candles. enormous
20. license Do you have a driver's license? license

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IVASEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument. instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today? moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation? weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports. bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day. industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go. permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university. university

NEW WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument.
instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today?
moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation?
weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports.
bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in
your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that
are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a
lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day.
industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go.
permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university.
university

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IVA

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution. division

UNSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution.
division
- UNSEEN WORDS
1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much
warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty.
arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the
day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can watch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just
in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter?
department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected him? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IVA

19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies
1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is such
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can catch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. colleague Did your brother go to college? colleague
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected him? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

- 19. Manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. Manual
- 20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IVBSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can catch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. college Did your brother go to college? college
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

SEEN WORDS

1. thermometer According to the thermometer, it is much warmer today. thermometer
2. climate Deserts have very dry climate. climate
3. arrangement The flower arrangement is very pretty. arrangement
4. calendar The calendar has a space for every hour in the day. calendar
5. medium He is a medium sized boy. medium
6. laboratory Many men work at the laboratory. laboratory
7. vicinity This vicinity has many parks. vicinity
8. vapor You can catch the vapor if you boil water. vapor
9. communication The communication reached the navy just in time. communication
10. expensive He bought some expensive ice skates. expensive
11. sanction He gave his sanction to the plan. sanction
12. region From what region does he come? region
13. colleague Did your brother go to college? colleague
14. department To which department did you send the letter? department
15. movement Did your father support the movement? movement
16. strain It was a strain to carry such a heavy box. strain
17. district Which district elected her? district
18. junior The junior class gave a play. junior
19. manual Be sure to read the manual of directions very carefully. manual
20. companies Many companies pay their employees a part of the profits. companies

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IVB19. UNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument. instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today? moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation? weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports. bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day. industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go. permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university. university

UNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument The doctor sterilized the instrument.
instrument
2. moisture Is there much moisture in the air today?
moisture
3. weather Did you have nice weather for your vacation?
weather
4. bureau The bureau sent a notice to all the airports.
bureau
5. average What is your average in arithmetic? average
6. neighborhood Do you know all the children who live in
your neighborhood? neighborhood
7. bulletin Did you read the bulletin? bulletin
8. valuable He lost a valuable watch. valuable
9. chart He keeps a chart of the number of problems that
are correct. chart
10. organization The organization and planning required a
lot of work. organization
11. booklet Did you have time to read the booklet? booklet
12. territory Massachusetts is in his territory. territory
13. senior He is a senior. senior
14. project This project is very interesting. project
15. industry That industry is losing money every day.
industry
16. permission My mother gave her permission for me to go.
permission
17. section He lives in a rural section. section
18. university My father teaches at the university.
university

STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

Test IV

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Group IVB

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution. division

*For Use with Separate Answer Sheet**Do not open this booklet or turn it over until you are told to do so.**Samples*

1-4 Dick and Tom were playing ball in the field. Dick was throwing the —1— and —2— was trying to catch it.

5-8 Mary's mother gave her a little garden for her own. In it she planted some lettuce and some radishes. Soon Mary hopes to gather lettuce and —5— them for —6—.

9 A rose is a — 1 box — 2 flower — 3 house — 4 month — 5 river

6 A seed is found on a — 6 book — 7 garden — 8 rock — 9 house — 10 word

7 Apples are good.

8 He is old.

9 A black

10 What is

Group IVB

GLOSSARY (cont'd)

Test IV

19. burden What a heavy burden! burden
20. division This division sent a large contribution.
division
21. burden The heavy burden of the war.
22. division The division of the army.
23. burden The burden of the war.
24. division The division of the army.
25. burden The burden of the war.
26. division The division of the army.
27. burden The burden of the war.
28. division The division of the army.
29. burden The burden of the war.
30. division The division of the army.
31. burden The burden of the war.
32. division The division of the army.
33. burden The burden of the war.
34. division The division of the army.
35. burden The burden of the war.
36. division The division of the army.
37. burden The burden of the war.
38. division The division of the army.
39. burden The burden of the war.
40. division The division of the army.

STANFORD ACHIEVEMENT TEST

By TRUMAN L. KELLEY, GILES M. RUCH, and LEWIS M. TERMAN

INTERMEDIATE LANGUAGE ARTS TESTS FORM D_M

Inter.
Lang. Arts
D_M

For Use with Separate Answer Sheet

Do not open this booklet or turn it over until you are told to do so.

Samples

Answers

1-2 Dick and Tom were playing ball in the field. Dick was throwing the —1— and —2— was trying to catch it.

1	1 bat	2 toy
	3 field	4 ball
2	5 Dick	6 Tom
	7 field	8 she

3-4 Mary's mother gave her a little garden for her own. In it she planted some lettuce and some onions. Soon Mary hopes to gather lettuce and —3— from her —4—.

3	9 flowers	10 vegetables
	11 onions	12 radishes
4	13 garden	14 work
	15 seeds	16 plants

5 A rose is a — 1 box 2 flower 3 home 4 month 5 river.....5

6 A roof is found on a — 6 book 7 person 8 rock 9 house 10 word...6

7 Apples ¹ is ₂ are good.7


8 He ³ told ₄ telled me.8

9 A black ¹ catt ₃ katt ² kat ₄ cat ran across our path.....9

10 What is ⁵ hiz ₇ hiss ⁶ his ₈ hizz name?10

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DIRECTIONS. Read each paragraph below. Decide which one of the four words at the right is the best one for each blank. Make a mark on your answer sheet in the space which is numbered the same as your choice. Study the sample below, and answer the other questions in the same way.

SAMPLE.

1-2 Dick and Tom were playing ball in the field. Dick was throwing the —1— and —2— was trying to catch it.

Answers

- | | | |
|---|---------|--------|
| 1 | 1 bat | 2 toy |
| | 3 field | 4 ball |
| 2 | 5 Dick | 6 Tom |
| | 7 field | 8 she |

1-2 A mother bird was picking worms out of the ground. Instead of eating them herself, she carried them to her —1— to feed to her —2—.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | 9 bird | 10 nest |
| | 11 father | 12 worm |
| 2 | 13 self | 14 friend |
| | 15 nest | 16 birdies |

3-4 It was a lovely sunny morning. Bobby and Betty were happy as they piled baskets of good things to eat into the car. —3— were going on a —4—.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| 3 | 17 Girls | 18 They |
| | 19 We | 20 Boys |
| 4 | 21 picnic | 22 hike |
| | 23 boat | 24 horse |

5-6 Have you ever heard of a library without any books? There is such a library, owned by a motion-picture company, that contains nothing but hair. It has more than fifty thousand pieces — wigs, mustaches, and beards in styles of many years, past and present. The next time you see your favorite brunette actress appear on the screen as a blonde, either she may have had her hair bleached, or, more likely, she is wearing a —5— from this —6—.

- | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|
| 5 | 25 dress | 26 ribbon |
| | 27 wig | 28 book |
| 6 | 29 picture | 30 story |
| | 31 library | 32 hair |

7-8-9 When traveling in China, I came upon an old fort with stone and earth walls that were twenty-four feet high and twelve feet thick. The —7— were therefore twice as —8— as they were —9—.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|
| 7 | 33 forts | 34 Chinese |
| | 35 rocks | 36 walls |
| 8 | 37 thick | 38 long |
| | 39 strong | 40 high |
| 9 | 41 high | 42 long |
| | 43 thick | 44 before |

10-11-12 One of the most famous explorers of Africa was a missionary sent from England named Livingstone. He traced the course of important rivers, discovered great lakes, and tried to find the parts of —10— that were best suited to white men. He performed his missionary work as he traveled, establishing missions and preaching the gospel of Christianity. Finally his arduous labors ruined his health, and he —11— in Africa. His body was taken back to his home in —12— for burial, and he is honored as one of the world's greatest explorers.

- | | | |
|----|------------|----------------|
| 10 | 45 world | 46 England |
| | 47 land | 48 Africa |
| 11 | 49 lived | 50 died |
| | 51 killed | 52 went |
| 12 | 53 England | 54 Livingstone |
| | 55 Africa | 56 time |

Go right on to the next page.

13-14 Achilles was a character in the old Greek stories. The story goes that when Achilles was an infant his mother, wishing to protect him, dipped him in the river Styx, the water of which rendered his body invulnerable. The only exception was the heel by which she held him, which did not get wet. However, after many heroic deeds through which he came unharmed, —13— was finally killed by a poisoned arrow shot by his rival, Paris, which struck him in the —14—, his only vulnerable spot.

- | | | |
|----|------------|---------|
| 13 | 1 Achilles | 2 Paris |
| | 3 Styx | 4 rival |
| 14 | 5 heart | 6 back |
| | 7 head | 8 heel |

15-16 In this country we seldom hear of duels today, but in colonial days, and for some time after, the duel played a considerable part in American political and social life. Many great names have been connected with the story of the duels in this —15—, including one President of the United States. The most famous of all American —16— was the tragic meeting of Hamilton and Burr.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|-----------|
| 15 | 9 time | 10 way |
| | 11 country | 12 period |
| 16 | 13 duels | 14 people |
| | 15 presidents | 16 men |

17-18 Fruits which are not too ripe contain pectin, the most important substance in jelly making. Fruit juices with the proper amounts of fruit acids, pectin, and sugar will always jell. In overripe fruit, the —17— content is too low and the juice will not —18—.

- | | | |
|----|------------|-----------|
| 17 | 21 fruit | 22 pectin |
| | 23 juice | 24 sugar |
| 18 | 25 ripen | 26 cook |
| | 27 sweeten | 28 jell |

19-20-21 In olden days men made their own pens from the quills of feathers. It required considerable skill to cut a pen properly so as to suit one's individual taste in writing. Students were always on the lookout for good goose, swan, turkey, or other bird feathers. Goose quills made the most satisfactory —19— for general —20—, but schoolmasters liked pens made from the —21— of swan feathers because they fitted best behind the ear.

- | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|
| 19 | 29 quills | 30 writing |
| | 31 feathers | 32 pens |
| 20 | 33 taste | 34 use |
| | 35 students | 36 Washington |
| 21 | 37 feathers | 38 tails |
| | 39 quills | 40 wings |

22-23-24 Samuel Weller is a character in Dickens's well-known book, *Pickwick Papers*. He was a servant to Mr. Pickwick and was devoted to his master. He is a very entertaining character, combining wit, simplicity, humor, and fidelity. When *Pickwick Papers* came out, people were greatly amused by Mr. Pickwick and —22— —23— and were eager to read other books written by —24—.

- | | | |
|----|-------------|---------------|
| 22 | 41 Dickens | 42 master |
| | 43 Pickwick | 44 Samuel |
| 23 | 45 papers | 46 Dickens |
| | 47 Weller | 48 characters |
| 24 | 49 Pickwick | 50 them |
| | 51 Dickens | 52 Weller |

25-26 In speaking of gold, the term "carat" is used to indicate the proportion of gold in a given mass. A carat is one twenty-fourth of the whole mass. Thus, a fourteen-carat ring is one with fourteen parts of pure gold and ten parts of some other metal, usually copper. A twenty-four-carat watch chain is pure —25—. A bracelet that is half gold and half copper would be called a —26—-carat gold bracelet.

- | | | |
|----|-------------|----------------|
| 25 | 53 mass | 54 carat |
| | 55 copper | 56 gold |
| 26 | 57 twelve | 58 half |
| | 59 fourteen | 60 twenty-four |

27-28-29 There were three great philosophers and leaders of thought in ancient Greece who are still revered by students everywhere. Socrates, the first of these, was put to death because of his teachings. Plato, a young student of Socrates, took up the latter's work after his death and taught the people what he had learned from his great instructor. After Plato came Aristotle, who, though he belonged to a different school of thought from that of —27— and —28—, was an equally great —29— and teacher.

- | | | |
|----|--------------|----------------|
| 27 | 1 Greece | 2 philosophers |
| | 3 Aristotle | 4 Socrates |
| 28 | 5 Aristotle | 6 Plato |
| | 7 Greece | 8 war |
| 29 | 9 instructor | 10 philosopher |
| | 11 man | 12 person |

30-31-32 One of the paradoxical developments of the machine age is increased leisure-time interest in handicrafts. Such activities as weaving, woodworking, and knitting are carried on by large numbers of persons. By decreasing the amount of time necessary to perform many kinds of labor, the widespread use of —30— has increased the desire of people to do work with their —31— in their —32— time.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|-------------|
| 30 | 13 handicrafts | 14 machines |
| | 15 knitting | 16 labor |
| 31 | 17 weaving | 18 hands |
| | 19 machines | 20 knitting |
| 32 | 21 olden | 22 leisure |
| | 23 labor | 24 early |

33-34-35 We have two ready means of communication with others, speech and writing. But it has not always been easy to make one's self understood wherever one went. For this reason sign language was developed. The Indians whose various tribes spoke different dialects perfected —33— language to a high degree. Today a standard sign language has also been developed for the use of those unfortunate persons who by birth or accident cannot —34— or —35—.

- | | | |
|----|-----------|----------|
| 33 | 25 Indian | 26 tribe |
| | 27 speech | 28 sign |
| 34 | 29 talk | 30 walk |
| | 31 read | 32 write |
| 35 | 37 write | 38 see |
| | 39 hear | 40 read |

36-37-38 "Blue stocking" means, figuratively, a female pedant, or one who emphasizes learning unduly. It derives its name from literary societies of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries whose members wore —36— —37— as a distinguishing mark. In present-day usage the term is applied to women who make a display of their —38—.

- | | | |
|----|--------------|-------------|
| 36 | 41 blue | 42 silk |
| | 43 long | 44 white |
| 37 | 45 pedant | 46 clothes |
| | 47 stockings | 48 shirts |
| 38 | 49 clothes | 50 society |
| | 51 legs | 52 learning |

39-40 Chile is a country of great versatility and wonderful natural gifts. In the mountains are rich mines, and in the lower regions the soil is fertile and productive. In the sea, rivers, and lakes all kinds of fish are to be found. This explains why —39— is able to satisfy the most varied —40—.

- | | | |
|----|-----------|-------------|
| 39 | 53 fish | 54 nature |
| | 55 Chile | 56 soil |
| 40 | 57 needs | 58 country |
| | 59 people | 60 products |

41-42-43 Hercules is one of the great heroes of mythology. He performed many wonderful deeds and feats of strength, but at last he was fatally poisoned by the blood of the Centaur. As his body lay on his funeral pyre with the —41— rising about him, Apollo, sent by the gods, came down from the heavens and took —42— up to Olympus, the home of the —43—.

- | | | |
|----|------------|-------------|
| 41 | 61 flames | 62 blood |
| | 63 people | 64 sun |
| 42 | 65 Olympus | 66 Apollo |
| | 67 Centaur | 68 Hercules |
| 43 | 69 dead | 70 kings |
| | 71 gods | 72 Centaurs |

44-45 Dryden tells us that "Solitude is as needful to the imagination as society is wholesome for the character." By this he means that the art of thinking and contemplation is developed by —44—, but that good character requires that one live in the —45— of his fellow men.

- | | | |
|----|----------------|----------------|
| 44 | 73 imagination | 74 character |
| | 75 solitude | 76 society |
| 45 | 77 society | 78 imagination |
| | 79 heart | 80 thoughts |

End of Test 1. Look over your work.

DIRECTIONS. In each exercise decide which one of the five numbered words will complete the sentence correctly. Then mark on the answer sheet the space which is numbered the same as the word you have selected. Study the samples and answer the other questions in the same way.

SAMPLES.

- ⁵ A rose is a — 1 box 2 flower 3 home 4 month 5 river.....
- ⁶ A roof is found on a — 6 book 7 person 8 rock 9 house 10 word.....
-
- ¹ An idea is a — 1 sound 2 sight 3 picture 4 laugh 5 thought.....
- ² To shine is to be — 6 cool 7 bright 8 dry 9 proud 10 busy.....
- ³ A sawmill produces — 1 wire 2 buttons 3 boots 4 needles 5 lumber.....
- ⁴ To offer is to try to — 6 love 7 find 8 change 9 give 10 sing.....
- ⁵ A vessel is a — 1 bell 2 village 3 boat 4 wave 5 bridge.....
- ⁶ To sparkle means to — 6 shine 7 shake 8 smile 9 enjoy 10 strike.....
- ⁷ To pronounce is to — 1 sail 2 watch 3 show 4 stand 5 speak.....
- ⁸ A listener is a — 6 buyer 7 giver 8 cardinal 9 treasurer 10 hearer.....
- ⁹ To vanish is to — 1 disappear 2 punish 3 witness 4 examine 5 request.....
- ¹⁰ To be content is to be — 6 satisfied 7 angry 8 awake 9 faithful 10 bold.....
- 6→**
- ¹¹ To furnish means to — 1 finish 2 guard 3 supply 4 prove 5 waste.....
- ¹² To slumber is to — 6 answer 7 work 8 sleep 9 measure 10 rain.....
- ¹³ Clever means — 1 monstrous 2 lonely 3 delicious 4 skillful 5 thriving.....
- ¹⁴ To purchase is to — 6 keep 7 buy 8 make 9 play 10 point.....
- ¹⁵ To be courageous is to be — 1 clean 2 wrong 3 brave 4 careful 5 strange.....
- ¹⁶ To stare is to — 6 gaze 7 crush 8 spy 9 tread 10 glance.....
- ¹⁷ A treaty is an — 1 interval 2 idiot 3 agreement 4 experiment 5 implement.....
- ¹⁸ To label is to — 6 carry 7 lower 8 mark 9 hold 10 supply.....
- ¹⁹ To be correct is to be — 1 graded 2 proper 3 different 4 famous 5 forward.....
- ²⁰ Expert means — 6 haughty 7 harsh 8 reasonable 9 virtuous 10 skillful.....
- ²¹ To instruct is to — 1 inform 2 admit 3 forbid 4 punish 5 assure.....
- ²² A sledge is a — 6 garment 7 saddle 8 frame 9 support 10 hammer.....
- ²³ To have sympathy for is to — 1 rejoice 2 praise 3 refuse 4 pity 5 shame.....

Go right on to the next page

- 24 Gloomy means — 6 heroic 7 fragrant 8 gorgeous 9 dismal 10 majestic 24
- 25 Disobedient means — 1 clumsy 2 critical 3 credulous 4 grotesque 5 unruly 25
- 26 Intelligence means — 6 praise 7 justice 8 anger 9 liberty 10 wisdom 26
- 27 Violence often causes — 1 wisdom 2 respect 3 justice 4 knowledge 5 harm 27
- 28 Imperial affairs concern — 6 nations 7 cities 8 banks 9 stars 10 streams 28
- 29 To escort is to — 1 review 2 accompany 3 engage 4 approve 5 rejoice 29
- 30 A vagabond is a — 6 scholar 7 miracle 8 fable 9 pistol 10 tramp 30
- 31 An abode is a place where one — 1 earns 2 dwells 3 bakes 4 parks 5 swims 31
- 32 To magnify is to — 6 inspire 7 decrease 8 insult 9 enlarge 10 ripen 32
- 33 A stag is a — 1 deer 2 squirrel 3 colt 4 snake 5 dove 33
- 34 A communication is a — 6 palace 7 message 8 companion 9 struggle 10 memory 34
- 35 A summit is a — 1 loop 2 peak 3 tract 4 vault 5 patron 35
- 36 A lens is made of — 6 iron 7 glass 8 wood 9 wheat 10 felt 36
- 37 To bleach is to — 1 harden 2 darken 3 lighten 4 soften 5 sharpen 37
- 7→
- 38 Behavior refers to — 6 courage 7 conduct 8 appearance 9 effort 10 features 38
- 39 Commerce means — 1 weather 2 forests 3 trade 4 speed 5 crowds 39
- 40 To compose is to — 6 construct 7 condemn 8 propose 9 overcome 10 confess 40
- 41 A situation refers to a — 1 rival 2 majority 3 capture 4 position 5 strain 41
- 42 Abashed means — 6 amiable 7 capacious 8 embarrassed 9 unreasonable 10 woeful 42
- 43 A counselor is a — 1 beggar 2 carpenter 3 lawyer 4 dragon 5 chariot 43
- 44 Renowned means — 6 famous 7 natural 8 strange 9 quiet 10 forward 44
- 45 To interpret is to — 1 accomplish 2 preserve 3 influence 4 explain 5 vote 45
- 46 Rapture is — 6 trouble 7 value 8 joy 9 difference 10 business 46
- 47 Filthy means — 1 capable 2 violent 3 fatal 4 foul 5 fearful 47
- 48 Minimum means the — 6 largest 7 least 8 most 9 newest 10 oldest 48
- 49 To sever is to — 1 cut 2 hurt 3 strike 4 unite 5 supply 49
- 50 Lithe means — 6 eloquent 7 massive 8 somber 9 flexible 10 tremulous 50

End of Test 2. Look over your work.

Turn the booklet over and go on to page 9.

- 51 That was ⁵ all the farther ⁶ as far as he would walk. 51
- 50 The trio ³ sang ⁴ sung the first number. 50
- 49 I have often ¹ eaten ² ate oranges. 49
- 48 He ⁵ could ⁶ couldn't scarcely do it. 48
- 47 He can't come ³ unless ⁴ except he gets a free ticket. 47
- 46 Who has ¹ saw ² seen my skates? 46
- 45 I didn't know that, ⁵ neither. ⁶ either. 45
- 44 They made the boat ³ themselves. ⁴ themselves. 44
- 43 It ¹ began ² began to rain hard. 43
- 42 I can do that ⁵ easy. ⁶ easily. 42
- 41 Sarah ³ used to could ⁴ once could dance the hornpipe. 41
- 40 The river has ¹ frozen ² froze over. 40
- 39 A book was lying ⁵ onto ⁶ on the table. 39
- 38 They have all ³ went ⁴ gone home. 38
- 37 You ¹ must have ² must of been asleep. 37
- 36 Jane asked ⁵ was Sarah ⁶ if Sarah was coming. 36
- 35 Yes, I ³ did ⁴ done it. 35
- 34 I looked at him and ¹ said, "Come in." ² says. 34
- 33 The tribe is ⁵ kind of ⁶ rather warlike. 33
- 32 We don't ³ remember ⁴ remember of finding a ball. 32
- 31 I had hardly come ¹ than ² when I had to go. 31
- 30 Nothing ⁵ ever ⁶ never disturbs me. 30
- 29 The paper is ³ nowhere ⁴ nowhere about. 29
- 28 Sue sews very ¹ well. ² good. 28
- 27 Who ⁵ seen ⁶ saw the boys fighting? 27
- 26 Who has ³ taken ⁴ took my ball? 26
- 25 They ¹ all unanimously ² unanimously agreed to go. 25

DIRECTIONS. In each sentence, decide which of the two numbered words or phrases is right. Then make a mark in the space numbered the same as your choice. Study the samples.

SAMPLES.

7 Apples ¹ is ² are good.

8 He ³ told ⁴ telled me.

- 1 I ¹ ain't got ² have no time to play.
- 2 3 The soldiers they ⁴ The soldiers marched along.
- 3 I borrowed the money ⁵ from ⁶ off of Tom.
- 4 1 Me and Sally ² Sally and I had a party.
- 5 I ³ ain't ⁴ am not dressed yet.
- 6 5 Them ⁶ Those cookies are good with milk.
- 7 1 That ² That there apple tree is a young one.
- 8 The horses ³ are ⁴ is tired.
- 9 Alice is ⁵ at ⁶ to her uncle's house.
- 10 She ¹ doesn't ² don't know any better.
- 11 Don't come ³ unless ⁴ without I send for you.
- 12 Isn't ⁵ anybody ⁶ nobody at home?
- 13 Father ¹ give ² gave me a pencil last week.
- 14 3 Yourself ⁴ You and your sisters should go.
- 15 5 While ⁶ Although I am ready, I won't go.
- 16 The man ¹ swung ² swang from the rope.
- 17 You have ³ given ⁴ given me much pleasure.
- 18 Who ⁵ drunk ⁶ drank my milk?
- 19 The fruit ¹ grewed ² grew on this tree.
- 20 Where is she ³ going? ⁴ going to?
- 21 Will you ⁵ learn ⁶ teach me to cook?
- 22 Tom is ¹ more happier ² happier than Fred.
- 23 We ³ were ⁴ was going downtown.
- 24 5 Leave ⁶ Let me have the first turn.

Turn the booklet around and go on to Number

Turn the booklet around and go on to Number 77

- 76 It was ¹ they ² who started the game. 76
- 75 The horse ⁵ burst ⁶ a blood vessel. 75
- 74 ³ But don't forget, ⁴ however, to write. 74
- 73 He played ¹ badly ² yesterday. 73
- 72 The river ⁵ rose ⁶ four inches. 72
- 71 This is the man ³ which ⁴ helped me. 71
- 70 The vase had ¹ broke ² when it fell. 70
- 69 I ⁵ sat ⁶ there about an hour. 69
- 68 Mother and I ³ wasn't ⁴ at home. 68
- 67 Edison ¹ discovered ² the phonograph. 67
- 66 The house is ⁵ most ⁶ almost finished. 66
- 65 This is for ³ whoever ⁴ gets here first. 65
- 64 She sang ¹ beautiful. ² beautifully. 64
- 63 You look ⁵ sort of ⁶ rather discouraged. 63
- 62 ³ Her ⁴ She and I will be partners. 62
- 61 He is ¹ almost the best player ² I almost ever knew. 61
- 60 I ⁵ can hardly ⁶ hear you. 60
- 59 Has the factory whistle ³ blown ⁴ yet? 59
- 58 She felt his absence ¹ deep. ² deeply. 58
- 57 The man gave ⁵ us ⁶ boys some fish. 57
- 56 I have often ³ spoke ⁴ of that. 56
- 55 You must have felt ¹ uncomfortable. ² uncomfortably. 55
- 54 I ⁵ am ⁶ have been in our club four years already. 54
- 53 They caught up with Ralph and ³ we. ⁴ us. 53
- 52 This is ¹ am ² orange. 52

- 77 It ³ looks like either ⁴ either looks like Mary or Kate. 77
- 78 Is it ⁵ you're ⁶ your turn to pitch? 78
- 79 Betty and Jane ¹ is ² are coming. 79
- 80 James is the ³ carefulest ⁴ most careful boy here. 80
- 81 It is neither true ⁵ nor ⁶ or false. 81
- 82 It must be ¹ someplace. ² somewhere. 82
- 83 I read ³ that ⁴ where frost is predicted. 83
- 84 Their house is ⁵ some ⁶ somewhat bigger than ours. 84
- 85 Please ¹ bring ² take that over there to John. 85
- 86 A tall and a short boy ³ is ⁴ are required. 86
- 87 You ⁵ ought ⁶ had ought to save money. 87
- 88 ¹ We ² Us children are sleepy. 88
- 89 Watching the deer, ³ their path was lost. ⁴ they lost their path. 89
- 90 The cat is ⁵ lying ⁶ laying on the rug. 90
- 91 They had ¹ come ² came on ahead. 91
- 92 We don't know ³ as ⁴ that he will come. 92
- 93 The boys brought ⁵ there ⁶ their own blankets. 93
- 94 The sun has ¹ rose ² risen already. 94
- 95 They were ³ real ⁴ really anxious to go. 95
- 96 A group of ⁵ we ⁶ us children will sing. 96
- 97 I ¹ expect ² believe he must have been there. 97
- 98 He is the tallest ³ boy ⁴ of any other boys here. 98
- 99 We ⁵ can ⁶ can't get in only after school. 99
- 100 To whom did you ¹ write? ² write to? 100

End of Test 3. Look over your work.

DIRECTIONS. In each sentence below there is a word spelled in four different ways. Decide which is the correct spelling and make a mark on the answer sheet in the space which is numbered the same as your choice. Study the samples and mark the other questions in the same way.

SAMPLES. 9 A black ¹ catt ² kat ³ katt ⁴ cat ran across our path.

10 What is ⁵ hiz ⁶ his ⁷ hiss ⁸ hizz name?

1 We are learning a ¹ soung ² songe ³ snog ⁴ song about Christmas.

2 A big plant grows from a tiny ⁵ sed ⁶ seed. ⁷ sede ⁸ ceed.

3 My kitten is lost. Have you ¹ sen ² scene ³ seen ⁴ sene it?

4 If the wind would ⁵ blow ⁶ bloe, ⁷ blo ⁸ blowe, the windmill would turn.

5 Our teacher often makes us ¹ think ² tink ³ thing ⁴ thinck hard.

6 You need a score of 20 to ⁵ wind ⁶ winn ⁷ wen ⁸ win this game.

7 We drove ¹ around ² arownd ³ arond ⁴ arouned the block five times.

8 Show me how well you can ⁵ reade ⁶ red ⁷ read ⁸ reed your new book.

9 It often snows on ¹ witer ² winter ³ winder ⁴ winer days.

10 Alice is helping her mother set the ⁵ tabel ⁶ tabl. ⁷ tabul ⁸ table.

10→

11 This has been a hot ¹ sumer ² summur. ³ sommer ⁴ summer.

12 Going upstairs, I tripped on the first ⁵ stap ⁶ stepe. ⁷ step ⁸ stepp.

13 Her voice was so low I couldn't hear what she ¹ sed ² siad. ³ sayd ⁴ said.

14 Have you ⁵ ben ⁶ been ⁷ bin ⁸ bunn downtown lately?

15 The fat clown did ¹ funny ² funey ³ funy ⁴ funney tricks.

16 We stopped because we had ⁵ used ⁶ yoused ⁷ usd ⁸ uzed up our thread.

17 What kind of tricks ¹ doez ² duz ³ dose ⁴ does your dog do?

18 Her doll fell and ⁵ broke ⁶ brok ⁷ brock ⁸ broek on the cement walk.

19 Joe hauled the groceries home in his ¹ wagonn ² wagon. ³ wagen ⁴ wagun.

20 Ten times ten is one ⁵ hunderd ⁶ hundrad. ⁷ hundred ⁸ hundurd.

21 We store our coal in a wooden ¹ ched ² shad. ³ shed ⁴ shedd.

22 My aunt is ⁵ visiting ⁶ visting ⁷ viseting ⁸ vissiting us for a few days.

23 Will you tell us true ¹ storys ² stories ³ stores ⁴ storeys about animals?

24 Foreigners often seem ⁵ queere ⁶ quear ⁷ queer ⁸ quire to us.

Go right on to the next page

25	A hot iron will	1 smoth 3 smoothe	2 smooth 4 smouth	out your dress.	25
26	The streetcar	5 fair 7 fare	6 fayer 8 faer	is seven cents.	26
27	She has the	1 notion 3 noshun	2 notun 4 noshion	that she wants to be a nurse.	27
28	Joe	5 studys 7 studeys	6 studies 8 studees	his lessons hard.	28
29	The	1 ankal 3 ankel	2 ankle 4 ankul	is part of the foot.	29
30	He	5 corrected 7 correctud	6 corected 8 korreected	his mistake at once.	30
31	Steel is	1 lagely 3 largley	2 largely 4 largely	iron.	31
32	We are	5 certain 7 curtain	6 sertain 8 certan	that no one lives on the moon.	32
33	The railroad will run a	1 speshul 3 special	2 specul 4 specail	train.	33
34	For what	5 purpos 7 purpus	6 perpose 8 purpose	do you need this tool?	34
35	A polite person speaks	1 respectfully 3 respectfally	2 respectfully. 4 respectfulley.		35
36	John	5 halled 7 hauld	6 hawled 8 hauled	the firewood in his car.	36
37	Food is partly digested in the	1 stomach 3 stomache	2 stomach. 4 stomak.		37
38	This coat is a	5 bargain 7 bargain	6 bargan 8 bargun	at \$8.95.	38
39	He came about noon. The	1 actual 3 actual	2 actuall 4 axuall	time was 11:55.	39
40	It is a fireman's	5 bizness 7 business	6 busyness 8 bisness	to put out fires.	40
41	January is	1 genrally 3 gennrally	2 genrally 4 generally	a cold month.	41
42	George made two	5 arrows 7 erors	6 errows 8 errors	in spelling.	42
43	In the	1 excitment 3 excitement	2 excitement 4 excitmant	everyone ran to and fro.	43
44	We learn many things only by	5 experience 7 experience	6 experiance. 8 experiense.		44
45	Indians were the	1 orignal 3 originel	2 orginal 4 original	people of America.	45
46	He is	5 ilustrating 7 illustrating	6 illastrating 8 illustratung	his talk with pictures.	46
47	There is no way of	1 existing 3 exsiting	2 exsisting 4 exitsing	without food.	47
48	Do not	5 assosiate 7 associate	6 associate 8 asociate	with bad company.	48
49	Doctors and lawyers are	1 proffesional 3 professional	2 profeshunal 4 professional	men.	49
50	Radio	5 comunication 7 cammunication	6 comunnication 8 communication	is much faster than mail.	50
51	A policeman has	1 authority 3 athoritey	2 athority 4 authoritey	to make arrests.	51
52	Mary is	5 ambisious 7 ambitious	6 ambishious 8 ambitous	to be a great singer.	52

- 53 The strong wind helped the progress of the ship ¹ matierally ² materially.
³ materialy ⁴ materally.
- 54 Farming states are ⁵ agracultural ⁶ agricultural
⁷ agricultaral ⁸ agriculchural states.
- 55 Things which last a long time are ¹ permanent ² permanant.
³ permanant ⁴ perminent.
- 56 Poor persons haven't ⁵ sufficient ⁶ sufficent
⁷ suficient ⁸ sufficient money.
- 57 Mother is ¹ crocheting ² croshaying
³ crosheting ⁴ croketing a sweater.
- 58 Sleet made the streets ⁵ unusaly ⁶ unusually
⁷ unuseally ⁸ unusualley slippery.
- 59 Christmas comes once a year, or ¹ anualy ² annually.
³ annually ⁴ anually.
- 60 The tank had sprung a leak and was now ⁵ absolutly ⁶ absolutley
⁷ absalutely ⁸ absolutely empty.

End of Test 4. Look over your work.

NEW CALIFORNIA SHORT-FORM TEST OF MENTAL MATURITY

ELEMENTARY '47 S-FORM

Devised by Elizabeth T. Sullivan, Willis W. Clark, and Ernest W. Tiegs

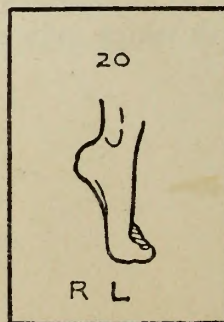
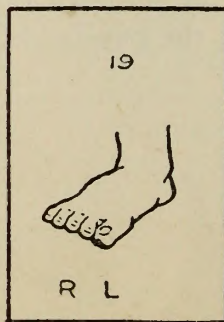
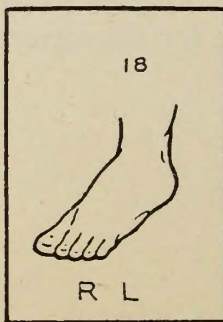
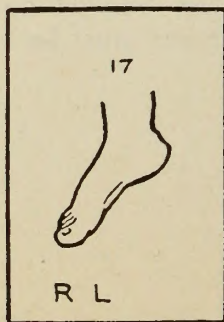
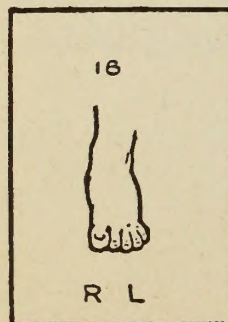
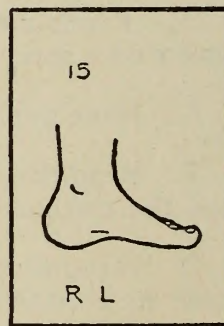
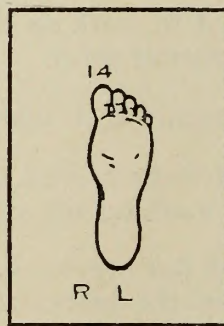
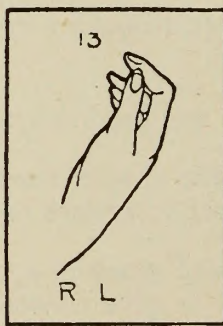
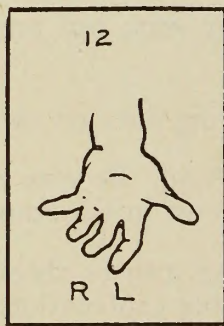
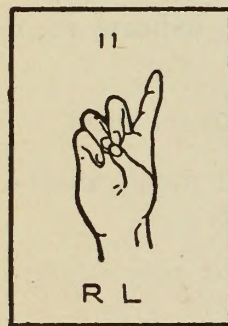
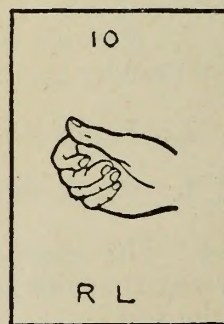
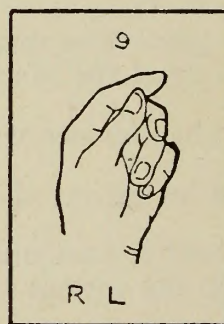
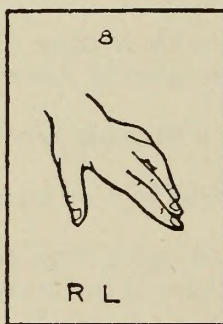
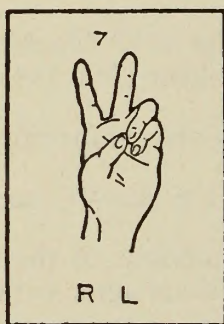
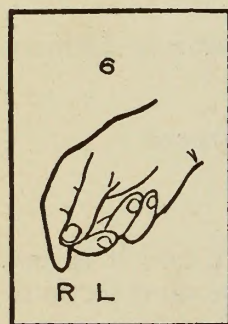
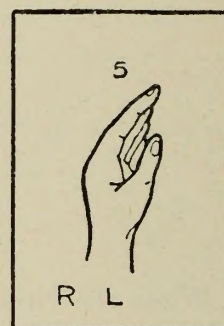
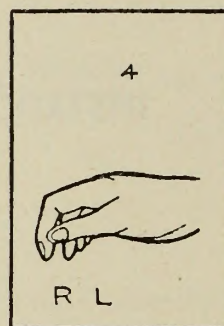
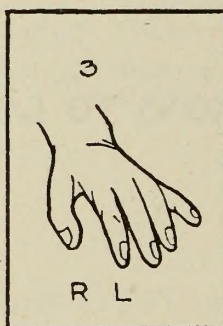
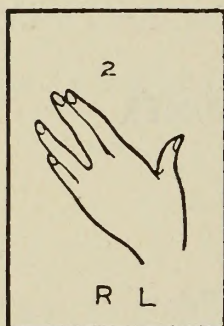
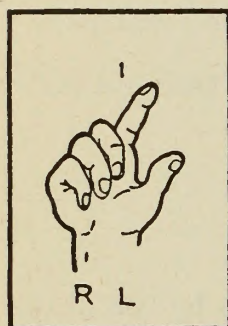
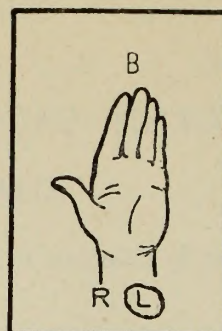
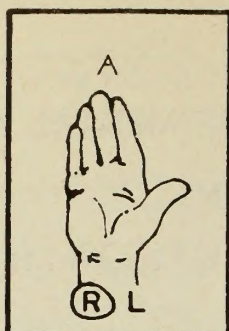
INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINER

When the New California Short-form Test of Mental Maturity is given by use of the special test-scoring machine answer sheet, the following directions should be observed:

1. Provide each pupil to be tested with a copy of the 1947 Machine-scoring Edition Test Booklet and a copy of the Machine-scoring Answer Sheet (No. 1445).
2. Pupils should be provided with a suitable pencil approved for this purpose.
3. Pupils should be instructed not to fold or crease the answer sheet.
4. The answer sheet is numbered to agree with the sections of the test, and it is important that marks on the various sections of the answer sheet agree with the same sections of the test.
5. Pupils are not to mark on the test booklet in any way, but are to indicate their answers on a special answer sheet.
6. Have pupils record their names and other identifying data on the answer sheet.
7. Read the directions printed on the answer sheet aloud. Be sure that pupils understand the method of marking the correct responses as shown in the Sample.
8. If pupils have not previously used machine-scoring answer sheets, it may be desirable to illustrate on the blackboard or give considerable explanation.
9. Emphasize that no writing is to be done on the test booklet and that the pencil mark which indicates the pupil's choice for the correct answer must be a heavy black line.

TEST 1.

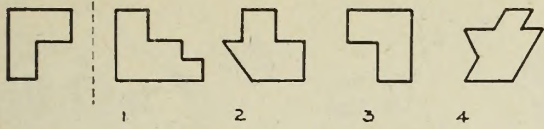
Directions: The hands and feet on this page are either rights or lefts. Mark on the answer sheet under the R for rights, and under L for lefts. Samples A and B are correctly marked on the answer sheet.



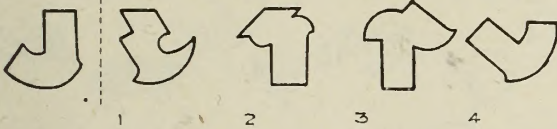
TEST 2.

Directions: In each row find a drawing that is either the same or different views of the first drawing. Mark on the answer sheet the number of your choice for the correct answer. For Sample A in the first row, the correct answer 3 is marked on the answer sheet.

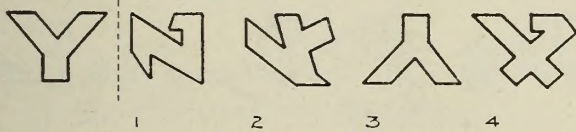
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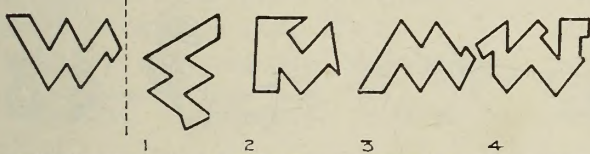
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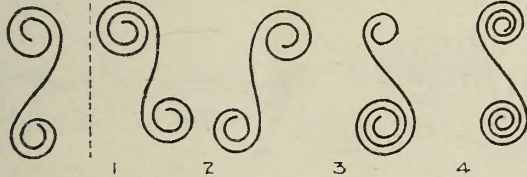
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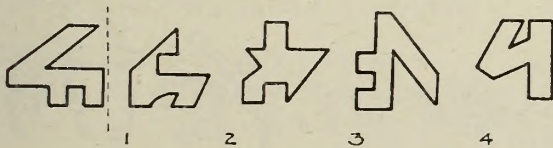
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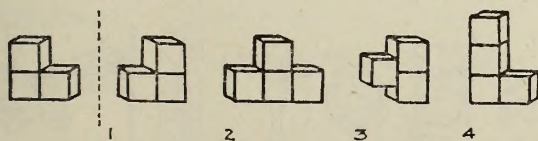
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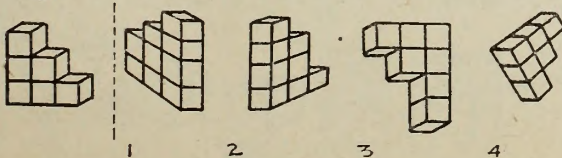
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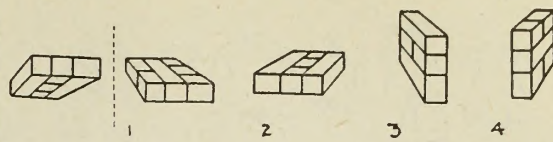
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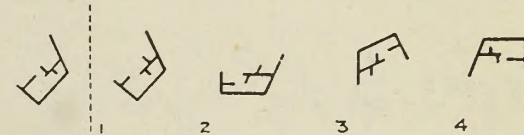
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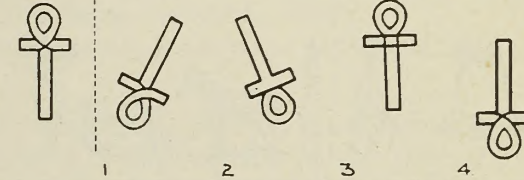
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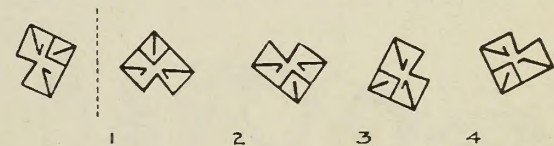
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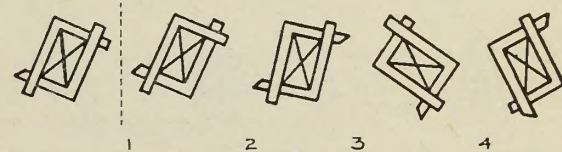
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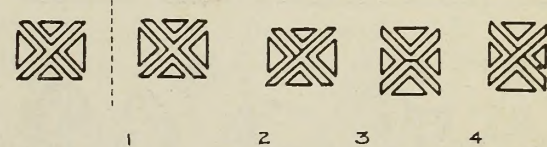
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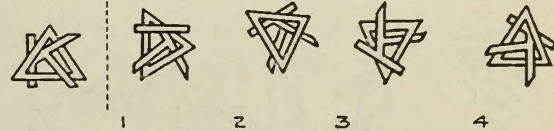
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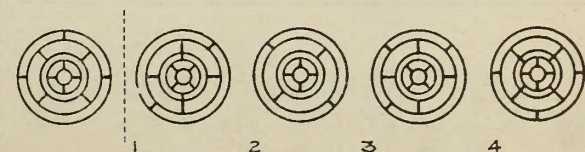
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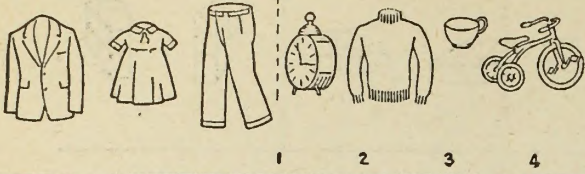
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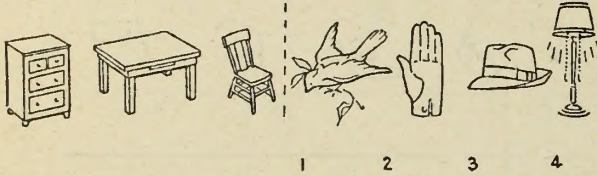
TEST 3.

Directions: The first three objects in each row are alike in some way. Find another object in the same row that belongs with them. Mark on the answer sheet the number of your choice for the correct answer. For Sample A in the first row, the correct answer 2 is marked on the answer sheet.

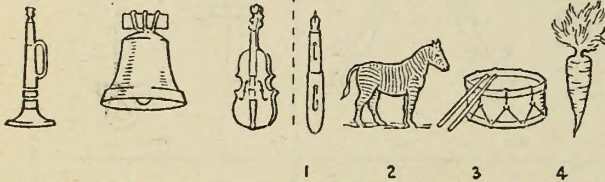
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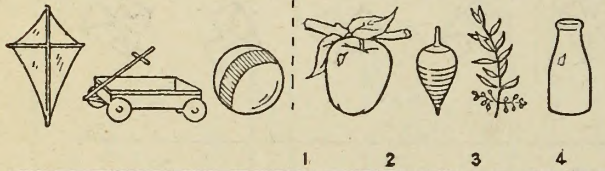
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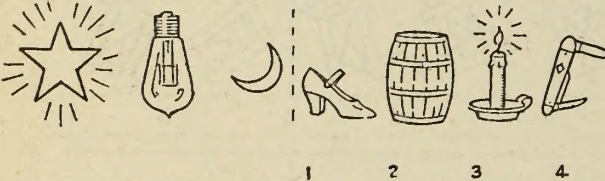
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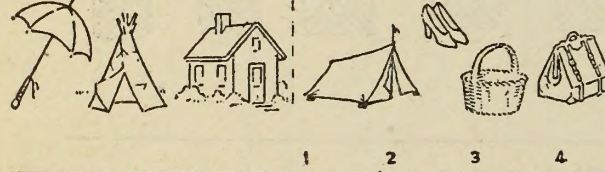
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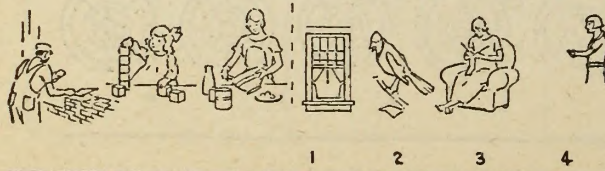
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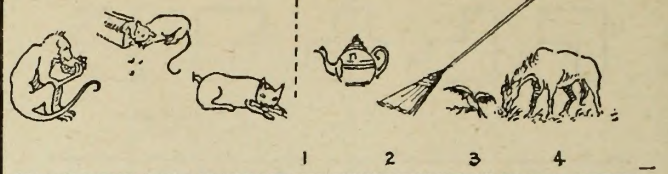
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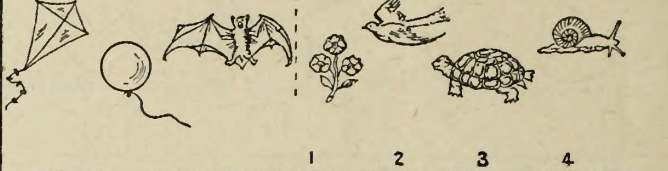
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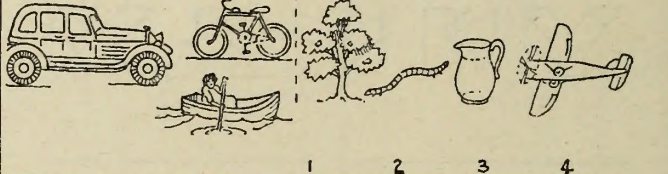
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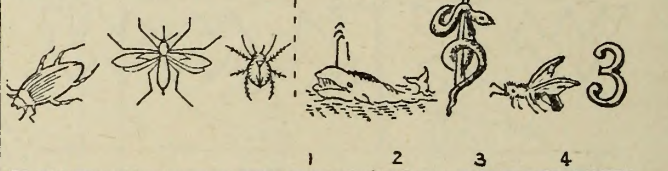
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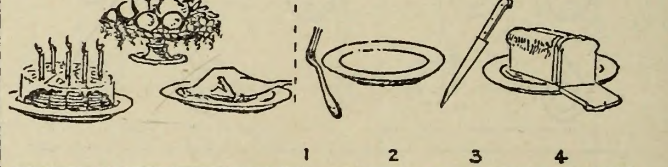
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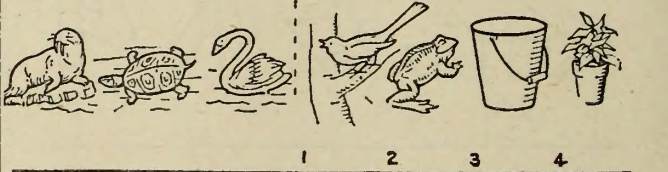
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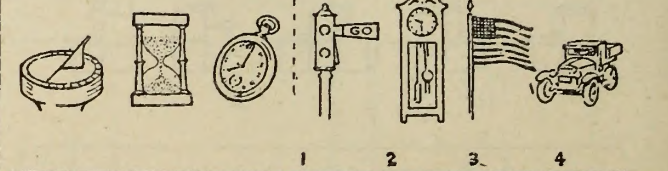
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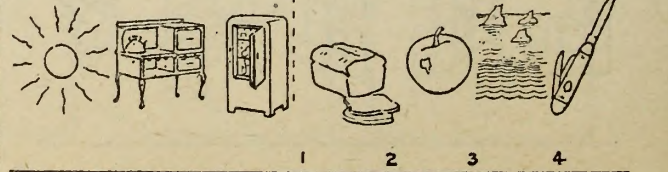
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49



50



Directions: Read each group of statements and mark on the answer sheet the number of the correct logical answer. In Sample A, the correct answer 2 is marked on the answer sheet.

A. If the sun shines it is day.
The sun shines. Therefore

- ¹ It will not rain ² It is day
³ The moon may shine tonight

51. All four-footed creatures are animals
All horses are four-footed. Therefore

- ¹ Creatures other than horses can walk
² All horses can walk
³ All horses are animals

52. Either the sun moves around the earth or
the earth moves around the sun.
But the sun does not move around the earth.
Therefore

- ¹ The earth moves around the moon
² The earth moves around the sun
³ The sun is larger than the earth

53. Manuel runs faster than Harry.
Burt runs faster than Harry.
Which is the slowest of the three?

- ¹ Burt ² Manuel ³ Harry

54. Jane is taller than Helen. Helen is taller
than Barbara.

Which is the tallest: Jane, Helen, or Barbara?

- ¹ Helen ² Jane ³ Barbara

55. All mammals are vertebrates
The cow is a mammal. Therefore

- ¹ Some vertebrates live on land
² Some mammals live in water
³ The cow is a vertebrate

56. A is either B or C.
A is not C. Therefore

- ¹ A is not B ² A is B ³ C is B

57. Either your cousin is older than you, or the
same age, or younger.

But your cousin is not older, nor is he younger.
Therefore

- ¹ Your cousin is younger than you
² Your cousin is older than you
³ Your cousin is the same age as you

58. All circles are round figures.
The figure is not round. Therefore

- ¹ It is not a circle ² It is oval
³ It is either a square or a triangle

59. All metals are solids.
Gold is a metal. Therefore

- ¹ Gold is valuable ² Gold is a solid
³ Metals are usually heavy

60. Some fishes fly.
No birds are fishes. Therefore

- ¹ All creatures that fly are fishes or birds
² No fishes resemble birds
³ Creatures other than birds can fly

61. Three boys are up on a ladder.
Tom is farther up the ladder than Paul.
Jim is farther up than Tom.
Which boy is in the middle position on the
ladder?

- ¹ Tom ² Paul ³ Jim

62. George Washington was a skillful general.
George Washington was President of the
United States. Therefore

- ¹ Skilled generals make good presidents
² One President of the United States was
a skillful general
³ Good presidents make skillful generals.

63. A is situated to the east of B.
B is situated to the east of C. Therefore

- ¹ C is situated close to A
² A is situated to the east of C
³ C is nearer to A than to B

64. He is either honest or dishonest.
But he is not dishonest. Therefore

- ¹ He is desirable for a position
² He comes of honest people
³ He is honest

65. A is equal to B.
B is equal to C. Therefore

- ¹ B is larger than C ² A is equal to C
³ A is equal to B plus C

TEST 5.

Directions: In each row of numbers below, there is one that is wrong. Find this wrong number among the answers to the right. Then mark its letter on the answer sheet. Sample A is correctly marked on the answer sheet.

Answers

Sample: A. 2 4 6 8 9 10

Sample: A. a 8 b 9 c 4 d 10 e 2

(66). 5 10 15 20 22 25 30

a 5 b 10 c 15 d 20 e 22

(67). 18 15 13 12 9 6 3

a 15 b 13 c 12 d 9 e 3

(68). 2 5 8 10 11 14 17

a 5 b 8 c 10 d 11 e 17

(69). 1 2 4 8 14 16 32

a 2 b 4 c 8 d 14 e 16

(70). 27 9 3 1 0 $\frac{1}{3}$

a 9 b 3 c 1 d 0 e $\frac{1}{3}$

(71). 3 4 7 8 11 12 14 15

a 3 b 14 c 15 d 7 e 8

(72). 3 9 27 76 81 243

a 9 b 27 c 76 d 81 e 243

(73). 25 24 22 19 18 16 13 12 9 10 7

a 25 b 22 c 19 d 13 e 9

(74). 1 2 4 7 11 15 16 22

a 15 b 16 c 22 d 2 e 4

(75). 12.5 11.4 10.3 9.8 9.2 8.1 7.0

a 11.4 b 9.8 c 9.2 d 8.1 e 7.0

Directions: Work these problems on a blank sheet of paper. Mark the letter of the answer on the answer sheet. In Sample A, the correct answer b is marked on the answer sheet.

- A. There are 5 birds in the tree and 3 birds on the fence. How many birds are there?

Ans.: a 2 b 8 c 15 d 7

76. Tom has 5 marbles. Bob has 4 marbles. Bill has 3 marbles. How many marbles do all three boys have

Ans.: a 1 b 2 c 12 d 60

77. Tickets to the kite show cost 10 cents. Jim's big brother bought 2 tickets. How much did he pay for them?

Ans.: a 20¢ b 2¢ c 12¢ d 8¢

78. Ben earns 4 dollars each month helping his father after school. He has earned 16 dollars. How many months has he been working?

Ans.: a 20 b 64 c \$4 d 4

79. Seventy girl scouts were divided into 5 groups of equal size. How many girls were there in each group?

Ans.: a 15 b 14 c 20 d 3

80. How many marbles can you buy for 25 cents at the rate of 3 for 5 cents?

Ans.: a 15 b 75 c 33 d 40

81. Two boys had a watermelon stand at the ball game. They had 50 cents in the cash box to start with. They sold 40 slices of melon at 5 cents a slice. How much should they have in the cash box at the end of the day?

Ans.: a \$2.00 b 80¢ c \$3.00 d \$2.50

82. Baseball mits which usually sold for 65 cents were sold for a short time for 25 cents less. Frank bought a mit at the lower price and gave the clerk 50 cents. How much change should he get back?

Ans.: a 25¢ b 20¢ c 10¢ d 5¢

83. At Camp No. 9 it took 10 boy scouts 3 days to set up camp. At Camp No. 12 the camp must be set up in one day. How many boys will be needed to do the work?

Ans.: a 3 b 30 c 27 d 13

84. George lives one-fourth of a mile from school. He goes home at noon for lunch. How far does he walk each day going to and from school?

Ans.: a $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. b 1mi. c $\frac{3}{4}$ mi. d $1\frac{1}{2}$ mi.

85. A newsboy delivered papers to 30 customers for a month. At the end of the month he collected \$15. How much did each customer pay?

Ans.: a 50¢ b \$2.00 c 5¢ d \$5.00

86. There are 20 girls in the Sunday school class. Each week each girl gives 5 cents to go toward a fund for needy families. How much will all the girls give in 5 weeks?

Ans.: a \$1.00 b 25¢ c \$5.00 d \$7.50

87. Richard saw a bicycle advertised for \$21 at one-third off for cash. How much money will he need to buy it?

Ans.: a \$14.00 b \$7.00 c \$18.00 d \$9.00

88. How much will your mother have to pay for the cleaning of a rug 9 ft. wide and 12 ft. long at the rate of 20 cents a square foot?

Ans.: a \$8.40 b \$1.08 c \$4.20 d \$21.60

89. In a field meet, 20 events were listed for the day. Pupils from your school won 60 per cent of the events. How many events did you lose?

Ans.: a 4 b 3 c 8 d 12

90. A swimming pool is 60 ft. long and 30 ft. wide. The water in the pool is 4 ft. deep on the average. How long will it take to fill the pool if the water runs in at the rate of 90 cubic feet a minute?

Ans.: a 80min. b 5min. c 26min. d 45min.

Directions: Mark on the answer sheet the number of the word which means the same or about the same as the first word. In Sample A, the correct answer 3 is marked on the answer sheet.

- A. blossom** 1 tree 2 vine
 3 flower 4 garden
91. **journey** 1 state 2 travel
 3 end 4 fair
92. **law** 1 rules 2 power
 3 able 4 help
93. **always** 1 larger 2 forever
 3 know 4 apart
94. **almost** 1 rarely 2 never
 3 now 4 nearly
95. **alarm** 1 blame 2 signal
 3 address 4 comfort
96. **damage** 1 manage 2 collect
 3 injure 4 recover
97. **announce** 1 keep 2 publish
 3 reform 4 destroy
98. **improve** 1 make 2 better
 3 satisfy 4 admit
99. **difficult** 1 different 2 pleasant
 3 hard 4 task
100. **despair** 1 mind 2 time
 3 past 4 hopeless
101. **consent** 1 occur 2 offer
 3 oppose 4 agree
102. **portion** 1 collect 2 part
 3 make 4 refer
103. **amuse** 1 afford 2 gift
 3 game 4 please
104. **lack** 1 use 2 want
 3 admit 4 apart
105. **cease** 1 consent 2 concert
 3 stop 4 strain
106. **disguise** 1 reveal 2 declare
 3 show 4 mask
107. **distinct** 1 success 2 clear
 3 interest 4 noticed
108. **sincere** 1 satisfactory 2 genuine
 3 hopeful 4 noble
109. **lofty** 1 tone 2 high
 3 example 4 toil
110. **extend** 1 refuse 2 remain
 3 lengthen 4 revert
111. **condemn** 1 false 2 blame
 3 oppose 4 alarm
112. **humble** 1 secure 2 dwelling
 3 lowly 4 proud
113. **expert** 1 average 2 master
 3 business 4 student
114. **apply** 1 piece 2 use
 3 correct 4 mean
115. **legal** 1 lawful 2 court
 3 lawyer 4 humane

116. **endeavor** 1 help 2 hero
 3 attempt 4 harm
117. **conclusion** 1 settlement 2 end
 3 journey 4 right
118. **obscure** 1 clear 2 hidden
 3 odd 4 quaint
119. **extraordinary** 1 prefer 2 unusual
 3 particular 4 favorable
120. **location** 1 relieve 2 choice
 3 view 4 situation
121. **imaginary** 1 existing 2 trifling
 3 unreal 4 substantial
122. **escort** 1 avoid 2 occasion
 3 attend 4 remain
123. **merit** 1 deserve 2 merry
 3 desire 4 just
124. **compile** 1 aid 2 ample
 3 collect 4 answer
125. **console** 1 empower 2 reduce
 3 order 4 comfort
126. **legislator** 1 elector 2 lawmaker
 3 minor 4 citizen
127. **revert** 1 persist 2 perplex
 3 return 4 unknown
128. **significance** 1 prevention 2 treatment
 3 meaning 4 certainty
129. **petulant** 1 oppressive 2 stagnant
 3 sprightly 4 peevish
130. **dispute** 1 disturb 2 question
 3 subdue 4 disguise
131. **deplete** 1 complete 2 final
 3 exhaust 4 fearless
132. **compassionate** 1 respectful 2 free
 3 sly 4 kind
133. **deter** 1 meddle 2 applaud
 3 hinder 4 reline
134. **complex** 1 simple 2 compliment
 3 complexion 4 mixed
135. **dispatch** 1 discount 2 mood
 3 relieve 4 haste
136. **venerable** 1 admirable 2 aged
 3 youthful 4 reliable
137. **conceited** 1 variable 2 connected
 3 vain 4 conquest
138. **malign** 1 insure 2 slander
 3 muffle 4 invade
139. **facile** 1 fragile 2 futile
 3 easy 4 remote
140. **empower** 1 enlarge 2 permit
 3 surpass 4 indulge

SPEED OF HANDWRITING TEST

Directions For Administering

See the story at the top of the page. When I say GO you are to copy the story on the lines below the paragraph. Write as fast as you can, but write as well as you can, so that I can read the story. Do not stop to erase if you make a mistake, just draw a line through it and go on. All ready GO.
ALLOW 2 MINUTES

Directions For Scoring

UNPUBLISHED TESTS

Count each correct letter. For omitted punctuation does not affect the score. Capitals must be copied as capitals to be correct. Make a vertical mark through each letter not to be counted in the score. Write the total number of correct letters at the bottom of the page. Divide the number of letters by 2, and record the score in the upper right corner. If score is $2\frac{1}{2}$, count as 3; or if $10\frac{1}{2}$, count as 11.

SPEED OF HANDWRITING TEST

Directions For Administering

See the story at the top of the page. When I say GO you are to copy the story on the lines below the paragraph. Write as fast as you can, but write as well as you can, so that I can read the story. Do not stop to erase if you make a mistake, just draw a line through it and go on. All ready GO.
ALLOW 2 MINUTES

Directions For Scoring

Count each correct letter. Wrong or omitted punctuation does not affect the score. Capitals must be copied as capitals to be correct. Make a vertical mark through each letter not to be counted in the score. Write the total number of correct letters at the bottom of the page. Divide the number of letters by 2, and record the score in the upper right corner. If score is $2\frac{1}{2}$, count as 3; or if $10\frac{1}{2}$, count as 11.

SPEED OF HANDWRITING TEST

Directions For Administration

See the story at the top of the page. When I say GO you are to copy the story on the lines below the paragraph. Write as fast as you can, but write as well as you can, so that I can read the story. Do not stop to erase if you make a mistake, just draw a line through it and go on. All ready GO.

ALLOW 2 MINUTES

Directions For Scoring

Count each correct letter. Wrong or omitted punctuation does not affect the score. Capitals must be copied as capitals to be correct. Make a vertical mark through each letter not to be counted in the score. Write the total number of correct letters at the bottom of the page. Divide the number of letters by 2, and record the score in the upper right corner. If score is $2\frac{1}{2}$, count as 3; or $17\frac{1}{2}$, count as 17.

HANDWRITING

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Teacher	Boy	Girl
---------	-----	------

COPY

The man was standing alone at the top of the hill. He seemed to be looking for something. All at once he ran as fast as he could go toward the white house back in the field. He jumped into his car and drove away leaving a cloud of dust behind. Soon several other cars went by going at top speed in the same direction. A faint smell of smoke in the air told us that there was a forest fire somewhere off in the north.

RECOGNITION TEST FOR VISUAL PERCEPTION

Directions For Administering

1. Look at the page; it has some exercises numbered from one to thirty-six. Put the marker under the one that has 1 beside it. Now I am going to show you a card with a word on it. You look at the word on the card and then find the same word in exercise 1. Here is the word. (Show the first card dog). When you find the word on your paper in exercise 1 draw a line through it. Did you draw a line through the word? (Check quickly to see that all have marked the correct word). Move the marker down under exercise 2. Look (expose the card for five seconds). Say LOOK before showing each card, and then say Move the marker down.

Directions For Scoring

Score is the number correct. Record the score in the upper right corner. Mark if correct; mark if wrong. If child has indicated the correct response even if he has not followed the directions, count as correct. The key words are attached.

RECOGNITION TEST FOR VISUAL PERCEPTION

Directions For Administration

Look at the page; it has some exercises numbered from one to thirty-six. Put the marker under the one that has I beside it. Now I am going to show you a card with a word on it. You look at the word on the card and then find the same word in exercise 1. Here is the word. (Show the first card dog). When you find the word on your paper in exercise 1 draw a line through it. Did you draw a line through the word? (Check quickly to see that all have marked the correct word). Move the marker down under exercise 2. Look (expose the card for five seconds). Say LOOK before showing each card, and then say Move the marker down.

Directions For Scoring

Score is the number correct. Record the score in the upper right corner. Mark if correct; mark if wrong. If child has indicated the correct response even if he has not followed the directions, count as correct. The key words are attached.

KEY WORDS

VISUAL PERCEPTION RECOGNITION

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. dog | 19. experimental |
| 2. top | 20. desirous |
| 3. last | 21. promoting |
| 4. black | 22. regulation |
| 5. clean | 23. contended |
| 6. quiet | 24. consequence |
| 7. different | 25. reformation |
| 8. contain | 26. disinfectant |
| 9. weather | 27. inferring |
| 10. pleasantness | 28. perversity |
| 11. reception | 29. formulate |
| 12. indication | 30. accordance |
| 13. factories | 31. inductor |
| 14. ungrateful | 32. engender |
| 15. entertainment | 33. maturation |
| 16. appreciate | 34. semicentennial |
| 17. undecided | 35. sudorific |
| 18. desertion | 36. astrophysical |

KEY WORDS

VISUAL PERCEPTION RECOGNITION

1.	dog	19.	experimental
2.	top	20.	gestures
3.	last	21.	promoting
4.	black	22.	regulation
5.	clean	23.	contended
6.	quiet	24.	consequence
7.	different	25.	reformation
8.	contain	26.	distant
9.	weather	27.	infering
10.	pleasantness	28.	pervercity
11.	reception	29.	formulate
12.	indication	30.	accordance
13.	factories	31.	indicator
14.	ungrateful	32.	engender
15.	entertainment	33.	maturaton
16.	appreciate	34.	semicentennial
17.	undecided	35.	andoritic
18.	desertion	36.	astrophysical

VISUAL PERCEPTION RECOGNITION

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Teacher _____ Boy Girl

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. ago dog do go girl | 21. promotion protecting portending |
| 2. tab pat top pot tap | promising prospecting |
| 3. slat last lost lot blast | promoting prompting |
| 4. lack clock block black dark | 22. registration recognition regular |
| 5. clear clean close climb lean | regualte radiation |
| 6. quite quick quack point | negotiation regulation |
| quiet question quit | 23. contended contented conducted |
| 7. dinner differ difference | connected contested |
| deference deferent efferent | contender commended |
| different | 24. consignment conquest consequence |
| 8. contact contain certain contains | convenience consecrate |
| counter capitol curtain | contingence consistence |
| 9. other then wealthier weather | 25. regulation refraction reformative |
| whether whither wealth | reformation reflection |
| 10. presently plainness pleasantness | information refutation |
| preistess pretentious | 26. disinfecting disaffected despondent |
| positiveness practicalness | disinfectant disfigurement |
| 11. recession receptive eruption | descendant dissonant |
| reception recognition | 27. infecting inferring informing |
| recitation reciprocation | referring referred inferred |
| 12. ideation indication indecision | infesting |
| indirection indevotion | 28. perspicuity perspiration pertinency |
| indicator imbrication | predatory perversity |
| 13. filigrees faucets fractious | perversely perspiratory |
| facilities factories | 29. formation formula formulate |
| fictitious faculties | formation fascinate |
| 14. ungraceful inaugural ungrateful | formulating formative |
| grapefruit enigmatical | 30. ascendance accordion accomodate |
| unguarded ingratiate | accidence accordance |
| 15. enticement entombment | accusative attendance |
| entrancement intermittent | 31. inductive endorser indicator |
| entertainment integument | inducer indention |
| intonation | incubator inductor |
| 16. approximate appropriate appetite | 32. energetic engender engaged |
| depreciate apparition | engineer ingrate |
| apprentice appreciate | ingredient negative |
| 17. undesired undecided undaunted | 33. matriculation maturative maturation |
| unbridled unenvied | malediction malefactor |
| undescribed undeveloped | malformation metabolism |
| 18. decision deception desertion | 34. semilenticular semicircular |
| dedication desecration | bicentennial tercentenary |
| diversion destruction | semicivilize semicentennial |
| 19. expediential .exportable | semicircumference |
| exponential experiment | 35. sporific sardonic sudorific |
| experimental experiential | sudoral subscript |
| equinoctial | superb subjective |
| 20. discursive deciduous diseases | 36. astronomical astrological |
| derisive desirous denounce | asymtetical astringency |
| discourteous | metaphysical astrophysical |
| | astrophotography |

RECALL TEST OF VISUAL PERCEPTION

Directions For Administering

You are going to have some spelling words which will probably be different from any you have ever had before. The 25 words are all ones that people use, but which you probably do not know now. We are going to find out how many of you spell best by looking at a word, and then writing it. I am going to let you see the word for a few seconds, and then you are to write what you have seen. Now listen carefully. Look at this card. When I turn it over, you look at it. When I turn the card down so that you can not see the word, then write it. Be sure not to write the word until I turn the card down. Ready WATCH (Say WATCH before exposing each card). Expose for five seconds.

Directions For Scoring

Score is the number correct. Record score in upper right hand corner. Mark if correct; mark if wrong. Word must have every letter correct; no partial credit allowed. Either capital or lower case letters are correct. Copy of key words is attached.

RECALL TEST OF VISUAL PERCEPTION

Directions For Administrator

You are going to have some spelling words which will probably be different from any you have ever had before. The 25 words are all ones that people use, but which you probably do not know now. We are going to find out how many of you spell best by looking at a word, and then writing it. I am going to let you see the word for a few seconds, and then you are to write what you have seen. Now listen carefully. Look at this card. When I turn it over, you look at it. When I turn the card down so that you can not see the word, then write it. Be sure not to write the word until I turn the card down. Ready WATCH (Say WATCH before exposing each card). Expose for five seconds.

Directions For Scoring

Score is the number correct. Record score in upper right hand corner. Mark if correct; mark if wrong. Word must have every letter correct; no partial credit allowed. Either capital or lower case letters are correct. Copy of key words is attached.

KEY WORDS

VISUAL PERCEPTION RECALL

Directions For Administering

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. variform | 14. superficial |
| 2. incumbent | 15. refrangible |
| 3. exponent | 16. quadruped |
| 4. flotsam | 17. protocol |
| 5. gangliate | 18. opaque |
| 6. hydrostat | 19. monochard |
| 7. mosaic | 20. denotable |
| 8. inception | 21. colliery |
| 9. terrapin | 22. brigantine |
| 10. welkin | 23. ampersand |
| 11. verbalist | 24. wainscot |
| 12. canalize | 25. contingent |
| 13. tribunal | |

Directions For Scoring

Score is the number correct. Record the score in the upper right corner. Mark ☐ if correct; mark ☐ if wrong. If child has indicated correct response even if he has not followed the directions, score as correct. Copy of key words is attached.

KEY WORDS
VISUAL PERCEPTION RECALL

14. superficial	1. variform
15. refrangible	2. incumbent
16. quashed	3. exponent
17. protocol	4. floesam
18. opaque	5. gambiate
19. monochard	6. hydrostat
20. genotable	7. mosaic
21. colliery	8. inception
22. brigantine	9. terrapin
23. amperand	10. weikin
24. wainscot	11. verbalist
25. contingent	12. canalize

13. tribunal

RECOGNITION TEST OF AUDITORY PERCEPTION

Directions For Administering

Look at this page. It is full of words. Notice that the exercises are numbered 1 to 36. Put the marker under number 1. This time I am going to say a word and you are to find it on your paper. The first word is boy. Find boy in exercise 1 and draw a line through it. EACH WORD IS REPEATED ONCE. boy

Move the marker down under number 2. Find cold and draw a line through it. cold (Allow about 15 seconds for the children to find the word). Before each word say LISTEN then pronounce the word 2 times. Then say Move the marker down.

Directions For Scoring

Score is the number correct. Record the score in the upper right corner. Mark if correct; mark if wrong. If child has indicated correct response even if he has not followed the directions, score as correct. Copy of key words is attached.

RECOGNITION TEST OF AUDITORY PERCEPTION

Directions For Administrator

Look at this page. It is full of words. Notice that the exercises are numbered 1 to 36. Put the marker under number 1. This time I am going to say a word and you are to find it on your paper. The first word is boy. Find boy in exercise 1 and draw a line through it. EACH WORD IS REPEATED ONCE. boy

Move the marker down under number 2. Find cold and draw a line through it. cold (Allow about 15 seconds for the children to find the word). Before each word say LISTEN then pronounce the word 2 times. Then say Move the marker down.

Directions For Scoring

Score is the number correct. Record the score in the upper right corner. Mark if correct; mark if wrong. If child has indicated correct response even if he has not followed the directions, score as correct. Copy of key words is attached.

KEY WORDS

AUDITORY PERCEPTION RECOGNITION

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. boy | 19. deformity |
| 2. cold | 20. dependent |
| 3. burn | 21. reduced |
| 4. quick | 22. productive |
| 5. nice | 23. postscript |
| 6. speak | 24. conjecture |
| 7. alone | 25. apparently |
| 8. world | 26. commissioner |
| 9. terrible | 27. advisely |
| 10. radiator | 28. perspective |
| 11. invention | 29. distraction |
| 12. thermometer | 30. consistency |
| 13. reporter | 31. registration |
| 14. attendance | 32. insolvent |
| 15. remarkable | 33. exaltation |
| 16. expressly | 34. incipient |
| 17. entertainment | 35. reverberation |
| 18. bequest | 36. monopoly |

KEY WORDS

AUDITORY PERCEPTION RECOGNITION

1. boy
2. cold
3. turn
4. quick
5. nice
6. speak
7. alone
8. world
9. terrible
10. radiator
11. invention
12. thermometer
13. reporter
14. attendance
15. remarkable
16. expressly
17. entertainment
18. bedquest
19. deformity
20. dependent
21. reduced
22. productive
23. postscript
24. conjecture
25. apparently
26. commissioner
27. adversely
28. perspective
29. distraction
30. consistency
31. registration
32. insolvent
33. exaltation
34. insipient
35. reverberation
36. monopoly

AUDITORY PERCEPTION, RECOGNITION

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Teacher _____ Boy _____ Girl _____

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. dog day boy boys play | 22. prevent inventive productive |
| 2. child can call cold bold | prevention preventive |
| 3. barn bun burn bar bone done | 23. postpone proscribe subscription |
| 4. quack quick quickly quart queen | manuscript postscript |
| 5. nose ice mice race nice | 24. conjugal conjuncture conjugate |
| 6. speck steak speak stick spice | conjecture projector |
| 7. along around alone atone belong | 25. appropriately appealing appearance |
| 8. would world whirl word wound | apparently transparently |
| 9. terror tremble terribly terrible | 26. commiserate commissioner connation |
| trouble | provisioner commission |
| 10. radiate radiator radish | 27. adversity advisory advisedly |
| radiation mediator | adversary obviously |
| 11. invent inverted imitation | 28. perspective prospective prospector |
| invitation invention | presentive respective |
| 12. terminator thermometer thermostat | 29. retraction destruction distinction |
| transformer typewriter | distortion distraction |
| 13. respirator report reporter | 30. consistently contingency constancy |
| reported importer | consciously consistency |
| 14. admittance remittance attendance | 31. respiration regulation resignation |
| attention admiration | designation registration |
| 15. reasonable renewable remarkable | 32. insolent incessant insolvent |
| remarkably removable | savant insurgent |
| 16. expression exigency expertly | 33. exhalation exclusion exaltation |
| expressly impressively | exhilaration exhaustion |
| 17. entrancement enticement entertain | 34. insurgent incident recipient |
| enthronement entertainment | incipient insipience |
| 18. beset bequest request | 35. revelation rhododendron rememberer |
| bewitch inquest | reverberation retroversion |
| 19. defiantly delinquency infirmity | 36. menology monolatry monopoly |
| defensively deformity | monology motony |
| 20. department dependent deposition | |
| depredation independent | |
| 21. reducer recorded reduced | |
| recited resented | |

RECALL TEST OF AUDITORY PERCEPTION

Directions For Administering

This spelling lesson is going to be different from the others. This time we want to find out how many of you spell better by ear, or to see if you can write the word from the way it sounds. For example, this word, BASKET, you can spell from the way it sounds. Now all the 25 words can be spelled by ear. Most all of the words you will not know, but they are all words that people use. You will not be expected to get them all correct. Just do the best you can, and be sure to write just what you hear. Listen (Pronounce each word distinctly. Say Listen before pronouncing each word).

Directions For Scoring

The score is the number correct. Record it in the upper right hand corner of the page. The key includes the guide to correct spelling and to the pronunciation. Any spelling which is the correct sound is correct. Accepted spellings are listed beside key words.

RECALL TEST OF AUDITORY PERCEPTION

Directions For Administration

This spelling lesson is going to be different from the others. This time we want to find out how many of you spell better by ear, or to see if you can write the word from the way it sounds. For example, this word, BASKET, you can spell from the way it sounds. Now all the 25 words can be spelled by ear. Most all of the words you will not know, but they are all words that people use. You will not be expected to get them all correct. Just do the best you can, and be sure to write just what you hear. Listen (Pronounce each word distinctly. Say Listen before pronouncing each word).

Directions For Scoring

The score is the number correct. Record it in the upper right hand corner of the page. The key includes the guide to correct spelling and to the pronunciation. Any spelling which is the correct sound is correct. Accepted spellings are listed beside key words.

KEY WORDS

AUDITORY PERCEPTION RECALL

1. synapse	sŷn-apse'	13. explicate	ěx' plī-cate
2. stimulus	stīm ū-lūs	14. isotherm	ī so'-therm
3. templet	tēm-plēt	15. crannog	crān' nōg
4. pilaster	pī-lās'tēr	16. introvert	īn trō-věrt
5. astrolabe	ās' trō-lābe	17. fantod	fān'tōd
6. bacillus	bā-cīl' lūs	18. implodent	īm-plō dēnt
7. polarize	pō'lār-ize	19. magistrand	māg-īs-trānd'
8. intervent	īn-tēr-vēnt	20. titration	tī-trā'tion
9. blastment	blast' mēnt	21. epithet	ēpī'thēt
10. alabaster	al' ā-bās-tēr	22. ligulate	līg ū-lāte
11. carpolite	car' pō-lite	23. retrograde	rēt rō-grāde
12. potentate	pō'tēn-tāte	24. tonometer	tō'nō-meter
25. dissonant	dīs sō-nānt		

KEY WORDS

AUDITORY PERCEPTION RECALL

1. synapse	syn-əpəs	13. explicate	ex-pli-cate
2. stimulus	stim-u-lūs	14. isotherm	i so-therm
3. temple	tem-plēt	15. chronos	cran nōs
4. plaster	plās-tēr	16. introvert	in tro-vērt
5. astrolabe	as trō-lābə	17. fainted	fān tōd
6. bacillus	bā-sill iūs	18. implodent	im-plō dēnt
7. polarize	pō-lar-īz	19. magistrand	mag-ī-s-tānd
8. intervent	in-ter-vēnt	20. titration	tī-trā-tion
9. blastment	blast mēnt	21. epithet	epi-thēt
10. alabaster	al-a-bās-tēr	22. ligulate	lig-u-late
11. carpolite	car pō-lite	23. retrograde	rēt rō-grād
12. pentate	pō tēn-tāte	24. tonometer	tō nō-meter
25. dissonant	dis sō-nant		

KEY - AUDITORY PERCEPTION - RECALL

<u>KEY WORD</u>	<u>ACCEPTED SPELLINGS</u>
1. synapse	sinapse, sinnaps, sinappes, sinapse, cinapse, cinaps
2. stimulus	stimuless, stimuliss, stimulas
3. templet	timplet, templit
4. pilaster	pillaster, pillastar, pillastir, pilastir
5. astrolabe	astrolab, asstroblab, asstrolab
6. bacillus	basilus, bicilas, basillous, basillus, bassilis, bascilas, basilas
7. polarize	polerize, polarise, polerise, polereyes, polorize, polorise
8. intervent	entervent
9. blastment	
10. alabaster	allabaster, alabastor, alebaster alabasster
11. carpolite	carpolight, carpollite, carpollight
12. potentate	potintate, potentat, potentait, potintat
13. explicate	explecate
14. isotherm	iceotherm, eyesotherm, isothirm, isowtherm
15. crannog	cranog, crannogg, kranog
16. introvert	
17. fantod	fantodd
18. implodent	emplodent, implodint, implodant
19. magistrand	magestrand, majestrand

KEY - AUDITORY PERCEPTION - RECALL

KEY WORD	ACCEPTED SPELLINGS
1. synapse	synapse, synapse, synapse, synapse
2. stimulus	stimulus, stimulus, stimulus
3. temple	temple, temple
4. plaster	plaster, plaster, plaster, plaster
5. astroble	astroble, astroble, astroble
6. bacillus	basillus, bacillus, bacillus, bacillus, bacillus
7. polarize	polarize, polarize, polarize, polarize, polarize
8. intervent	intervent
9. blastment	
10. alabaster	alabaster, alabaster, alabaster
11. carpolite	carpolite, carpolite, carpolite
12. potentate	potentate, potentate, potentate, potentate
13. explicite	explicite
14. isotherm	isotherm, isotherm, isotherm, isotherm
15. craneog	craneog, craneog, craneog
16. introvert	
17. fanted	fanted
18. implodent	implodent, implodent, implodent
19. magistrand	magistrand, magistrand

KEY - AUDITORY PERCEPTION - RECALL (cont'd)

<u>KEY WORD</u>	<u>ACCEPTED SPELLINGS</u>
20. titration	tietration, tietraytion, tietracion, tytration
21. epithet	epethet
22. ligulate	liggulate
23. retrograde	rettrograde
24. tonometer	toenometer, tonomiter
25. dissonant	disonent, desonent, dissonent

KEYS FOR IMMEDIATE RECALL TESTS

IMMEDIATE RECALL TESTS

Directions For Scoring

1. Mark ✓ after each correct word.
2. Mark ✗ after each wrong word.
3. In front of each correct seen word, make an S.
4. Record number of correct seen words as indicated on key.
5. Record number of correct unseen words as indicated on key.
6. The seen words are starred on the key.
7. Record total number of correct words as shown on key. Should equal sum of seen and unseen score.
8. All Lesson 1 are same words, and seen words are same, and etc.
All Lesson 2 are same words, and seen words are same, and etc.
9. Be sure you are using the right key.

KEYS FOR IMMEDIATE RECALL TESTS

KEYS FOR IMMEDIATE RECALL TESTS

IMMEDIATE RECALL TESTS

Directions For Scoring

1. Mark ✓ after each correct word.
2. Mark X after each wrong word.
3. In front of each correct seen word, make an .
4. Record number of correct seen words as indicated on key.
5. Record number of correct unseen words as indicated on key.
6. The seen words are starred on the key.
7. Record total number of correct words as shown on key.
Should equal sum of seen and unseen score.
8. All Lesson I are same words, and seen words are same,
and etc.
9. All Lesson IA are same words, and seen words are same,
and etc.
9. Be sure you are using the right key.

10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

IMMEDIATE RECALL TESTS

Directions for Scoring

1. Mark ✓ after each correct word.
2. Mark X after each wrong word.
3. In front of each correct seen word, make an
4. Record number of correct seen words as indicated on key.
5. Record number of correct unseen words as indicated on key.
6. The seen words are started on the key.
7. Record total number of correct words as shown on key.
Should equal sum of seen and unseen score.
8. All Lesson I are same words, and seen words are same,
and etc.
All Lesson II are same words, and seen words are same,
and etc.
9. Be sure you are using the right key.

KEY - LESSON I

for

Reading, Oral Presentation, Glossary, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

#Seen _____

Unseen _____

1. depot# 2. companion3. friend4. journey# 5. operation6. station# 7. carriage# 8. vacant9. coach10. discovery#11. business#12. machinery13. empty14. performance15. tourist#16. invention17. apparatus#18. excursion#19. traveler20. occupation

KEY - LESSON I

for

Reading, Oral Presentation, Glossary, Word Analysis

Total Score

* 1. depot	_____	* Seen	_____
* 2. companion	_____	* Unseen	_____
3. friend	_____		
4. journey	_____		
* 5. operation	_____		
6. station	_____		
* 7. carriage	_____		
* 8. vacancy	_____		
9. coach	_____		
10. discovery	_____		
* 11. business	_____		
* 12. machinery	_____		
13. empty	_____		
14. performance	_____		
15. tourist	_____		
* 16. invention	_____		
17. superlatives	_____		
* 18. excursion	_____		
* 19. traveler	_____		
20. occupation	_____		

KEY - LESSON 1A

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

1. depot

*Seen _____

2. companion

Unseen _____

* 3. friend* 4. journey5. operation* 6. station7. carriage8. vacant* 9. coach*10. discovery11. business12. machinery*13. empty*14. performance*15. tourist16. invention*17. apparatus18. excursion19. traveler*20. occupation

KEY - LESSON 1A

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

*Seen _____

Unseen _____

1. gebot
2. comment
- * 3. friend
- * 4. journey
5. operation
- * 6. station
7. carriage
8. vacant
- * 9. coach
- * 10. discovery
11. business
12. machinery
- * 13. empty
- * 14. performance
- * 15. tourist
16. invention
- * 17. apparatus
18. excursion
19. traveler
- * 20. occupation

KEY - LESSON II

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score_____

* 1. assembly

*Seen_____

* 2. prefer

Unseen_____

3. conference* 4. telegram5. desire* 6. convention* 7. knowledge8. immediately9. committee10. rate*11. promptly12. information*13. forwarding14. quarrel*15. argument16. sending*17. council18. message*19. expense20. audience

KEY - LESSON II

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

*Seen _____

Unseen _____

- * 1. assembly _____
- * 2. prefer _____
3. conference _____
- * 4. telegram _____
5. desire _____
- * 6. convention _____
- * 7. knowledge _____
8. immediately _____
9. committee _____
10. rate _____
- * 11. promptly _____
12. information _____
- * 13. forwarding _____
14. quarrel _____
- * 15. argument _____
16. sending _____
- * 17. council _____
18. message _____
- * 19. expense _____
20. audience _____

KEY - LESSON IIA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

1. assembly
2. prefer
- * 3. conference
4. telegram
- * 5. desire
6. convention
7. knowledge
- * 8. immediately
- * 9. committee
- *10. rate
11. promptly
- *12. information
13. forwarding
- *14. quarrel
15. argument
- *16. sending
17. council
- *18. message
19. expense
- *20. audience

*Seen _____

Unseen _____

KEY - LESSON III

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score

*Seen

Unseen

1. assembly
2. prefer
- * 3. conference
4. telegram
- * 5. desire
6. convention
7. knowledge
- * 8. immediately
- * 9. committee
- * 10. rate
11. promptly
- * 12. information
13. forwarding
- * 14. query
15. argument
- * 16. sending
17. council
- * 18. message
19. expense
- * 20. audience

KEY - LESSON III

for

Reading, Oral Presentation, Glossary, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

- * 1. instrument
- * 2. moisture
- * 3. weather
- 4. thermometer
- 5. climate
- 6. arrangement
- * 7. bureau
- * 8. average
- 9. calendar
- 10. medium
- 11. laboratory
- *12. neighborhood
- 13. vicinity
- 14. vapor
- *15. bulletin
- *16. valuable
- *17. chart
- 18. communication
- 19. expensive
- *20. organization

#Seen _____

Unseen _____

KEY - LESSON III

for

Reading, Oral Presentation, Glossary, Word Analysis

Total Score

*Seen

Unseen

- * 1. instrument
- * 2. moisture
- * 3. weather
4. thermometer
5. climate
6. arrangement
- * 7. system
- * 8. average
9. calendar
10. medium
11. laboratory
- * 12. neighborhood
13. vicinity
14. vapor
- * 15. pollution
- * 16. valuable
- * 17. chart
18. communication
19. expensive
- * 20. organization

KEY - LESSON IIIA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>instrument</u> | *Seen _____ |
| 2. <u>moisture</u> | Unseen _____ |
| 3. <u>weather</u> | |
| * 4. <u>thermometer</u> | |
| * 5. <u>climate</u> | |
| * 6. <u>arrangement</u> | |
| 7. <u>bureau</u> | |
| 8. <u>average</u> | |
| * 9. <u>calendar</u> | |
| *10. <u>medium</u> | |
| *11. <u>laboratory</u> | |
| 12. <u>neighborhood</u> | |
| *13. <u>vicinity</u> | |
| *14. <u>vapor</u> | |
| 15. <u>bulletin</u> | |
| 16. <u>valuable</u> | |
| 17. <u>chart</u> | |
| *18. <u>communication</u> | |
| *19. <u>expensive</u> | |
| 20. <u>organization</u> | |

KEY - LESSON IIIA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score

*Seen

Unseen

1. instrument
2. moisture
3. weather
- * 4. thermometer
- * 5. climate
- * 6. arrangement
7. curse
8. averse
- * 9. calendar
- * 10. medium
- * 11. laboratory
12. neighborhood
- * 13. vicinity
- * 14. vapor
15. bulletin
16. valuable
17. chart
- * 18. communication
- * 19. expensive
20. organization

KEY - LESSON IV

for

Reading, Oral Presentation, Glossary, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

* 1. regular

#Seen _____

2. strange

Unseen _____

3. sincerely4. fashion* 5. truly* 6. costume* 7. attractive* 8. glance9. pay10. glimpse11. becoming12. standard*13. mission*14. completely15. task*16. peculiar*17. settle18. anyhow19. clearly*20. besides

KEY - LESSON IV

for

Reading, Oral Presentation, Glossary, Word Analysis

Total Score

* 1. regular	_____	Seen
2. strange	_____	Unseen
3. sincerely	_____	
4. fashion	_____	
* 5. truly	_____	
* 6. costume	_____	
* 7. attractive	_____	
* 8. glance	_____	
9. pay	_____	
10. glimpse	_____	
11. becoming	_____	
12. standard	_____	
* 13. mission	_____	
* 14. completely	_____	
15. task	_____	
* 16. peculiar	_____	
* 17. settle	_____	
18. anyhow	_____	
19. of early	_____	
* 20. besides	_____	

KEY - LESSON IVA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

*Seen _____

Unseen _____

1. regular
- * 2. strange
- * 3. sincerely
- * 4. fashion
5. truly
6. costume
7. attractive
8. glance
- * 9. pay
- *10. glimpse
- *11. becoming
- *12. standard
13. mission
14. completely
- *15. task
16. peculiar
17. settle
- *18. anyhow
- *19. clearly
20. besides

KEY - LESSON IVA

for

Heading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score

*Seen

Unseen

1. regular
- * 2. strange
- * 3. extremely
- * 4. fashion
5. truly
6. costume
7. attractive
8. glance
- * 9. gay
- * 10. glimpse
- * 11. becoming
- * 12. standard
13. mission
14. completely
- * 15. task
16. peculiar
17. settle
- * 18. anyhow
- * 19. clearly
20. besides

KEY - LESSON V

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

1. horrible

#Seen _____

2. peaceful

Unseen _____

3. prosperous# 4. trial# 5. rascal6. clever7. realize8. enjoyment9. calm#10. intelligent11. hearing12. dreadful#13. altitude14. burglar#15. happiness#16. operetta#17. wealthy18. recital19. height#20. recognize

KEY - LESSON V

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

Seen _____

Unseen _____

- * 1. horrible _____
- * 2. successful _____
- 3. prosperous _____
- * 4. trial _____
- * 5. racial _____
- 6. clever _____
- 7. realize _____
- 8. enjoyment _____
- 9. calm _____
- * 10. intelligent _____
- 11. hearing _____
- 12. dreadful _____
- * 13. altitude _____
- 14. purifier _____
- * 15. happiness _____
- * 16. operate _____
- * 17. wealthy _____
- 18. racial _____
- 19. hotel _____
- * 20. recognize _____

KEY - LESSON VA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

1. horrible
2. peaceful
- * 3. prosperous
4. trial
5. rascal
- * 6. clever
- * 7. realize
- * 8. enjoyment
- * 9. calm
10. intelligent
- * 11. hearing
- * 12. dreadful
13. altitude
- * 14. burglar
15. happiness
16. operetta
17. wealthy
- * 18. recital
- * 19. height
20. recognize

#Seen _____

Unseen _____

KEY - LESSON VA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score

*Seen

Unseen

1. horrible

2. successful

* 3. prosperous

4. trial

5. casual

* 6. clever

* 7. realize

* 8. enjoyment

* 9. calm

10. intelligent

* 11. hearing

* 12. grateful

13. attitude

* 14. murder

15. happiness

16. operate

17. wealthy

* 18. recital

* 19. helpful

20. recognize

KEY - LESSON VI

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

1. enjoyable
- * 2. simple
- * 3. assignment
4. gravy
- * 5. artificial
6. elementary
- * 7. delicious
8. restaurant
- * 9. taffeta
- *10. vast
- *11. cafeteria
- *12. particular
13. imitation
- *14. permit
15. duty
16. strict
17. organdy
18. enormous
19. license
- *20. sauce

#Seen _____

Unseen _____

KEY - LESSON VI

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score

*Seen

Unseen

1. entirely

* 2. simple

* 3. assignment

4. heavy

* 5. artificial

6. elementary

* 7. delicious

8. restaurant

* 9. tailor

*10. last

*11. cafeteria

*12. particular

13. imitation

*14. permit

15. only

16. strict

17. orange

18. enormous

19. license

*20. banquet

KEY - LESSON VIA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

* 1. enjoyable

#Seen _____

2. simple

Unseen _____

3. assignment* 4. gravy5. artificial* 6. elementary7. delicious* 8. restaurant9. taffeta10. vast11. cafeteria12. particular*13. imitation14. permit*15. duty*16. strict*17. organdy*18. enormous*19. license20. sauce

KEY - LESSON VIA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score

*Seen

Unseen

- * 1. enjoyable
2. simple
3. assignment
- * 4. heavy
5. artificial
- * 6. elementary
7. delicious
- * 8. restaurant
9. tablet
10. vast
11. cafeteria
12. particular
- * 13. imitation
14. permit
- * 15. duty
- * 16. strict
- * 17. already
- * 18. enormous
- * 19. license
20. sauce

KEY - LESSON VII

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

1. sanction
2. region
- * 3. booklet
- * 4. territory
5. college
- * 6. senior
- * 7. project
8. department
9. movement
10. strain
- *11. industry
12. district
- *13. permission
14. junior
- *15. section
- *16. university
- *17. burden
18. manual
- *19. division
20. companies

#Seen _____

Unseen _____

KEY - LESSON VII

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

Seen _____

Unseen _____

1. sanction _____

2. region _____

* 3. booklet _____

* 4. territory _____

5. college _____

* 6. senior _____

* 7. project _____

8. department _____

9. movement _____

10. strain _____

* 11. industry _____

12. district _____

* 13. permission _____

14. junior _____

* 15. section _____

* 16. university _____

* 17. burden _____

18. manual _____

* 19. division _____

20. companies _____

KEY - LESSON VIIA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score_____

* 1. sanction

#Seen_____

* 2. region

Unseen_____

3. booklet4. territory* 5. college6. senior7. project* 8. department* 9. movement*10. strain11. industry*12. district13. permission*14. junior15. section16. university17. burden*18. manual19. division*20. companies

KEY - LESSON VIIA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

*Seen _____

Unseen _____

* 1. sanction _____

* 2. version _____

3. booklet _____

4. territory _____

* 5. college _____

6. senior _____

7. project _____

* 8. government _____

* 9. movement _____

*10. strain _____

11. industry _____

*12. district _____

13. permission _____

*14. junior _____

15. section _____

16. university _____

17. burden _____

*18. manual _____

19. division _____

*20. companies _____

KEY - LESSON VIII

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

1. exhausted

#Seen _____

2. defend

Unseen _____

3. glorious# 4. captain5. approach6. kingdom7. chapel8. splendid# 9. entrance10. paradise11. feeble12. greet#13. shield#14. temple15. steamer16. admiral#17. salute#18. nation#19. heaven#20. vessel

KEY - LESSON VIII

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score

#Seen

Unseen

- * 1. exhausted
2. defend
- * 3. elation
- * 4. captain
5. approach
6. kingdom
7. chapel
8. splendid
- * 9. entrance
10. paradise
11. people
12. arrest
- * 13. shield
- * 14. temple
15. steamer
16. admiral
- * 17. salute
- * 18. nation
- * 19. heaven
- * 20. vessel

KEY - LESSON VIIIA

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score _____

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| 1. <u>exhausted</u> | *Seen _____ |
| * 2. <u>defend</u> | Unseen _____ |
| 3. <u>glorious</u> | |
| 4. <u>captain</u> | |
| * 5. <u>approach</u> | |
| * 6. <u>kingdom</u> | |
| * 7. <u>chapel</u> | |
| * 8. <u>splendid</u> | |
| 9. <u>entrance</u> | |
| *10. <u>paradise</u> | |
| *11. <u>feeble</u> | |
| *12. <u>greet</u> | |
| 13. <u>shield</u> | |
| 14. <u>temple</u> | |
| *15. <u>steamer</u> | |
| *16. <u>admiral</u> | |
| 17. <u>salute</u> | |
| 18. <u>nation</u> | |
| 19. <u>heaven</u> | |
| 20. <u>vessel</u> | |

KEY - LESSON VIII

for

Reading, Glossary, Oral Presentation, Word Analysis

Total Score

Seen

Unseen

1. exhausted

* 2. defend

3. actions

4. captain

* 5. approach

* 6. kingdom

* 7. chapel

* 8. splendid

9. entrance

* 10. paradise

* 11. feeble

* 12. arrest

13. shield

14. temple

* 15. steamer

* 16. admiral

17. salute

18. nation

19. heaven

20. vessel

Delayed Recall Tests - To Be Given May 23.

Directions to Teachers:

All four tests are to be given Friday, May 23.

Test I - Immediately after opening exercises.

Test II - Last period before lunch.

Test III - First period after lunch.

Test IV - First period after recess in afternoon.

Please include a list of children who are absent for these tests.

Each test contains 40 words, 20 of these words the children saw in the reading lessons, and 20 words the children did not see. On one side of the page the seen words are to be written; on the other side of the page the unseen words are written. Be sure the children are writing the words on the correct side of the page.

DELAYED RECALL TESTS

Each test includes all the words presented by one method. Be sure the words you give out are labeled the same as the test pages the children are writing on; for example, Directions for Administering Tests the children's test pages are headed Reading also.

Directions for Scoring Keys

- 1. Give children the test papers for Test I.
- 2. Have children write _____ in the upper left hand corner, above the space provided for the child's name. Write this on all four of the tests.
- 3. Write in name, and other information.
- 4. Check to see that each child is ready to write on side of page labeled SEEN WORDS.
- 5. Say to children:
"This spelling lesson has some very hard words, but I want you to do the very best you can. Listen to the word; then I will read a sentence with the word, and then I will say the word again. Write the word on your paper. Do the best you can."
- 6. Give out these 20 words to be written on the side of the page marked seen words. Say the word, read sentence, say word again. Test I (seen words)
- 7. Say to children:
"Turn over the page. Look to see if you can find UNSEEN WORDS at top of page. Now let's write the rest of the words." Test I (unseen words)

Section 1. General Instructions for the Tests

1. The tests are to be administered by the examiner.

2. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.

3. The tests are to be administered to the subject.

DELAIRD RECALL TESTS

Directions for Administering Tests

Directions for Scoring Keys

1. The tests are to be administered by the examiner.
2. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.
3. The tests are to be administered to the subject.
4. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.
5. The tests are to be administered to the subject.
6. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.
7. The tests are to be administered to the subject.
8. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.
9. The tests are to be administered to the subject.
10. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.
11. The tests are to be administered to the subject.
12. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.
13. The tests are to be administered to the subject.
14. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.
15. The tests are to be administered to the subject.
16. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.
17. The tests are to be administered to the subject.
18. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.
19. The tests are to be administered to the subject.
20. The tests are to be administered in the order indicated.

Delayed Recall Tests - To Be Given May 28.

Directions to Teachers:

All four tests are to be given Friday, May 28.

- Test I - Immediately after opening exercises.
- Test II - Last period before lunch.
- Test III - First period after lunch.
- Test IV - First period after recess in afternoon.

Please include a list of children who are absent for these tests.

Each test contains 40 words, 20 of these words the children saw in the reading lessons, and 20 words the children did not see. On one side of the page the Seen Words are to be written; on the other side of the page the Unseen Words are written. Be sure the children are writing the words on the correct side of the paper. Notice that each test includes all the words presented by one method. Be sure the words you give out are labeled the same as the test pages the children are writing on; for example, if the test says Reading be sure the children's test pages are headed Reading also.

Specific Directions for Each Test:

1. Give children the test papers for Test I.
2. Have children write in the upper left hand corner, above the space provided for the child's name. Write this on all four of the tests.
3. Write in name, and other information.
4. Check to see that each child is ready to write on side of page labeled SEEN WORDS.
5. Say to children:
 "This spelling lesson has some very hard words, but I want you to do the very best you can. Listen to the word; then I will read a sentence with the word, and then I will say the word again. Write the word on your paper. Do the best you can."
6. Give out these 20 words to be written on the side of the page marked seen words. Say the word, read sentence, say word again. Test I (seen words)
7. Say to children:
 "Turn over the page. Look to see if you can find UNSEEN WORDS at top of page. Now let's write the rest of the words." Test I (unseen words)

Delayed Recall Tests - To Be Given May 28.

Directions to Teachers:

All four tests are to be given Friday, May 28.

- Test I - Immediately after opening exercises.
 Test II - Last period before lunch.
 Test III - First period after lunch.
 Test IV - First period after recess in afternoon.

Please include a list of children who are absent for these tests.

Each test contains 40 words, 20 of these words the child given saw in the reading lessons, and 20 words the children did not see. On one side of the page the Seen Words are to be written; on the other side of the page the Unseen Words are written. Be sure the children are writing the words on the correct side of the paper. Notice that each test includes all the words presented by one method. Be sure the words you give out are labeled the same as the test pages the children are writing on; for example, if the test says Reading be sure the children's test pages are headed Reading also.

Specific Directions for Each Test:

1. Give children the test papers for Test I.
2. Have children write in the upper left hand corner, above the space provided for the child's name. Write this on all four of the tests.
3. Write in name, and other information.
4. Check to see that each child is ready to write on side of page labeled SEEN WORDS.
5. Say to children: "This spelling lesson has some very hard words, but I want you to do the very best you can. Listen to the word; then I will read a sentence with the word, and then I will say the word again. Write the word on your paper. Do the best you can."
6. Give out these 20 words to be written on the side of the page marked seen words. Say the word, read sentence, say word again. Test I (seen words)
7. Say to children: "Turn over the page. Look to see if you can find UNSEEN WORDS at top of page. Now let's write the rest of the words." Test I (unseen words)

Delayed Recall Tests - Cont'd

1. 8. Collect the papers immediately.

The specific directions are the same for each of the tests.

Papers and tests are included for all four tests.

3. Mark a ✓ beside correct words.
4. Mark an X beside incorrect words.
5. Record score in upper right hand corner.

DIRECTIONS FOR SCORING

1. The score is the number of words spelled correctly.
2. Score seen and unseen words separately.
3. Mark a ✓ beside correct words.
4. Mark an X beside incorrect words.
5. Record score in upper right hand corner.

DIRECTIONS FOR SCORING

1. The score is the number of words spelled correctly.
2. Score seen and unseen words separately.
3. Mark a ✓ beside correct words.
4. Mark an X beside incorrect words.
5. Record score in upper right hand corner.

KEY

GROUP 1A

WORD ANALYSIS - UNKNOWN WORDS

TEST I	WORD ANALYSIS	SCORE
Name _____	Grade _____	School _____
Seen Words		
1. <u>depot</u>		
2. <u>companion</u>		
3. <u>operation</u>		
4. <u>carriage</u>		
5. <u>vacant</u>		
6. <u>business</u>		
7. <u>machinery</u>		
8. <u>invention</u>		
9. <u>excursion</u>		
10. <u>traveler</u>		
11. <u>horrible</u>		
12. <u>peaceful</u>		
13. <u>trial</u>		
14. <u>rascal</u>		
15. <u>intelligent</u>		
16. <u>altitude</u>		
17. <u>happiness</u>		
18. <u>operetta</u>		
19. <u>wealthy</u>		
20. <u>recognize</u>		

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____

GROUP IA

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

1.	friend	SICILIANA UNIC	TEST
2.	journey	abrid	small
3.	station		
4.	coach		abrid need
5.	discovery		.2
6.	empty		.5
7.	performance		.6
8.	tourist		.4
9.	apparatus		.2
10.	occupation		.3
11.	clever		.7
12.	realize		.8
13.	prosperous		.9
14.	enjoyment		.01
15.	calm		.11
16.	hearing		.51
17.	dreadful		.81
18.	burglar		.41
19.	recital		.31
20.	height		.01
			.71
			.81
			.91
			.05

TEST I		WORD ANALYSIS	SCORE
Name	_____	Grade	School
Seen Words			
1.	_____		
2.	_____		
3.	_____		
4.	_____		
5.	_____		
6.	_____		
7.	_____		
8.	_____		
9.	_____		
10.	_____		
11.	_____		
12.	_____		
13.	_____		
14.	_____		
15.	_____		
16.	_____		
17.	_____		
18.	_____		
19.	_____		
20.	_____		

KEY

GROUP IB

WORD ANALYSIS - LIBYJANA QHOW

TEST I	WORD ANALYSIS	SCORE
Name _____	Grade _____	School _____
Seen Words		
1. <u>friend</u>		
2. <u>journey</u>		
3. <u>station</u>		
4. <u>coach</u>		
5. <u>discovery</u>		
6. <u>empty</u>		
7. <u>performance</u>		
8. <u>tourist</u>		
9. <u>apparatus</u>		
10. <u>occupation</u>		
11. <u>clever</u>		
12. <u>realize</u>		
13. <u>prosperous</u>		
14. <u>enjoyment</u>		
15. <u>calm</u>		
16. <u>hearing</u>		
17. <u>dreadful</u>		
18. <u>burglar</u>		
19. <u>recital</u>		
20. <u>height</u>		

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

_____ .1
 _____ .2
 _____ .3
 _____ .4
 _____ .5
 _____ .6
 _____ .7
 _____ .8
 _____ .9
 _____ .10
 _____ .11
 _____ .12
 _____ .13
 _____ .14
 _____ .15
 _____ .16
 _____ .17
 _____ .18
 _____ .19
 _____ .20

KEY

BOSCH WIKERHILL - LIBRARY UNCW

GROUP IIA

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------|-------|
| 1. | conference | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | desire | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | immediately | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | committee | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | rate | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | information | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | quarrel | _____ | _____ |
| 8. | sending | _____ | _____ |
| 9. | message | _____ | _____ |
| 10. | audience | _____ | _____ |
| 11. | enjoyable | _____ | _____ |
| 12. | gravy | _____ | _____ |
| 13. | elementary | _____ | _____ |
| 14. | restaurant | _____ | _____ |
| 15. | imitation | _____ | _____ |
| 16. | duty | _____ | _____ |
| 17. | strict | _____ | _____ |
| 18. | organdy | _____ | _____ |
| 19. | enormous | _____ | _____ |
| 20. | license | _____ | _____ |

WORD ANALYSIS -- UNSEEN WORDS

1.	_____	TEST 1	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

1. assembly
2. prefer
3. telegram
4. convention
5. knowledge
6. promptly
7. forwarding
8. argument
9. council
10. expense
11. simple
12. assignment
13. artificial
14. delicious
15. taffeta
16. vast
17. cafeteria
18. particular
19. permit
20. sauce

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

SCORE

Name	_____	Grade	_____	School	_____	_____
Seen Words						_____
1.	_____					_____
2.	_____					_____
3.	_____					_____
4.	_____					_____
5.	_____					_____
6.	_____					_____
7.	_____					_____
8.	_____					_____
9.	_____					_____
10.	_____					_____
11.	_____					_____
12.	_____					_____
13.	_____					_____
14.	_____					_____
15.	_____					_____
16.	_____					_____
17.	_____					_____
18.	_____					_____
19.	_____					_____
20.	_____					_____

KEY

GROUP IIB

COSTA MEXICO - JICOMAMA MEXICO

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. assembly
2. prefer
3. telegram
4. convention
5. knowledge
6. promptly
7. forwarding
8. argument
9. council
10. expense
11. simple
12. assignment
13. artificial
14. delicious
15. taffeta
16. vast
17. cafeteria
18. particular
19. permit
20. sauce

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____

GROUP IIB

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

1.	<u>conference</u>		
2.	<u>desire</u>		
3.	<u>immediately</u>		
4.	<u>committee</u>		
5.	<u>rate</u>		.1
6.	<u>information</u>		.5
7.	<u>quarrel</u>		.2
8.	<u>sending</u>		.4
9.	<u>message</u>		.2
10.	<u>audience</u>		.1
11.	<u>enjoyable</u>		.7
12.	<u>gravy</u>		.8
13.	<u>elementary</u>		.9
14.	<u>restaurant</u>		.01
15.	<u>imitation</u>		.11
16.	<u>duty</u>		.21
17.	<u>strict</u>		.21
18.	<u>organdy</u>		.21
19.	<u>enormous</u>		.21
20.	<u>license</u>		.11
			.71
			.81
			.91
			.05

TEST I		WORD ANALYSIS	SCORE
Name _____	Grade _____	School _____	
Seen Words			
1. _____			
2. _____			
3. _____			
4. _____			
5. _____			
6. _____			
7. _____			
8. _____			
9. _____			
10. _____			
11. _____			
12. _____			
13. _____			
14. _____			
15. _____			
16. _____			
17. _____			
18. _____			
19. _____			
20. _____			

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------|----|
| 1. | <u>instrument</u> | _____ | .4 |
| 2. | <u>moisture</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 3. | <u>weather</u> | _____ | .6 |
| 4. | <u>bureau</u> | _____ | .7 |
| 5. | <u>average</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 6. | <u>neighborhood</u> | _____ | .9 |
| 7. | <u>bulletin</u> | _____ | .0 |
| 8. | <u>valuable</u> | _____ | .1 |
| 9. | <u>chart</u> | _____ | .2 |
| 10. | <u>organization</u> | _____ | .3 |
| 11. | <u>booklet</u> | _____ | .4 |
| 12. | <u>territory</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 13. | <u>senior</u> | _____ | .6 |
| 14. | <u>project</u> | _____ | .7 |
| 15. | <u>industry</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 16. | <u>permission</u> | _____ | .9 |
| 17. | <u>section</u> | _____ | .0 |
| 18. | <u>university</u> | _____ | .1 |
| 19. | <u>burden</u> | _____ | .2 |
| 20. | <u>division</u> | _____ | .3 |

School

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

Name

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

- | Seen Words | |
|------------|-----|
| 1. _____ | 1. |
| 2. _____ | 2. |
| 3. _____ | 3. |
| 4. _____ | 4. |
| 5. _____ | 5. |
| 6. _____ | 6. |
| 7. _____ | 7. |
| 8. _____ | 8. |
| 9. _____ | 9. |
| 10. _____ | 10. |
| 11. _____ | 11. |
| 12. _____ | 12. |
| 13. _____ | 13. |
| 14. _____ | 14. |
| 15. _____ | 15. |
| 16. _____ | 16. |
| 17. _____ | 17. |
| 18. _____ | 18. |
| 19. _____ | 19. |
| 20. _____ | 20. |

GROUP IIIA

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

1.	<u>thermometer</u>	thermometer	1.00
2.	<u>climate</u>	climate	1.00
3.	<u>arrangement</u>	arrangement	1.00
4.	<u>calendar</u>	calendar	1.00
5.	<u>medium</u>	medium	1.00
6.	<u>laboratory</u>	laboratory	1.00
7.	<u>vicinity</u>	vicinity	1.00
8.	<u>vapor</u>	vapor	1.00
9.	<u>communication</u>	communication	1.00
10.	<u>expensive</u>	expensive	1.00
11.	<u>sanction</u>	sanction	1.00
12.	<u>region</u>	region	1.00
13.	<u>college</u>	college	1.00
14.	<u>department</u>	department	1.00
15.	<u>movement</u>	movement	1.00
16.	<u>strain</u>	strain	1.00
17.	<u>district</u>	district	1.00
18.	<u>junior</u>	junior	1.00
19.	<u>manual</u>	manual	1.00
20.	<u>companies</u>	companies	1.00
			1.00
			1.00
			1.00
			1.00
			1.00

WORD ANALYSIS - UNKNOWN WORDS

TEST I		WORD ANALYSIS	SCORE
Name	Grade	School	
Seen Words			
1.	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	
3.	_____	_____	
4.	_____	_____	
5.	_____	_____	
6.	_____	_____	
7.	_____	_____	
8.	_____	_____	
9.	_____	_____	
10.	_____	_____	
11.	_____	_____	
12.	_____	_____	
13.	_____	_____	
14.	_____	_____	
15.	_____	_____	
16.	_____	_____	
17.	_____	_____	
18.	_____	_____	
19.	_____	_____	
20.	_____	_____	

KEY

GROUP IIIB

WORD ANALYSIS - UNKNOWN WORDS

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. thermometer
2. climate
3. arrangement
4. calendar
5. medium
6. laboratory
7. vicinity
8. vapor
9. communication
10. expensive
11. sanction
12. region
13. college
14. department
15. movement
16. strain
17. district
18. junior
19. manual
20. companies

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

.7

.8

.9

.01

.11

.21

.31

.41

.51

.61

.71

.81

.91

.02

WORD ANALYSIS -- UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

GROUP IIIB

WORD ANALYSIS -- UNSEEN WORDS

1.	<u>instrument</u>	LIBRARY LENT	I TEXT
2.	<u>moisture</u>	about	oush
3.	<u>weather</u>		
4.	<u>bureau</u>		about need
5.	<u>average</u>		.I
6.	<u>neighborhood</u>		.S
7.	<u>bulletin</u>		.E
8.	<u>valuable</u>		.I
9.	<u>chart</u>		.C
10.	<u>organization</u>		.O
11.	<u>booklet</u>		.F
12.	<u>territory</u>		.S
13.	<u>senior</u>		.F
14.	<u>project</u>		.DI
15.	<u>industry</u>		.II
16.	<u>permission</u>		.SI
17.	<u>section</u>		.FI
18.	<u>university</u>		.AI
19.	<u>burden</u>		.FI
20.	<u>division</u>		.AI
			.FI
			.SI
			.FI
			.AI

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

SCORE

Name	_____	Grade	_____	School	_____	Score	_____
Seen Words							
1.	_____						1.
2.	_____						2.
3.	_____						3.
4.	_____						4.
5.	_____						5.
6.	_____						6.
7.	_____						7.
8.	_____						8.
9.	_____						9.
10.	_____						10.
11.	_____						11.
12.	_____						12.
13.	_____						13.
14.	_____						14.
15.	_____						15.
16.	_____						16.
17.	_____						17.
18.	_____						18.
19.	_____						19.
20.	_____						20.

KEY

GROUP IVA

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1. | strange | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | sincerely | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | fashion | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | pay | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | glimpse | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | becoming | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | standard | _____ | _____ |
| 8. | task | _____ | _____ |
| 9. | anyhow | _____ | _____ |
| 10. | clearly | _____ | _____ |
| 11. | defend | _____ | _____ |
| 12. | approach | _____ | _____ |
| 13. | kingdom | _____ | _____ |
| 14. | chapel | _____ | _____ |
| 15. | splendid | _____ | _____ |
| 16. | paradise | _____ | _____ |
| 17. | feeble | _____ | _____ |
| 18. | greet | _____ | _____ |
| 19. | steamer | _____ | _____ |
| 20. | admiral | _____ | _____ |

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

TEST I		Name _____
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____

GROUP IVA

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

1. regular
2. truly
3. costume
4. attractive
5. glance
6. mission
7. completely
8. peculiar
9. settle
10. besides
11. exhausted
12. glorious
13. captain
14. entrance
15. shield
16. temple
17. salute
18. nation
19. heaven
20. vessel

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

- _____ .1
- _____ .2
- _____ .3
- _____ .4
- _____ .5
- _____ .6
- _____ .7
- _____ .8
- _____ .9
- _____ .10
- _____ .11
- _____ .12
- _____ .13
- _____ .14
- _____ .15
- _____ .16
- _____ .17
- _____ .18
- _____ .19
- _____ .20

KEY

GROUP IVB

TEST I

WORD ANALYSIS

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. regular
2. truly
3. costume
4. attractive
5. glance
6. mission
7. completely
8. peculiar
9. settle
10. besides
11. exhausted
12. glorious
13. captain
14. entrance
15. shield
16. temple
17. salute
18. nation
19. heaven
20. vessel

WORD ANALYSIS - UNSEEN WORDS

1.	strange
2.	sincerely
3.	fashion
4.	pay
5.	alms
6.	becoming
7.	standard
8.	task
9.	anyhow
10.	clearly
11.	defend
12.	approach
13.	kindness
14.	chapel
15.	splendid
16.	parade
17.	people
18.	great
19.	steam
20.	admiral

KEY

GROUP IA

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. conference
2. desire
3. immediately
4. committee
5. rate
6. information
7. quarrel
8. sending
9. message
10. audience
11. enjoyable
12. gravy
13. elementary
14. restaurant
15. imitation
16. duty
17. strict
18. organdy
19. enormous
20. license

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

.7

.8

.9

.01

.11

.21

.31

.41

.51

.61

.71

.81

.91

.02

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____

GROUP IA

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. assembly
2. prefer
3. telegram
4. convention
5. knowledge
6. promptly
7. forwarding
8. argument
9. council
10. expense
11. simple
12. assignment
13. artificial
14. delicious
15. taffeta
16. vast
17. cafeteria
18. particular
19. permit
20. sauce

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name _____	Grade _____	School _____	Score _____
Seen Words			
1. _____			
2. _____			
3. _____			
4. _____			
5. _____			
6. _____			
7. _____			
8. _____			
9. _____			
10. _____			
11. _____			
12. _____			
13. _____			
14. _____			
15. _____			
16. _____			
17. _____			
18. _____			
19. _____			
20. _____			

KEY

GROUP IB

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	Score
Seen Words			.5
1. <u>assembly</u>			.6
2. <u>prefer</u>			.4
3. <u>telegram</u>			.2
4. <u>convention</u>			.4
5. <u>knowledge</u>			.7
6. <u>promptly</u>			.8
7. <u>forwarding</u>			.9
8. <u>argument</u>			.01
9. <u>council</u>			.11
10. <u>expense</u>			.51
11. <u>simple</u>			.81
12. <u>assignment</u>			.91
13. <u>artificial</u>			.21
14. <u>delicious</u>			.31
15. <u>taffeta</u>			.71
16. <u>vast</u>			.81
17. <u>cafeteria</u>			.91
18. <u>particular</u>			.02
19. <u>permit</u>			
20. <u>sauce</u>			

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

TEST II	NAME
1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____

GROUP IB

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. conference
2. desire
3. immediately
4. committee
5. rate
6. information
7. quarrel
8. sending
9. message
10. audience
11. enjoyable
12. gravy
13. elementary
14. restaurant
15. imitation
16. duty
17. strict
18. organdy
19. enormous
20. license

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	Score
Seen Words			1.
1.			2.
2.			3.
3.			4.
4.			5.
5.			6.
6.			7.
7.			8.
8.			9.
9.			10.
10.			11.
11.			12.
12.			13.
13.			14.
14.			15.
15.			16.
16.			17.
17.			18.
18.			19.
19.			20.

KEY

GROUP IIA

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------|-----|
| 1. | <u>instrument</u> | _____ | .3 |
| 2. | <u>moisture</u> | _____ | .4 |
| 3. | <u>weather</u> | _____ | .4 |
| 4. | <u>bureau</u> | _____ | .3 |
| 5. | <u>average</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 6. | <u>neighborhood</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 7. | <u>bulletin</u> | _____ | .9 |
| 8. | <u>valuable</u> | _____ | .01 |
| 9. | <u>chart</u> | _____ | .11 |
| 10. | <u>organization</u> | _____ | .51 |
| 11. | <u>booklet</u> | _____ | .51 |
| 12. | <u>territory</u> | _____ | .51 |
| 13. | <u>senior</u> | _____ | .51 |
| 14. | <u>project</u> | _____ | .51 |
| 15. | <u>industry</u> | _____ | .71 |
| 16. | <u>permission</u> | _____ | .81 |
| 17. | <u>section</u> | _____ | .91 |
| 18. | <u>university</u> | _____ | .02 |
| 19. | <u>burden</u> | _____ | |
| 20. | <u>division</u> | _____ | |

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1.	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____	_____

GROUP IIA

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer
2. climate
3. arrangement
4. calendar
5. medium
6. laboratory
7. vicinity
8. vapor
9. communication
10. expensive
11. sanction
12. region
13. college
14. department
15. movement
16. strain
17. district
18. junior
19. manual
20. companies

ORAL PRESENTATION

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	Score
Seen Words			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

KEY

GROUP IIB

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	
Seen Words			
1. <u>thermometer</u>			.5
2. <u>climate</u>			.5
3. <u>arrangement</u>			.4
4. <u>calendar</u>			.2
5. <u>medium</u>			.3
6. <u>laboratory</u>			.7
7. <u>vicinity</u>			.8
8. <u>vapor</u>			.8
9. <u>communication</u>			.01
10. <u>expensive</u>			.11
11. <u>sanction</u>			.21
12. <u>region</u>			.31
13. <u>college</u>			.41
14. <u>department</u>			.51
15. <u>movement</u>			.61
16. <u>strain</u>			.71
17. <u>district</u>			.81
18. <u>junior</u>			.91
19. <u>manual</u>			.02
20. <u>companies</u>			

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

- | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|
| 1. | _____ | _____ |
| 2. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. | _____ | _____ |
| 7. | _____ | _____ |
| 8. | _____ | _____ |
| 9. | _____ | _____ |
| 10. | _____ | _____ |
| 11. | _____ | _____ |
| 12. | _____ | _____ |
| 13. | _____ | _____ |
| 14. | _____ | _____ |
| 15. | _____ | _____ |
| 16. | _____ | _____ |
| 17. | _____ | _____ |
| 18. | _____ | _____ |
| 19. | _____ | _____ |
| 20. | _____ | _____ |

GROUP IIB

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument
2. moisture
3. weather
4. bureau
5. average
6. neighborhood
7. bulletin
8. valuable
9. chart
10. organization
11. booklet
12. territory
13. senior
14. project
15. industry
16. permission
17. section
18. university
19. burden
20. division

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	Score
Seen Words			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

KEY

GROUP IIIA

WALTON WISLNU - NOTTATVERBETU JABO

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	Score
Seen Words			
1. <u>strange</u>			.5
2. <u>sincerely</u>			.6
3. <u>fashion</u>			.4
4. <u>pay</u>			.2
5. <u>glimpse</u>			.3
6. <u>becoming</u>			.7
7. <u>standard</u>			.8
8. <u>task</u>			.9
9. <u>anyhow</u>			.00
10. <u>clearly</u>			.01
11. <u>defend</u>			.02
12. <u>approach</u>			.03
13. <u>kingdom</u>			.04
14. <u>chapel</u>			.05
15. <u>splendid</u>			.06
16. <u>paradise</u>			.07
17. <u>feeble</u>			.08
18. <u>greet</u>			.09
19. <u>steamer</u>			.10
20. <u>admiral</u>			.11

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
5.	_____
6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____

GROUP IIIA

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. regular
2. truly
3. costume
4. attractive
5. glance
6. mission
7. completely
8. peculiar
9. settle
10. besides
11. exhausted
12. glorious
13. captain
14. entrance
15. shield
16. temple
17. salute
18. nation
19. heaven
20. vessel

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	Score
Seen Words			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

KEY

GROUP IIIB

LERNEN WERDEN - NOTTATVERBETTER JARD

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name _____	Grade _____	School _____	Score _____
Seen Words			.5
1. <u>regular</u>			.2
2. <u>truly</u>			.2
3. <u>costume</u>			.2
4. <u>attractive</u>			.2
5. <u>glance</u>			.2
6. <u>mission</u>			.2
7. <u>completely</u>			.2
8. <u>peculiar</u>			.2
9. <u>settle</u>			.2
10. <u>besides</u>			.2
11. <u>exhausted</u>			.2
12. <u>glorious</u>			.2
13. <u>captain</u>			.2
14. <u>entrance</u>			.2
15. <u>shield</u>			.2
16. <u>temple</u>			.2
17. <u>salute</u>			.2
18. <u>nation</u>			.2
19. <u>heaven</u>			.2
20. <u>vessel</u>			.2

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

GROUP IIIB

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. strange
2. sincerely
3. fashion
4. pay
5. glimpse
6. becoming
7. standard
8. task
9. anyhow
10. clearly
11. defend
12. approach
13. kingdom
14. chapel
15. splendid
16. paradise
17. feeble
18. greet
19. steamer
20. admiral

ORAL PRESENTATION - WRITTEN WORK

TEST II		ORAL PRESENTATION		SCORE
Name	Grade	School		
Seen Words				
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				

KEY

GROUP IVA

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	
Seen Words			
1. depot			
2. companion			
3. operation			
4. carriage			
5. vacant			
6. business			
7. machinery			
8. invention			
9. excursion			
10. traveler			
11. horrible			
12. peaceful			
13. trial			
14. rascal			
15. intelligent			
16. altitude			
17. happiness			
18. operetta			
19. wealthy			
20. recognize			

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

GROUP IVA

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. friend
2. journey
3. station
4. coach
5. discovery
6. empty
7. performance
8. tourist
9. apparatus
10. occupation
11. clever
12. realize
13. prosperous
14. enjoyment
15. calm
16. hearing
17. dreadful
18. burglar
19. recital
20. height

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNKNOWN WORDS

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	Score
Seen Words			
1. _____			
2. _____			
3. _____			
4. _____			
5. _____			
6. _____			
7. _____			
8. _____			
9. _____			
10. _____			
11. _____			
12. _____			
13. _____			
14. _____			
15. _____			
16. _____			
17. _____			
18. _____			
19. _____			
20. _____			

KEY

GROUP IVB

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	Score
Seen Words			
1. friend			
2. journey			
3. station			
4. coach			
5. discovery			
6. empty			
7. performance			
8. tourist			
9. apparatus			
10. occupation			
11. clever			
12. realize			
13. prosperous			
14. enjoyment			
15. calm			
16. hearing			
17. dreadful			
18. burglar			
19. recital			
20. height			

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

GROUP IVB

ORAL PRESENTATION - UNSEEN WORDS

1.	<u>depot</u>		
2.	<u>companion</u>		
3.	<u>operation</u>		
4.	<u>carriage</u>		
5.	<u>vacant</u>		
6.	<u>business</u>		
7.	<u>machinery</u>		
8.	<u>invention</u>		
9.	<u>excursion</u>		
10.	<u>traveler</u>		
11.	<u>horrible</u>		
12.	<u>peaceful</u>		
13.	<u>trial</u>		
14.	<u>rascal</u>		
15.	<u>intelligent</u>		
16.	<u>altitude</u>		
17.	<u>happiness</u>		
18.	<u>operetta</u>		
19.	<u>wealthy</u>		
20.	<u>recognize</u>		

TEST II

ORAL PRESENTATION

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	Score
Seen Words			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------|-------|-----|
| 1. | <u>instrument</u> | _____ | .1 |
| 2. | <u>moisture</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 3. | <u>weather</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 4. | <u>bureau</u> | _____ | .1 |
| 5. | <u>average</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 6. | <u>neighborhood</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 7. | <u>bulletin</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 8. | <u>valuable</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 9. | <u>chart</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 10. | <u>organization</u> | _____ | .01 |
| 11. | <u>booklet</u> | _____ | .11 |
| 12. | <u>territory</u> | _____ | .11 |
| 13. | <u>senior</u> | _____ | .11 |
| 14. | <u>project</u> | _____ | .11 |
| 15. | <u>industry</u> | _____ | .21 |
| 16. | <u>permission</u> | _____ | .21 |
| 17. | <u>section</u> | _____ | .21 |
| 18. | <u>university</u> | _____ | .81 |
| 19. | <u>burden</u> | _____ | .1 |
| 20. | <u>division</u> | _____ | .88 |

NAME

READING

TEST III

School

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

Name

Seem Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

GROUP IA

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer
2. climate
3. arrangement
4. calendar
5. medium
6. laboratory
7. vicinity
8. vapor
9. communication
10. expensive
11. sanction
12. region
13. college
14. department
15. movement
16. strain
17. district
18. junior
19. manual
20. companies

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1.	_____	_____	.1
2.	_____	_____	.2
3.	_____	_____	.3
4.	_____	_____	.4
5.	_____	_____	.5
6.	_____	_____	.6
7.	_____	_____	.7
8.	_____	_____	.8
9.	_____	_____	.9
10.	_____	_____	.10
11.	_____	_____	.11
12.	_____	_____	.12
13.	_____	_____	.13
14.	_____	_____	.14
15.	_____	_____	.15
16.	_____	_____	.16
17.	_____	_____	.17
18.	_____	_____	.18
19.	_____	_____	.19
20.	_____	_____	.20

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------|-----|
| 1. | <u>thermometer</u> | _____ | .4 |
| 2. | <u>climate</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 3. | <u>arrangement</u> | _____ | .6 |
| 4. | <u>calendar</u> | _____ | .4 |
| 5. | <u>medium</u> | _____ | .3 |
| 6. | <u>laboratory</u> | _____ | .3 |
| 7. | <u>vicinity</u> | _____ | .7 |
| 8. | <u>vapor</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 9. | <u>communication</u> | _____ | .9 |
| 10. | <u>expensive</u> | _____ | .01 |
| 11. | <u>sanction</u> | _____ | .11 |
| 12. | <u>region</u> | _____ | .21 |
| 13. | <u>college</u> | _____ | .31 |
| 14. | <u>department</u> | _____ | .41 |
| 15. | <u>movement</u> | _____ | .51 |
| 16. | <u>strain</u> | _____ | .61 |
| 17. | <u>district</u> | _____ | .71 |
| 18. | <u>junior</u> | _____ | .81 |
| 19. | <u>manual</u> | _____ | .91 |
| 20. | <u>companies</u> | _____ | .02 |

GRADE

DICTIONARY

TEST III

Grade

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

Name

Mean Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
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| _____ | 1. |
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| _____ | 16. |
| _____ | 17. |
| _____ | 18. |
| _____ | 19. |
| _____ | 20. |

GROUP IB

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument
2. moisture
3. weather
4. bureau
5. average
6. neighborhood
7. bulletin
8. valuable
9. chart
10. organization
11. booklet
12. territory
13. senior
14. project
15. industry
16. permission
17. section
18. university
19. burden
20. division

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | |
|-----------|-------|-----|
| 1. _____ | _____ | 1. |
| 2. _____ | _____ | 2. |
| 3. _____ | _____ | 3. |
| 4. _____ | _____ | 4. |
| 5. _____ | _____ | 5. |
| 6. _____ | _____ | 6. |
| 7. _____ | _____ | 7. |
| 8. _____ | _____ | 8. |
| 9. _____ | _____ | 9. |
| 10. _____ | _____ | 10. |
| 11. _____ | _____ | 11. |
| 12. _____ | _____ | 12. |
| 13. _____ | _____ | 13. |
| 14. _____ | _____ | 14. |
| 15. _____ | _____ | 15. |
| 16. _____ | _____ | 16. |
| 17. _____ | _____ | 17. |
| 18. _____ | _____ | 18. |
| 19. _____ | _____ | 19. |
| 20. _____ | _____ | 20. |

KEY

GROUP IIA

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-------|-----|
| 1. | <u>strange</u> | _____ | .1 |
| 2. | <u>sincerely</u> | _____ | .2 |
| 3. | <u>fashion</u> | _____ | .3 |
| 4. | <u>pay</u> | _____ | .4 |
| 5. | <u>glimpse</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 6. | <u>becoming</u> | _____ | .6 |
| 7. | <u>standard</u> | _____ | .7 |
| 8. | <u>task</u> | _____ | .8 |
| 9. | <u>anyhow</u> | _____ | .9 |
| 10. | <u>clearly</u> | _____ | .10 |
| 11. | <u>defend</u> | _____ | .11 |
| 12. | <u>approach</u> | _____ | .12 |
| 13. | <u>kingdom</u> | _____ | .13 |
| 14. | <u>chapel</u> | _____ | .14 |
| 15. | <u>splendid</u> | _____ | .15 |
| 16. | <u>paradise</u> | _____ | .16 |
| 17. | <u>feeble</u> | _____ | .17 |
| 18. | <u>greet</u> | _____ | .18 |
| 19. | <u>steamer</u> | _____ | .19 |
| 20. | <u>admiral</u> | _____ | .20 |

GRADE

GRADE

TEST III

Topic

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

Name

Score

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
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_____	16.
_____	17.
_____	18.
_____	19.
_____	20.

GROUP IIA

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. regular
2. truly
3. costume
4. attractive
5. glance
6. mission
7. completely
8. peculiar
9. settle
10. besides
11. exhausted
12. glorious
13. captain
14. entrance
15. shield
16. temple
17. salute
18. nation
19. heaven
20. vessel

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
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14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

KEY

GROUP IIB

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1.	regular	_____	.1
2.	truly	_____	.2
3.	costume	_____	.3
4.	attractive	_____	.4
5.	glance	_____	.5
6.	mission	_____	.6
7.	completely	_____	.7
8.	peculiar	_____	.8
9.	settle	_____	.9
10.	besides	_____	.01
11.	exhausted	_____	.11
12.	glorious	_____	.21
13.	captain	_____	.31
14.	entrance	_____	.41
15.	shield	_____	.51
16.	temple	_____	.61
17.	salute	_____	.71
18.	nation	_____	.81
19.	heaven	_____	.91
20.	vessel	_____	.02

SCORE

READING

TEST III

School

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

Name

Seen Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
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9. _____
10. _____
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19. _____
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12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

GROUP IIB

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. strange
2. sincerely
3. fashion
4. pay
5. glimpse
6. becoming
7. standard
8. task
9. anyhow
10. clearly
11. defend
12. approach
13. kingdom
14. chapel
15. splendid
16. paradise
17. feeble
18. greet
19. steamer
20. admiral

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
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15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

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16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

KEY

GROUP IIIA

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------|-----|
| 1. | depot | _____ | .1 |
| 2. | companion | _____ | .2 |
| 3. | operation | _____ | .3 |
| 4. | carriage | _____ | .4 |
| 5. | vacant | _____ | .5 |
| 6. | business | _____ | .6 |
| 7. | machinery | _____ | .7 |
| 8. | invention | _____ | .8 |
| 9. | excursion | _____ | .9 |
| 10. | traveler | _____ | .10 |
| 11. | horrible | _____ | .11 |
| 12. | peaceful | _____ | .12 |
| 13. | trial | _____ | .13 |
| 14. | rascal | _____ | .14 |
| 15. | intelligent | _____ | .15 |
| 16. | altitude | _____ | .16 |
| 17. | happiness | _____ | .17 |
| 18. | operetta | _____ | .18 |
| 19. | wealthy | _____ | .19 |
| 20. | recognize | _____ | .20 |

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
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19. _____
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_____	12.
_____	13.
_____	14.
_____	15.
_____	16.
_____	17.
_____	18.
_____	19.
_____	20.

GROUP IIIA

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. friend
2. journey
3. station
4. coach
5. discovery
6. empty
7. performance
8. tourist
9. apparatus
10. occupation
11. clever
12. realize
13. prosperous
14. enjoyment
15. calm
16. hearing
17. dreadful
18. burglar
19. recital
20. height

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|----|
| 1. | _____ | _____ | 1 |
| 2. | _____ | _____ | 2 |
| 3. | _____ | _____ | 3 |
| 4. | _____ | _____ | 4 |
| 5. | _____ | _____ | 5 |
| 6. | _____ | _____ | 6 |
| 7. | _____ | _____ | 7 |
| 8. | _____ | _____ | 8 |
| 9. | _____ | _____ | 9 |
| 10. | _____ | _____ | 10 |
| 11. | _____ | _____ | 11 |
| 12. | _____ | _____ | 12 |
| 13. | _____ | _____ | 13 |
| 14. | _____ | _____ | 14 |
| 15. | _____ | _____ | 15 |
| 16. | _____ | _____ | 16 |
| 17. | _____ | _____ | 17 |
| 18. | _____ | _____ | 18 |
| 19. | _____ | _____ | 19 |
| 20. | _____ | _____ | 20 |

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------|-------|-----|
| 1. | friend | _____ | .4 |
| 2. | journey | _____ | .3 |
| 3. | station | _____ | .4 |
| 4. | coach | _____ | .4 |
| 5. | discovery | _____ | .2 |
| 6. | empty | _____ | .1 |
| 7. | performance | _____ | .5 |
| 8. | tourist | _____ | .8 |
| 9. | apparatus | _____ | .9 |
| 10. | occupation | _____ | .31 |
| 11. | clever | _____ | .11 |
| 12. | realize | _____ | .31 |
| 13. | prosperous | _____ | .61 |
| 14. | enjoyment | _____ | .41 |
| 15. | calm | _____ | .30 |
| 16. | hearing | _____ | .31 |
| 17. | dreadful | _____ | .71 |
| 18. | burglar | _____ | .31 |
| 19. | recital | _____ | .41 |
| 20. | height | _____ | .02 |

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
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1.	_____
2.	_____
3.	_____
4.	_____
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6.	_____
7.	_____
8.	_____
9.	_____
10.	_____
11.	_____
12.	_____
13.	_____
14.	_____
15.	_____
16.	_____
17.	_____
18.	_____
19.	_____
20.	_____

GROUP IIIB

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. depot
2. companion
3. operation
4. carriage
5. vacant
6. business
7. machinery
8. invention
9. excursion
10. traveler
11. horrible
12. peaceful
13. trial
14. rascal
15. intelligent
16. altitude
17. happiness
18. operetta
19. wealthy
20. recognize

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

_____	1.
_____	2.
_____	3.
_____	4.
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_____	6.
_____	7.
_____	8.
_____	9.
_____	10.
_____	11.
_____	12.
_____	13.
_____	14.
_____	15.
_____	16.
_____	17.
_____	18.
_____	19.
_____	20.

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------------|-------|----|
| 1. | <u>conference</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 2. | <u>desire</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 3. | <u>immediately</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 4. | <u>committee</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 5. | <u>rate</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 6. | <u>information</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 7. | <u>quarrel</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 8. | <u>sending</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 9. | <u>message</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 10. | <u>audience</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 11. | <u>enjoyable</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 12. | <u>gravy</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 13. | <u>elementary</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 14. | <u>restaurant</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 15. | <u>imitation</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 16. | <u>duty</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 17. | <u>strict</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 18. | <u>organdy</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 19. | <u>enormous</u> | _____ | .5 |
| 20. | <u>license</u> | _____ | .5 |

NAME

DATE

111 1100

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

Page	Words
1.	conscience
2.	conscience
3.	conscience
4.	conscience
5.	conscience
6.	conscience
7.	conscience
8.	conscience
9.	conscience
10.	conscience
11.	conscience
12.	conscience
13.	conscience
14.	conscience
15.	conscience
16.	conscience
17.	conscience
18.	conscience
19.	conscience
20.	conscience

GROUP IVA

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. assembly
2. prefer
3. telegram
4. convention
5. knowledge
6. promptly
7. forwarding
8. argument
9. council
10. expense
11. simple
12. assignment
13. artificial
14. delicious
15. taffeta
16. vast
17. cafeteria
18. particular
19. permit
20. sauce

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
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12. _____
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| _____ | 1. |
| _____ | 2. |
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| _____ | 6. |
| _____ | 7. |
| _____ | 8. |
| _____ | 9. |
| _____ | 10. |
| _____ | 11. |
| _____ | 12. |
| _____ | 13. |
| _____ | 14. |
| _____ | 15. |
| _____ | 16. |
| _____ | 17. |
| _____ | 18. |
| _____ | 19. |
| _____ | 20. |

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|------------|-------|-----|
| 1. | assembly | _____ | .1 |
| 2. | prefer | _____ | .2 |
| 3. | telegram | _____ | .3 |
| 4. | convention | _____ | .4 |
| 5. | knowledge | _____ | .5 |
| 6. | promptly | _____ | .6 |
| 7. | forwarding | _____ | .7 |
| 8. | argument | _____ | .8 |
| 9. | council | _____ | .9 |
| 10. | expense | _____ | .01 |
| 11. | simple | _____ | .11 |
| 12. | assignment | _____ | .21 |
| 13. | artificial | _____ | .31 |
| 14. | delicious | _____ | .41 |
| 15. | taffeta | _____ | .51 |
| 16. | vast | _____ | .61 |
| 17. | cafeteria | _____ | .71 |
| 18. | particular | _____ | .81 |
| 19. | permit | _____ | .91 |
| 20. | sauce | _____ | .02 |

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
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11. _____
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13. _____
14. _____
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16. _____
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18. _____
19. _____
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11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

GROUP IVB

READING - UNSEEN WORDS

1. conference
2. desire
3. immediately
4. committee
5. rate
6. information
7. quarrel
8. sending
9. message
10. audience
11. enjoyable
12. gravy
13. elementary
14. restaurant
15. imitation
16. duty
17. strict
18. organdy
19. enormous
20. license

TEST III

READING

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|----|
| 1. | _____ | _____ | 1 |
| 2. | _____ | _____ | 2 |
| 3. | _____ | _____ | 3 |
| 4. | _____ | _____ | 4 |
| 5. | _____ | _____ | 5 |
| 6. | _____ | _____ | 6 |
| 7. | _____ | _____ | 7 |
| 8. | _____ | _____ | 8 |
| 9. | _____ | _____ | 9 |
| 10. | _____ | _____ | 10 |
| 11. | _____ | _____ | 11 |
| 12. | _____ | _____ | 12 |
| 13. | _____ | _____ | 13 |
| 14. | _____ | _____ | 14 |
| 15. | _____ | _____ | 15 |
| 16. | _____ | _____ | 16 |
| 17. | _____ | _____ | 17 |
| 18. | _____ | _____ | 18 |
| 19. | _____ | _____ | 19 |
| 20. | _____ | _____ | 20 |

KEY

GROUP IA

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____	Grade _____	School _____	
Seen Words			
1. <u>strange</u>			.1
2. <u>sincerely</u>			.2
3. <u>fashion</u>			.3
4. <u>pay</u>			.4
5. <u>glimpse</u>			.5
6. <u>becoming</u>			.6
7. <u>standard</u>			.7
8. <u>task</u>			.8
9. <u>anyhow</u>			.01
10. <u>clearly</u>			.11
11. <u>defend</u>			.21
12. <u>approach</u>			.31
13. <u>kingdom</u>			.41
14. <u>chapel</u>			.51
15. <u>splendid</u>			.61
16. <u>paradise</u>			.71
17. <u>feeble</u>			.81
18. <u>greet</u>			.91
19. <u>steamer</u>			.02
20. <u>admiral</u>			

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
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9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

GROUP IA

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

1. regular
2. truly
3. costume
4. attractive
5. glance
6. mission
7. completely
8. peculiar
9. settle
10. besides
11. exhausted
12. glorious
13. captain
14. entrance
15. shield
16. temple
17. salute
18. nation
19. heaven
20. vessel

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
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19
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KEY

GROUP IB

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|-------|-----|
| 1. | <u>regular</u> | _____ | .1 |
| 2. | <u>truly</u> | _____ | .3 |
| 3. | <u>costume</u> | _____ | .2 |
| 4. | <u>attractive</u> | _____ | .6 |
| 5. | <u>glance</u> | _____ | .3 |
| 6. | <u>mission</u> | _____ | .7 |
| 7. | <u>completely</u> | _____ | .3 |
| 8. | <u>peculiar</u> | _____ | .9 |
| 9. | <u>settle</u> | _____ | .01 |
| 10. | <u>besides</u> | _____ | .11 |
| 11. | <u>exhausted</u> | _____ | .21 |
| 12. | <u>glorious</u> | _____ | .81 |
| 13. | <u>captain</u> | _____ | .11 |
| 14. | <u>entrance</u> | _____ | .21 |
| 15. | <u>shield</u> | _____ | .31 |
| 16. | <u>temple</u> | _____ | .71 |
| 17. | <u>salute</u> | _____ | .81 |
| 18. | <u>nation</u> | _____ | .91 |
| 19. | <u>heaven</u> | _____ | .02 |
| 20. | <u>vessel</u> | _____ | |

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
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15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
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GROUP IB

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

1. strange
2. sincerely
3. fashion
4. pay
5. glimpse
6. becoming
7. standard
8. task
9. anyhow
10. clearly
11. defend
12. approach
13. kingdom
14. chapel
15. splendid
16. paradise
17. feeble
18. greet
19. steamer
20. admiral

TEST IV

KNOW THE GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____	Grade _____	School _____	
Seen Words			1
1. _____			2
2. _____			3
3. _____			4
4. _____			5
5. _____			6
6. _____			7
7. _____			8
8. _____			9
9. _____			10
10. _____			11
11. _____			12
12. _____			13
13. _____			14
14. _____			15
15. _____			16
16. _____			17
17. _____			18
18. _____			19
19. _____			20
20. _____			

KEY

GROUP IIA

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____	Grade _____	School _____	
Seen Words			_____ .1
1. depot			_____ .2
2. companion			_____ .3
3. operation			_____ .4
4. carriage			_____ .5
5. vacant			_____ .6
6. business			_____ .7
7. machinery			_____ .8
8. invention			_____ .9
9. excursion			_____ .01
10. traveler			_____ .11
11. horrible			_____ .21
12. peaceful			_____ .31
13. trial			_____ .41
14. rascal			_____ .51
15. intelligent			_____ .61
16. altitude			_____ .71
17. happiness			_____ .81
18. operetta			_____ .91
19. wealthy			_____ .02
20. recognize			_____ .03

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
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18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

GROUP IIA

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

- | | School | Grade | Name |
|----------------|--------|-------|------|
| 1. friend | | | |
| 2. journey | | | |
| 3. station | | | |
| 4. coach | | | |
| 5. discovery | | | |
| 6. empty | | | |
| 7. performance | | | |
| 8. tourist | | | |
| 9. apparatus | | | |
| 10. occupation | | | |
| 11. clever | | | |
| 12. realize | | | |
| 13. prosperous | | | |
| 14. enjoyment | | | |
| 15. calm | | | |
| 16. hearing | | | |
| 17. dreadful | | | |
| 18. burglar | | | |
| 19. recital | | | |
| 20. height | | | |

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____	Grade _____	School _____
Seen Words		
1. _____		
2. _____		
3. _____		
4. _____		
5. _____		
6. _____		
7. _____		
8. _____		
9. _____		
10. _____		
11. _____		
12. _____		
13. _____		
14. _____		
15. _____		
16. _____		
17. _____		
18. _____		
19. _____		
20. _____		

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. friend
2. journey
3. station
4. coach
5. discovery
6. empty
7. performance
8. tourist
9. apparatus
10. occupation
11. clever
12. realize
13. prosperous
14. enjoyment
15. calm
16. hearing
17. dreadful
18. burglar
19. recital
20. height

.1

.2

.3

.4

.5

.6

.7

.8

.9

.01

.11

.21

.31

.41

.51

.61

.71

.81

.91

.02

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

1. _____
2. _____
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12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

GROUP IIB

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

1. depot
2. companion
3. operation
4. carriage
5. vacant
6. business
7. machinery
8. invention
9. excursion
10. traveler
11. horrible
12. peaceful
13. trial
14. rascal
15. intelligent
16. altitude
17. happiness
18. operetta
19. wealthy
20. recognize

TEST IV

WORD GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	Score
Seen Words			1
1.			2
2.			3
3.			4
4.			5
5.			6
6.			7
7.			8
8.			9
9.			10
10.			11
11.			12
12.			13
13.			14
14.			15
15.			16
16.			17
17.			18
18.			19
19.			20
20.			

KEY

GROUP IIIA

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. conference
2. desire
3. immediately
4. committee
5. rate
6. information
7. quarrel
8. sending
9. message
10. audience
11. enjoyable
12. gravy
13. elementary
14. restaurant
15. imitation
16. duty
17. strict
18. organdy
19. enormous
20. license

1
2
3
4
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19
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GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

1. _____
2. _____
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10. _____
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16. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____

_____	1.
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_____	11.
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_____	13.
_____	14.
_____	15.
_____	16.
_____	17.
_____	18.
_____	19.
_____	20.

GROUP IIIA

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

1. assembly
2. prefer
3. telegram
4. convention
5. knowledge
6. promptly
7. forwarding
8. argument
9. council
10. expense
11. simple
12. assignment
13. artificial
14. delicious
15. taffeta
16. vast
17. cafeteria
18. particular
19. permit
20. sauce

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____	Grade _____	School _____
Seen Words		
1. _____		
2. _____		
3. _____		
4. _____		
5. _____		
6. _____		
7. _____		
8. _____		
9. _____		
10. _____		
11. _____		
12. _____		
13. _____		
14. _____		
15. _____		
16. _____		
17. _____		
18. _____		
19. _____		
20. _____		

KEY

GROUP IIIB

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____	Grade _____	School _____	
Seen Words			.1
1. <u>assembly</u>			.5
2. <u>prefer</u>			.3
3. <u>telegram</u>			.4
4. <u>convention</u>			.2
5. <u>knowledge</u>			.6
6. <u>promptly</u>			.7
7. <u>forwarding</u>			.8
8. <u>argument</u>			.9
9. <u>council</u>			.01
10. <u>expense</u>			.11
11. <u>simple</u>			.21
12. <u>assignment</u>			.31
13. <u>artificial</u>			.41
14. <u>delicious</u>			.51
15. <u>taffeta</u>			.61
16. <u>vast</u>			.71
17. <u>cafeteria</u>			.81
18. <u>particular</u>			.91
19. <u>permit</u>			.02
20. <u>sauce</u>			

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

TEST IV

Grade	School	Score
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____

GROUP IIIB

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

VI TEST

1. conference
2. desire
3. immediately
4. committee
5. rate
6. information
7. quarrel
8. sending
9. message
10. audience
11. enjoyable
12. gravy
13. elementary
14. restaurant
15. imitation
16. duty
17. strict
18. organdy
19. enormous
20. license

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name	Grade	School
Seen Words		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
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20.		

KEY

GROUP IVA

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____	Grade _____	School _____	
Seen Words			_____
1. <u>instrument</u>			_____
2. <u>moisture</u>			_____
3. <u>weather</u>			_____
4. <u>bureau</u>			_____
5. <u>average</u>			_____
6. <u>neighborhood</u>			_____
7. <u>bulletin</u>			_____
8. <u>valuable</u>			_____
9. <u>chart</u>			_____
10. <u>organization</u>			_____
11. <u>booklet</u>			_____
12. <u>territory</u>			_____
13. <u>senior</u>			_____
14. <u>project</u>			_____
15. <u>industry</u>			_____
16. <u>permission</u>			_____
17. <u>section</u>			_____
18. <u>university</u>			_____
19. <u>burden</u>			_____
20. <u>division</u>			_____

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

TEST 19

Number	Word	Meaning
1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____
8.	_____	_____
9.	_____	_____
10.	_____	_____
11.	_____	_____
12.	_____	_____
13.	_____	_____
14.	_____	_____
15.	_____	_____
16.	_____	_____
17.	_____	_____
18.	_____	_____
19.	_____	_____
20.	_____	_____

GROUP IVA

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

1. thermometer
2. climate
3. arrangement
4. calendar
5. medium
6. laboratory
7. vicinity
8. vapor
9. communication
10. expensive
11. sanction
12. region
13. college
14. department
15. movement
16. strain
17. district
18. junior
19. manual
20. companies

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name	Grade	School
Seen Words		
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
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17.		
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19.		
20.		

KEY

GROUP IVB

TEST IV

GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name	Grade	School	
Seen Words			.1
1. thermometer			.2
2. climate			.3
3. arrangement			.4
4. calendar			.5
5. medium			.6
6. laboratory			.7
7. vicinity			.8
8. vapor			.9
9. communication			.01
10. expensive			.11
11. sanction			.21
12. region			.31
13. college			.41
14. department			.51
15. movement			.61
16. strain			.71
17. district			.81
18. junior			.91
19. manual			.02
20. companies			

SCORE

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

TEST IV

Grade	School	Name	Seen Words
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
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9.			
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12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			
16.			
17.			
18.			
19.			
20.			

GROUP IVB

GLOSSARY - UNSEEN WORDS

1. instrument
2. moisture
3. weather
4. bureau
5. average
6. neighborhood
7. bulletin
8. valuable
9. chart
10. organization
11. booklet
12. territory
13. senior
14. project
15. industry
16. permission
17. section
18. university
19. burden
20. division

TEST IV

COMMON GLOSSARY

SCORE

Name _____ Grade _____ School _____

Seen Words

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
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17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
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ES-107

TEST IV

CLASS NAME

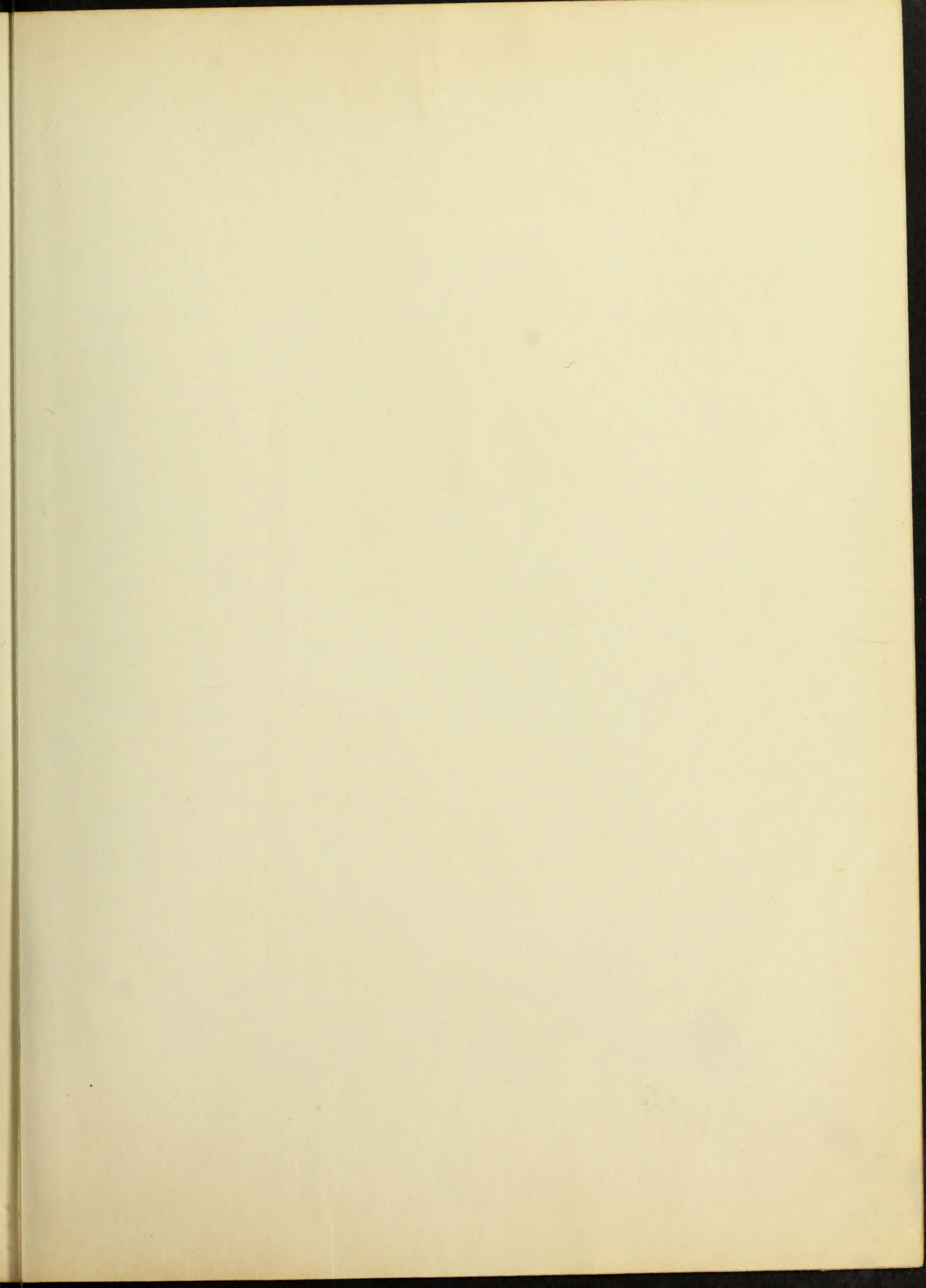
SCORE

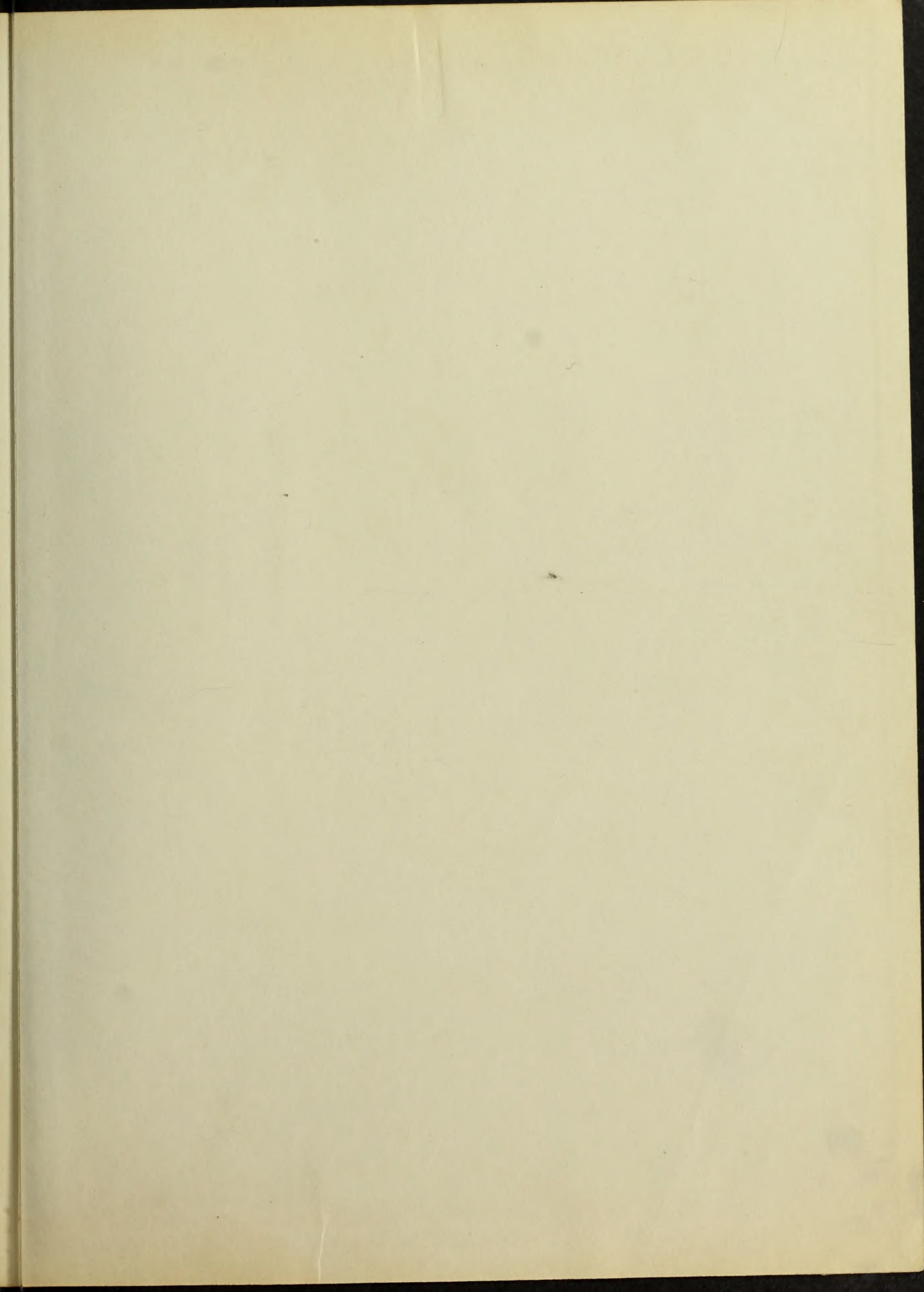
Name _____ Grade _____ Period _____

Essay Topics

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2. _____
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